



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

### The Immigration Issue

Governor Alfred E. Smith, in his discussion of immigration, has injected into the campaign one of the most perplexing problems before Congress. The subject has been debated continually since the end of the World War, when this country was threatened with an alien influx of alarming proportions, and is not yet settled.

Smith, in his acceptance speech, said he was opposed to restriction "based upon the figures of immigrant population contained in a census thirty-eight years old." He did not propose a substitute basis, but apparently favors use of later census figures in determining the quotas of the various countries.

If this were done, the character of immigration would be changed radically. Larger numbers would be admitted from southern and eastern Europe, with proportionately fewer from western and northern Europe.

The Dillingham law of 1919, designed as a temporary measure, restricted immigration from any country to 3 per cent of the total number of persons resident in the United States who had been born in that country, as shown by the census of 1910.

This, it was contended, gave undue advantage to the southern countries, since the tide of immigration from them was at its peak in the twenty years immediately preceding 1910.

Congress frankly desired to restrict the entrance of persons from the southern and eastern countries, and increase the quotas from Germany, France, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries.

So, in 1924, a new immigration law was passed, after protracted debate, and the 1890 census was adopted as a basis through compromise, and the percentage of admissions was changed to two instead of three. This law, in addition to changing the character of immigration, reduced the total number. Where in 1923, 29 per cent came from the Nordic countries and 29 per cent from the southern, in 1924, 41.5 per cent were Nordics, and 9.6 were southerners.

During the last fiscal year German, Irish, English, Scotch, Italian and Scandinavian immigrants led in the order named, the Germans furnishing 54,000 and the Italians 18,000.

It was argued that the 1890 census was fair to both the new and old immigrant stocks, insofar as each type had contributed to the makeup of our population. While designed as temporary, majority opinion favors retention of this arrangement.

This same act of 1924 provided that after a year the number of immigrants admitted should be 150,000 annually, divided among the countries on a basis of the "national origin" of the entire population in 1920.

The secretaries of Labor, State and Commerce were designated a committee to determine national origins. They found their task well-nigh impossible, and while they have prepared a table and submitted it to Congress, they themselves are not satisfied with the figures. There is particular objection because in the table Great Britain is allotted nearly a half of the total.

Congress has deferred putting the national origins provision into effect. Its repeal in the next Congress is expected.

Use of later censuses than 1890 in determining quotas would increase immigration by nearly 100,000, and change quotas as indicated below, according to best available estimates:

QUOTA COUNTRIES	1890	1899	1910	1920
Austria	72	76	4,894	9,362
Belgium	512	649	1,042	1,254
Czecho-Slovakia	3,073	3,431	11,372	9,092
Danzig, Free City of	228	214	200	367
Denmark	278	3,761	3,681	2,996
Finland	41	1,293	2,614	2,996
France	3,954	3,634	3,623	3,100
Germany	51,237	47,981	45,072	33,447
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24,607	(55,724)	(51,562)	27,306
Greece	28,567	28,567	10,419	10,419
Hungary	100	159	2,042	2,703
Italy	473	1,132	3,832	7,412
Latvia	3,845	10,115	28,058	32,446
Lithuania	344	555	1,752	2,745
Netherlands	1,048	1,900	2,404	2,670
Norway	6,433	6,757	8,134	7,277
Poland	5,038	16,703	20,253	20,253
Portugal	903	916	1,644	2,082
Russia	603	1,412	4,946	1,770
Russia	2,248	1,457	608	25,049
Spain	131	145	608	1,000
Sweden	2,081	13,322	12,523	12,523
Turkey	100	118	1,770	2,056
Jugo-Slavia	671	1,404	4,284	5,389
All others	4,189	1,063	2,762	2,402
Totals	164,667	178,403	240,350	241,426

### Potshotting at Zogu

A Central American revolutionist once messaged his general in the field:

"I am sending you thirty volunteers. Please return the ropes."

About a month ago President Zogu announced to the world that at the earnest solicitation of his adoring people he had consented to proclaim himself King of Albania.

Today King Zogu is hiding behind barricades in his own palace at Tirana, according to the cables, dodging the bullets of these same loyal subjects. It begins to look, therefore, as if some of the cheering mob of a month ago had come to Tirana in ropes.

The trouble with King Zogu is that he has been in all things to all men in his thirty-four years of intensive adventure. He has fought for the Turks, and against them, for and against the Austrians, the Serbs, and the Italians.

At present he is Dictator Mussolini's jumping-jack. Mussolini has made Albania an Italian protectorate to serve as a bridgehead on the eastern side of the Adriatic in case of war with Yugoslavia or an invasion of the Balkans.

Albanians as a whole never have taken kindly to Zogu's activities or the Italian hook-up. Furthermore, there are a lot of good republicans among them who did not cheer loudly over his enthronement.

So Zogu has a lot of trouble on his hands. Plotters are said to be swarming all over the place trying to get a pot shot at him. Dispatches from border points say that eleven of them have been hanged in the public square of Durazzo for conspiring against the self-made king while the country teems with Italian and native secret police combing the kingdom for others.

King Zogu also may be King Zogu the last. Albanians are to Europeans what mountain feudists are to Kentucky, proud, independent, dead shots and mighty hard to get along with if they don't like you, if you know what we mean.

### Business Men in Politics

A political phenomenon worth noting is the prominent and open part played by leaders of business and industry in the present campaign.

Some of the biggest figures in America's business life are avowed workers for either Hoover or Smith. John J. Raskob, for instance, quit General Motors to become Democratic national chairman. On the Republican roster are many notable names, including large employers of labor and men who control capital.

Both parties make much of the support of such outstanding men. Interviews with Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison on Hoover's fitness are reprinted and distributed by Republican campaigners. Let a man of wealth or influence pledge funds or allegiance to Smith, and the mimeograph squad at headquarters immediately is mobilized so that the good news may be rushed to the daily press.

Politicians once had a horror of letting the public know that their candidate enjoyed such backing. For it was the general belief that large contributors and big interests subsequently exacted payment in the form of political favors. With some justification the voters felt that an administration so aided might be subject to dictation from its big benefactors.

There seems less ground for suspicion of this sort today. Business leaders are entering politics as individuals rather than agents for special or selfish interests, as too often was the case in the past. Raskob prefers Smith. The President of the same company has announced for Hoover.

Of their own choice, it appears, men of this type are giving hostages that, should their candidate be chosen, they will not seek to exercise undue influence on his administration. Their willingness to work in the open now is some assurance that they will not seek secret or special favors hereafter.

All this is clear gain.

### Thanks, Mr. Leslie

"I'll knock that phony halo down around his ears."

In this chaste English and dignified language, Harry Leslie, candidate for Governor, announces warfare on Frank Dailey, whose warfare is against corruption in government and whose record is outstanding that he needs no halo to give it emphasis.

Can it be that his present associations have corrupted the language of the speaker of the House or is it just another case of "those whom the gods destroy they first make mad"?

The birds who flock together have always had a raucous note in their hymns of hate and so, perhaps, the language of Leslie will be appreciated by those to whom he makes his special appeal.

Of course, the Republicans of the State interested in placing Indiana before the Nation in a different attitude than it has been known in the past few years will hardly be impressed by the idea of losing even the pretense of dignity, which is usually associated with the office of chief executive.

The Republicans understood in the spring when they voted in the primaries. They gave to Leslie so few votes that he was a negligible factor until the old forces and influences which flourished under Stephenson combined in the convention to once more strew the livery of the Republican party.

If there be any satisfaction, it will come from the fact that Leslie himself now gives proof that their judgment of his fitness in the spring was quite correct.

For the cause of good government, it would be best if Dailey and Leslie could appear each night together from the same platform.

The inevitable comparison would complete the picture and remove any lingering vestige of doubt as to the victory of Dailey, decency and dignity.

David Dietz on Science

### Microbes and Parents

No. 171

WE are glad Hoover denounced religious strife in the campaign, for while his statement will cut no figure, it is a welcome call to sanity.

This strife always has been with us and always will be.

People can disagree about things, regarding which they know something, yet remain friends, but the minute they disagree about their salvation, regardless which they know nothing, all of them get mad and most of them go crazy!

Nothing but Ballyhoo

The people are expected to give an intelligent decision with regard to farm relief, power control, foreign policy, inland water ways and other perplexing questions.

That is the one excuse for the existence of our political system. That is the reason why we put up with three or four months of speech making and pamphleteering every four years.

Such campaigns as the one through which we are now passing are supposed to afford us the necessary enlightenment. The original idea was that they would be informing, that the people would learn from candidates what the shooting was all about.

Perhaps they did once upon a time. Perhaps in the olden days candidates tried to explain why issues arose, of what they consisted and the various ways in which they might be met. But it was so long ago that everyone has forgotten about it.

What we get now is a regular word ballyhoo, whether expressed in highbrow, English or East Side lingo. Personalities, may cut less of a figure, but backbiting does not.

Needham had begun to experiment with microbes and he made an impression upon even the learned members of the famous Royal Society.

Needham reported that he had taken mutton gravy, hot from the fire, and corked it up in a bottle.

Then after a few days he examined some of the gravy under a microscope and found it swarming with microbes.

These microbes, he insisted, had been generated from the gravy. He insisted that they had come to life spontaneously.

Later he reported that he had taken mutton gravy, not necessary. All most any sort of soup would do, such as a soup made from seeds or almonds.

Wehn Spallanzani heard about the experiments of Needham, it recalled to him what he had read of the experiments of Redi.

Redi, it will be remembered, set out to prove that flies did not arise spontaneously from decayed meat, but that the flies arose from eggs which other flies laid on the decayed meat.

He proved this by the simple process of placing a piece of meat in a jar covered with a fine net. No flies could alight on the meat to lay eggs. The result was that no flies appeared from the meat.

Spallanzani was unwilling to believe that microbes could arise spontaneously. If flies had to have parents, he believed that microbes likewise had to have parents.

So Spallanzani began to think what the trouble might be with Needham's experiments.

He finally came to two conclusions. One was that the microbes were present in small numbers when Needham began to heat his gravy or soup and that he did not heat it sufficiently long to kill them.

His other conclusion was that Needham did not cork his bottles tightly enough and that microbes got from the air during the two or three days which Needham left his gravy stand before he examined it under the microscope.

So Spallanzani decided to try some experiments to see if his conclusions were correct.

He obtained a number of big glass flasks. He scrubbed and washed them until they were clean. Then he filled them with water and placed almonds, peas and various seeds in them. He was ready to test out Needham's experiments and his own theories about them.

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banians are to Europeans what mountain feudists are to Kentucky, proud, independent, dead shots and mighty hard to get along with if they don't like you, if you know what we mean.

M. E.  
TRACY  
SAYS:  
"If Our Business Institutions Adopted Methods and Practices Which Are Common to Politics, They Would Not Last Long Enough to Meet Their Next Month's Bills."

I HAVE read, or listened to, some thirty addresses in this campaign. Mostly they have been by prominent leaders. They included the two acceptance speeches, as well as other pronouncements by the presidential nominees. No one could take the whole bunch and form an intelligent idea of any outstanding issue.

If a high school senior were to be asked to explain what farm relief meant and were to reply by quoting everything Hoover and Smith have said on the subject, he would not get a passing mark.

If a citizen undertook to tell a foreigner why prohibition is an issue, what is meant by the Great Lakes waterway, or how the power problem originated and had nothing to draw on, except the material supplied by politicians in this campaign, he would be absolutely unable to make himself clear.

Destroy Confidence

Monday night I heard Borah and Smith. Borah told what Smith did not know about farm relief and land waterways. Smith told what the Republicans had failed to do for New York. That is characteristic of the entire performance. Each side is busy about nothing so much as telling what the other does not know, or has failed to accomplish.

Taking the testimony as a whole, you get the impression that there is dense ignorance all around.

If I met a doctor who spent so much time telling me what his colleagues did not know and how superior he was to the whole profession, I would not allow him to treat a yellow dog.

If a manufacturer could not do a better job advertising his goods, I would not trade with him.

Our political leaders are doing nothing so successfully as to undermine public confidence in every one who holds office, or aspires to hold it. Taking them at their word, the entire structure is infected with graft, incompetence and crookedness. The prevailing motif is one of irresponsible attack.

It is a matter of fact that

Public in Dark

More often than not, the discussion runs to wisecracks, or platitudes. In no instance have I found it rising to a straightforward clean-cut explanation of any problem.