

The Indianapolis Times

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No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

KNOW YOUR STATE

INDIANA has an official State banner and an official flower. The banner is a blue field, with a torch and nineteen stars; the flower, the blossom of the tulip tree, a white flower with heavy yellow petals.

THE TRIUMPH OF LABOR

The real triumph which labor, once a very definite class of citizens, has scored is that the reason for this special holiday has passed.

It was established at a time when we were emerging from an agricultural to an industrial age and changing our social order through machinery.

The first beginnings of that era had divided men into two classes, those who worked for wages and those who hired others for pay.

In the agricultural era, then as now, there were no social barriers, no conflict of interest between the employer and the employee.

The hired man on the farm ate at the same table with the owner of the farm and worked at his side. The hired girl went to the same church socials with the daughter of the house. Often times not she married the son of the employer.

But industry brought changes. Competition in manufacture led the owners of factories to buy as cheaply as they could. Labor was a commodity. The wage-earner became a distinct social class.

And as industry became more organized, the conflict deepened and our ancient Americanism took on a snobbish attitude of mind, as well as a rather tyrannical one.

The fiction grew that the man who worked for a wage was less in dignity, less in rights, than the one who was able to build factories.

Very early those who worked for wages found that they must organize if they expected to live decently or to be able to enjoy the articles they manufactured.

Labor day was established as a recognition of the growth of organized labor.

It was a political gesture. Theoretically it was set aside to permit the wage-earner to plan for better things for himself.

The right of collective bargaining is now recognized in principle. But the justice which labor obtains for itself no longer depends entirely upon this fact.

For with the organization of industry on a scale of quantity production, with gigantic corporations supplanting individual owners, with labor having obtained a margin of savings from his earnings, the ownership of industry is no longer closely held, but the worker has become an owner. The line between labor and capital is disappearing.

This is the day of the labor banks and of stock ownership by wage earners.

It is estimated that more than seven hundred million dollars worth of stock is held by employees in industries in which they are employed.

That proportion will grow as the years pass and a larger portion of the stock gets into the hands of men who labor in the industries.

Fifty-seven thousand employees of the telephone company own stock in that concern. Forty thousand employees of Armour & Co. own stock in that big industry.

And there are thousands upon thousands of wage earners who own stock in other industries than those in which they are employed.

What message will Watson have for the State after he has been out of office for a dozen years?

What throngs would greet a Robinson if he were to lose his brief period of authority?

There may be those who will remember the incidents of four years ago and recall the part that Watson played in taking from the service of the State and Nation the man who Sunday brought new inspiration.

The changed status from the time Labor day was officially established has been greater than any change brought by a revolution of force.

The fine part of it is that it is a continuing change of the old order, always better than yesterday.

THE CEASELESS QUEST

Comparison with conditions of workers in other countries will make the American glad that he lives in the United States.

Spain today goes under a military dictatorship. That means more labor for the worker. For in the end he pays for the burdens of government, whether it be the tyrannies of a king or the graft of a city boss.

The Italian worker has found out what dictatorship means. He is now under orders to work nine hours a day as a means of bringing value back to the state.

The fascist Mussolini remembers an adage from his days of socialism and knows that wealth is the creation of labor. Therefore he proposes to create wealth by making labor work harder.

If you look at England, you find two millions of men who would like to work, but for whom there is no work.

France is no better. In Europe, the one country which is busy is the one defeated in war and the Germans are paying their profits as penalties for the sins of the Kaiser.

But even if the conditions are better in the United States, the thoughtful worker will ask himself for the age of machinery has brought him in the ceaseless and endless quest of man to escape the curse of Eden.

For the whole struggle of mankind has been to get away from that curse put upon Adam that "thou shalt eat thy bread in the sweat of thy brow".

Such as we may tell ourselves that labor is dignified and in itself an aim, we all know that individually and collectively we try to escape labor and toll.

The individual does it by such makeshifts as thrift and savings, by speculations, by shrewdness or by taking advantage of his more gullible neighbor.

Mankind has tried it by creating various forms of civilization and industry, and they have all failed.

Political changes have brought no relief. Men worked just as hard under feudalism as they do under democracy and neither the socialism of Russia or the fascism of Italy changes the necessity of men to work and toll.

Now does the form of production give relief. The new era of industrial machinery has given men more comforts and more luxuries, it has banished famine and made wholesale poverty impossible, but it has

Tracy

More People Moving
Money Means More
Wealth.

By M. E. Tracy

not released man from his chains. He works as he worked under the agricultural regime.

The world has doubled its population in the hundred years that man has extended his own efforts through machinery.

As machinery is developed still further and more and more as the power, released in electric current, is applied to production, the population will continue to increase.

For machinery has made food plentiful and easily accessible.

No longer is it possible for whole nations to disappear because of lack of food. The wheat of America next week feeds Liverpool. The meat from the Argentine finds its way to American tables. Coffee of Brazil greets each morning worker.

Perhaps the most that can be said of the industrial era and the coming of mass production is that it has made food and comfort greater, famine impossible, and increased the desires men have for material things.

So, however happy we may be in the triumph of labor in obtaining more of justice, it may be just as well to remember that we have not conquered that curse.

Under the industrial period, we will not be hungry. But we will work harder and harder and more monotonously.

Salesmanship will sell us the idea of new desires and new needs. The peddler will carry the doctrine of new comforts. The worker and the machine will create them in prodigious quantities. The circle keeps on revolving—more production, more labor, more desire through salesmanship, more labor.

Those who dream of the day when no one must toll or drudge have not read the signs of industrialism aright.

We will never starve again. The population of the world will increase as rapidly as invention multiplies the ability of the world to produce material things. But man will, apparently, never accomplish his ceaseless quest since driven from Eden. He still eats his bread by the sweat of his brow.

LEST WE FORGET

A fine service was rendered to Indiana when the management of the State fair gave a reminder to the people that Indiana has contributed to statesmanship, to idealism and to principle.

The vast audience which braved storm and rain to listen to the discourses of the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge on Sunday afternoon as he extolled the value of the Bible as literature as well as a guide for spiritual direction, was more than a personal tribute to him.

If they stopped to think, they must have felt a twinge of regret that our modern political estate has fallen low.

A Watson, retaining power through his treacheries to men in his own party, through the distribution of jobs to political workers and the service to the privileged interests for which he was once a lobbyist.

A Robinson, named as a result of his friendship for a man now a permanent guest of the State and financed on his dry forays by the Anti-Saloon League.

Sad is the decline, my countrymen, when you contemplate Beveridge, recognized for his contribution to idealism and to knowledge, author of a great work on American history and writing another, known the nation over for his devotion to causes and to the common good.

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All Husbands of Today Should Never Forget to Make Love to Their Wives

BY WALTER D. HICKMAN

The love-making business should not stop after the wedding ceremony.

That's the lesson tucked away in the theme of "Silken Shackles."

And the problem is still more interesting when the wife role of this

movie is played by Irene Rich.

The husband who forgets how to make love to his wife after the honeymoon, is played by Huntly Gordon and the unmarried man who is willing to

make love to any woman is played by Victor Varconi.

The wife who will meet in this story

wants to be loved. More so when her

husband gives up this gentle but

demonstrative form of telling her

that he loves her. Of course, this

wife ought to have enough common

sense to know that her husband

does love her although he does not

pull the sleek stuff every time they

are together.

The fact is that this wife is a

flirt and being in Europe with her

husband on an important business,

makes it easy for her to use her

eyes in public places. One night

she optics fall upon the leader of

an orchestra in a cafe. She makes

it possible for them to meet.

And so her program of pulling

the wool over the eyes of her hus-

band begins. But he is wise and he

secretly arranges to pay the fiddler

a bunch of money to make love to

his wife because the husband wants

to "cure" his wife of the romance

fever.

The fiddler makes matter more

romantic when he tells her that he is

a nobleman and of a noble

family made poor by the war. She

falls for this line of talk.

When the case arrives at a dangerous

point, the husband decides to

show his wife that her Romeo is

just a paid servant. Now the fiddler

refuses to take the money and de-

clares that he loves the other man's

wife. The wife decides to run away

with the fiddler, thus leaving hus-

band in a terrible mess.

So husband decides to get wise to

the family tree of the fiddler. And

the fiddler sure did have some family

tree. No nobility in his family. His

father was a garlic expert who had

only one suit to his name and that

not good.

So husband brings in the "family"

of the fiddler during a grand

party attended by all the real

people of Europe. That kills the

"goose" of the fiddler and the wife

is ready to go back to her own

family.

Irene Rich gives a splendid per-

formance of the wife who wanted

to flirt and he loved. This woman

has great charm and she makes

her character mighty convincing and

life like. Here is an artist who is

doing some big things on the screen.

And she knows how to wear gowns

Gordon of course is the good look-

ing husband who is just wise enough

to cure his wife with her own medi-

cine. Varconi gives an "evil"

characterization of the man with the

naughty eyes. He makes the char-