



The Indianapolis Times

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

The Auto Ring

No one should be surprised that the federal government discovered a crowd of auto thieves operating in this city. When respect for law disappears, the people may expect to see crime organized and conducted on lines similar to those of legitimate business.

Nor should any one be surprised that among those who engaged in this flourishing traffic in stolen cars was the former head of the Ku-Klux Klan and the grant titan, who once gave orders and led misguided men and women.

When super government is created, either by hate, prejudice or secret control of officials, those who engaged in its manipulations are quite likely to forever after believe themselves beyond the power of established authority.

The auto ring is the logical consequence of the era of lawlessness inaugurated by Stephenson and his cohorts. That the man who inherited the power once held by Stephenson and another who rose to some small eminence under him were a part of the conspiracy was almost inevitable.

The fact that they were convicted should serve as a reminder of the force and influence which once ruled without question. It should also remind them that some of those influences are still in power.

Two years ago the head of the hooded order, now convicted of auto thefts, was sought by the powerful and the mighty. His influence did much to elect two United States senators. His word was then powerful.

Two years ago the former titan, now in jail, swaggered about the legislative halls, hired to influence lawmakers who still believed in the secret order.

Two years ago this same man was the adviser and counselor and guide to those city councilmen of Indianapolis who were later to plead guilty to crimes and lose their places.

It is not a pleasing retrospect. But perhaps it will serve to remind those who may be inclined to forget that the city and state and county will be more secure and safe if every one of those who rode to power with Stephenson is relieved of any influence or authority.

There are still some odd jobs of house cleaning to be done.

Golden Rule Sunday

Golden Rule Sunday will be observed Dec. 2 in an effort to raise money for the care of widows and orphaned children in Syria, Greece, Palestine, Armenia, Turkey, Persia and Bulgaria.

More than 500,000 children have been in near east orphanages and Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, estimates that the total number of men, women and children who were saved from death by starvation, massacre and disease by the near east relief is conservatively 1,500,000.

It was Morgenthau's cable to President Wilson in 1915 on the plight of Armenian minorities in Turkey which brought about the American committee for relief in the near east, an organization which knows no religion in the contribution of its help.

"Order is coming out of chaos now," Morgenthau says. "The soup kitchens and the long lines of starving, dying, terror-stricken refugees are things of the past. We still have the refugee camps and there still is suffering, but the worst is over. The chief task remaining is to complete the work among the orphan children of the near east relief."

"It seems to me peculiarly fitting that the observation of a special day like Golden Rule Sunday on Dec. 2 should furnish the moving force behind the campaign to finish the job overseas. It is indeed a stroke of spiritual enlightenment to illustrate to the world the world-wide potency of the golden rule by this outreaching of hands across the sea to aid in the restoration of their birthrights to these offsprings of ancient peoples to whom we Americans have no obligations except that supreme one of common ties uniting all the nations of the earth as the children of a common father."

The New America

The remarkable change that has come over American life since the war is perhaps nowhere so clearly illustrated as in statistics on occupational shifts contained in the 1928 report of the American Federation of Labor. These figures do more than reflect the decline of old industries and growth of new ones; they portray the rise of an America that hardly resembles the country of pre-war days.

As regards industry itself, the report shows an increasing substitution of machinery for men. In the automobile industry the same number of men produces three times as many cars as in 1914. A brick-making machine in Chicago makes 40,000 bricks in an hour, whereas it formerly required eight hours for a man to turn out 450. It is the same story everywhere.

Largely because of these mechanical advances, the number of men engaged in manufacture has declined 917,000 in eight years. There also has been a sharp reduction, for reasons fairly well known, in agriculture.

Since 1920 there has been a drift of 800,000 farm hands toward the cities or into other lines of work at home. Railroad workers also show 304,000 fewer men, but some slack in the communications field has been taken up by a gain of 85,000 workers in the telephone and telegraph offices.

In every other field listed there has been an increase in the number of employed. It is in these figures that the changes in manners, customs, and standards of living are reflected most vividly. They show a greater capacity for leisure and pleasure on the part of the American people. They also indicate that greater attention is being paid to religion and education.

These things compensate for much hardship that may have been caused by the necessary readjustment. And it seems evident that within a few more years new industries, new inventions, and new needs will create additional markets for labor.

Professional groups, for instance, including teachers, clergymen, and physicians, show a gain of 254,000 over 1920. In the distributive industries, which include salesmen for all kinds of new comfort-creating devices and things formerly regarded as luxuries, the gain has been most marked. There are 1,575,000 more people selling us radios, automobiles, insurance, movies, airplanes, and refrigerators than there were in 1920.

With leisure and the habit of stepping out, perhaps, comes a keener desire to look well and eat well.

In any event, the increase of people engaged in personal and domestic service is 694,000, with 525,000 serving in hotels and restaurants and 169,000 as barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.

The comparatively new industry of electric light and power employs 53,000 more than in 1920, and the hydro-electric business is merely on the threshold of development. Salesmanship and service forces for automobiles, electrical products and radios have provided jobs for more than 1,000,000.

Mail order houses, chain stores, and distributors of household appliances afford work for thousands. Motion picture houses employ 150,000 more. Insurance companies have increased their employes by about 100,000, telephone companies by 600,000.

The five-day week, once heralded as visionary, is becoming more popular, though it is not yet general. Almost 200,000 workers in twenty different trades now enjoy the shortened working week. Negotiations for its installation in other fields are under way.

In view of the trend toward mass production by machines, with larger profits, labor spokesmen may not be considered too optimistic if they think they perceive the time when another day of leisure will be given the workingman and woman.

Hoover's Call on Latin America

Herbert Hoover's trip to Latin America, which began today, is more than a stroke of good statesmanship. It discloses imagination of first rate order, something few tenants of the White House have had.

Our state department never has given Latin America the study and attention it deserves and which our own best interests dictate. What we have done by way of progress in the last fifty years, many of our sister republics to the south will repeat in the next fifty years, and now is the time to make real friends of them if we ever intend to.

It means much to us in sordid dollars and cents, but it also means much culturally and from the point of view of the national defense.

It was not for nothing that our trade with Latin America fell off 3 per cent in 1927, while our trade with Canada increased 17.4 per cent. Our relations with Canada were good, whereas it was during 1927 that we intervened in Nicaragua and threatened Mexico, thereby causing a wave of anti-American sentiment from Texas to Patagonia.

Comparative figures, showing our exports to Latin America and to Canada, are likewise not without significance. Canada has a population of only 10,000,000, yet, dollar for dollar, she buys about as much from us as all Latin America combined, with ten times the population.

On a Canadian basis, instead of buying only \$845,000,000 worth of our goods, as they did last year, our Latin-American friends would be buying some \$8,000,000,000 worth, or nearly double our total exports to the entire world.

The production of these additional exports on farms and in factories would furnish employment at good wages for millions of Americans and help prosperity.

However, we do not for a moment believe Hoover is making this unprecedented voyage purely in the capacity of a commercial drummer. He is aware of the importance of what we have just stated, of course, as few others in America are in a position to be, but we believe he has bigger fish to fry than increasing our Latin-American trade.

In our opinion, he has in mind giving new life and new meaning to the whole project of Pan-American co-operation, with a view to increasing the general well-being of the entire western world, both as nations and as individuals.

In the past we have had some good, and some not so good, diplomats representing us south of the Rio Grande. London, Paris and other European capitals have been regarded as the plums of the service.

We should alter this. The biggest men we have should be sent to Latin America, men capable of doing what Dwight Morrow has done in Mexico City. It should be made a real mark of distinction to be appointed to Latin-American posts.

David Dietz on Science

Care, Common Sense

No. 211

MANY medical men question the advisability of the publication of discussions of disease because of the effect which such discussions have on some people. Jerome K. Jerome told in one of his humorous sketches of how he once read a book which catalogued the symptoms of various diseases. By the time he had finished the book, he was convinced that he had every disease in it but housemaid's knee.

Many people are more or less like that.

For the last few weeks, this department has been devoted to the story of microbe hunting.

Pasteur's remarks about germs being everywhere have been quoted. Perhaps a word of caution should be given at this time. Microbes are everywhere.

For the most part, these microbes are the harmless kind. Deadly microbes are not around in the quantities that Pasteur imagined them. If they were, human life would have disappeared from the face of the earth.

The microbes of most disease seem to be fairly well localized. For example, Koch found that the microbe of cholera thrived in contaminated water supplies and that the danger of cholera epidemics could be wiped out by purifying the water supply. The germs of other diseases, for example, are carried by certain insects such as mosquitoes and flies. What conclusion shall we draw then from the story of microbe hunters?

It would seem to be this: Microbes thrive in dirt and filth. The study of bacteriology points out the necessity of cleanliness and sanitation. Public health measures are a necessity. Adequate inspection of food and water supplies must be carried on.

People should protect themselves from contact with those suffering from contagious diseases. But people should not be fanatical about microbes. One need not be so afraid of germs that he is afraid to touch a doorknob. It is not necessary to hold one's breath while passing a house with a "chickenpox" or "measles" sign on it.

In short, exercise ordinary rules of care and common sense. And after that, forget about the fact that microbes exist.

It is not necessary to make life unhappy by worrying about microbes.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"In Dealing With the Sea We Are Dealing With a Common High Road. The Problem of Guarding It Should Be a Common Problem. At Present This Is Being Confused With the Problem of National Defense."

"WE have no desire to starve, or enter upon a naval race with the United States," says Sir Austin Chamberlain, "but—"

Then he goes on to explain what "very peculiar circumstances" England faces. She is the center of a world empire. She cannot feed herself. She must keep her sea communications open, not only for the sake of supplies, but for political reasons. All of which makes it necessary for her to have a stronger navy.

There is logic in what Sir Austin says, but not too much. England's weakness is only relative. Modern civilization has made every country more or less dependent on maritime trade.

It is true, as Sir Austin points out, that we Americans could feed and clothe ourselves through home production if we had to, but not without drastic cuts in the bill of fare.

Poor Excuse

The fact that England can not grow her own wheat or raise enough cotton for her textile mills is less significant than some of her statesmen would have us believe, especially as an excuse for a big navy.

Comparatively speaking, her sea trade is no more important, or essential than is that of Sweden, Holland, Denmark or Cuba. They, too, might feel the need of a big navy if they could afford it.

Bringing the argument closer home, while we may not face the problem of holding a world empire together, we furnish more freight and passengers for sea trade than any other country. What we buy from abroad may be more essential to our industry than to our breakfast table, but it is essential nevertheless. What we sell not only helps us, but other people, to enjoy that degree of prosperity which science and invention have made possible and which is the right of humanity.

Seas Must Be Free

The profoundest effect of civilization is to make all people more dependent on each other. Every day finds us compelled to establish new contact if we would take full advantage of our opportunities.

The struggle to improve living conditions, promote health, create prosperity, abolish poverty and eliminate disease, depends on our ability to draw on all natural resources, take advantage of every peculiar product and enjoy the benefit which is to be obtained from soil and climatic differences throughout the world.

This means nothing if not a free sea, and how can there be a free sea so long as nations visualize their security and progress as dependent on the size of navy they are able to build?

'Peculiar' to All

Those "very peculiar circumstances," of which Sir Austin Chamberlain speaks, are peculiar to all nations. There is not one of the fifty-five but what needs things which cannot be had without going overseas.

Rich and prosperous as we are, where would we be if our sea trade were interrupted? What would we do for rubber, tea, mica, not to mention tea, coffee, tropic fruit and a large percentage of the sugar?

That political security about which statesmen talk so much is obviously dependent on economic security. How can there be economic security, except through freedom of the sea, through such an arrangement which will guarantee it to all nations?

Battle of Dollars

It is preposterous to suppose that nations will abandon the idea of protecting their own sea trade with their own navies until some practical program of co-operation has been formulated. It is equally preposterous to suppose that they will not take such advantage of each other as the relative size of their navies permits as long as the existing system continues.

In this connection, it is just as well to remember that the idea of setting the stage for unfair competition in sea trade plays quite a great part in determining the naval policy of nations as does that of national defense.

There is more at stake than preparedness for future wars. No one knows this better than England.

Make Ships Safer

In dealing with the sea, we are dealing with a common high road. The problem of guarding it should be a common problem. At present, this is being confused with the problem of national defense, and in that lies nine-tenths of the mischief.

The idea that merchant fleets may be exposed to capture and attack by some enemy is constantly paraded to get money for battleships. The sums we provide to guard them against possible war are enormous compared to those we provide to guard them against the continuous perils they encounter.

This country has taken the lead in trying to make ships safer and more dependable. It has passed laws to improve the quality of seamanship by guaranteeing better wages and living conditions.

Other countries cling to the old order, operate their ships cheaper and get a bigger share of the trade. A larger navy than we need for national defense is not the answer, but regulations that would force foreign ships to meet the requirements prescribed for ours when they sail out of American ports, carrying American freight and passengers, might help.

Getting Nowhere Fast



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Don't Trust Your Eyes to Quack Doctors

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

DURING the last few years a half dozen quacks of assorted varieties have sought public interest with the scarehead on their advertising matter, "Throw away your glasses."

Like quacks of all varieties, they relied on the power of suggestion, knowing that the person who throws away his glasses will make a special effort to see without them, and will believe for a while that he actually sees better, unless of course he suffers with such severe grades of nearsightedness or astigmatism that he is unable to see at all without his glasses.

The director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has pointed out recently that when glasses first came into popularity and when eyestrain was a popular topic of conversation, glasses were frequently prescribed when they were not necessary.

In many instances the people came for glasses and would feel that they had not been satisfactorily treated unless a prescription was

given to them; in other cases, manufacturers were promoting glasses too strongly.

It is perhaps as a result of the reaction against overprescribing that the fakers of today have been able to get a considerable following of persons to throw away glasses and thus to harm themselves.

The three chief reasons for wearing glasses are: To protect the eyes, to see well, and to see without fatigue. Nowadays in all industries in which the eyes are likely to be subjected to danger from chips the workers wear special goggles to prevent injury to the eyes.

In the case of difficulties of vision, eyeglasses act exactly in the same way as a crutch acts to aid a weakened limb. They lend support sometimes sufficient to permit the eye to recover to a considerable extent from its weakness.

On the other hand, there are many cases in which the structure of the eye is wrong and in which eyeglasses can never be dispensed with satisfactorily.

Beyond all this there are many diseases and forms of intoxication from food and bacteria which affect the eye particularly.

In such cases a correction of the

disease or a removal of the dangerous substance from the diet will permit the eye to overcome its deficiency.

The chief reason for consulting a physician, at least in the very beginning, in relationship to a disturbance of the eye is the fact that he will be concerned with the human body as a whole and with its diseases as a whole, rather than the eyes primarily.

On the other hand, the man who is primarily in the business of selling glasses is likely to concern himself with eye and with prescribing glasses if there is the slightest excuse for such a prescription.

Proper glasses can relieve eyestrain; on the other hand, improper glasses may make the condition much more severe. The director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness gives definite advice as to the selection of a competent authority on the eyes:

"If he keeps a store or has a sign with 'specialist' in letters a foot high, or if his office looks like a high-class barber shop with many machines and few books, you can be almost certain that he is not the man you want for yourself or for your children."

IT IS ALMOST TIME FOR SOMEBODY TO TELL EUROPE "TO HEAD IN"

MOST of these nations are grafters, pickers and panhandlers; they are the colossal incarnation of the moth-eaten nobleman, seeking the rich American bride.

They are spending billions for future wars, but won't pay the interest on the debts of the old one; they are planting alliances all over Europe's grudge-laden continent, but if Uncle Sam merely mentions the long past due I. O. U. he is called "Uncle Shylock!"

This country has its "obligations," but they are due to its own people; they are due to children with pinched faces, struggling amid sin and squalor for bare existence; they are due to women, bending over washbasins, taking the places of bread-winners, stricken and helpless; they are due to widows, left penniless with children; they are due to men, who, with breaking backs, still bear the crushing, common burdens of their lot; they are due to disabled soldiers, to whom this nation owes all it can give—and more.

We have permitted our European debtors to warble this lamentation without contradiction until not only do they believe it, but many half-bred Americans are beginning to regard themselves as utterly unworthy to because they have spent their money for gas, instead of sending it to the Bulgarians and played bridge when they should have been sewing carpet rags for the Slovaks.

It is almost time for some President, with hair on his chest, to face the eastern hemisphere some evening when the atmospheric conditions are conducive to perfect broadcasting, and tell the whole European bunch where to head in!

The Solution

DISCARDING, especially toward the end of a hand, is of supreme importance. In this puzzle, the necessary trick is obtained by making the only proper discard.

South leads a heart, and West wins with the ace. North, however, does not trump, but discards his lone diamond.

Regardless of East's discard, East and West are now helpless. If West leads a diamond, North will win the last trick with the ten of diamonds.

Should North trump the opening lead or discard a spade, East and West easily win all the tricks. With a spade discard from North, East discards a diamond, and West then leads the queen of diamonds. A cross-ruff of course follows.

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BRIDGE PUZZLE

BY FADYAN MATHEY Clubs are trumps and South has the lead. North and South must win one of the four tricks, against a perfect defense.

S—4-3 N—None E—5 W—4		S—10 N—None E—9-8 W—C-10	
S—None N—H-4 E—D-7 W—C-9		S—None N—H-3 E—D-10-6 W—C-None	

LAY out the cards on a table, as shown in the diagram, and study the situation. See if you can find a method of play whereby North and South can win one of the four tricks. The solution is printed herewith.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

(Copyright, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Plans of a senatorial group to force an extra session of congress by delaying ratification of the Kellogg anti-war pact in the winter session have put the spirit of fear and fight into the peace organizations.

Peace societies intend to force quick ratification of the treaty, if they have to "mobilize public opinion" and a mighty "letter lobby" to do it.

They fear that, unless they check the move for postponement, the net result may be passage of the cruiser bill and indefinite delay on the treaty.

Since the Armistice day address of Secretary of State Kellogg and President Coolidge, there has been a sudden shift by certain administration leaders in the senate. Before that, it generally was assumed that treaty ratification would be almost automatic by the short session of congress, opening in December. Public support of the treaty was believed to be so unanimous that Democratic speakers in the political campaign did not question the pact, which was used by the Hoover orators as a major reason for reelection of a Republican administration.

Considering the general public and press support of the treaty and its popularity with individual senators of both parties, no one questions the ability of the administration to obtain ratification this winter if it wants to do so.

But the administration definitely is quite putting out feelers regarding delay.

VARIOUS reasons are given by administration spokesmen for this. They say that the President's Armistice day address, criticizing European armaments and diplomacy and supporting an American naval increase, has brought out such bitter foreign denunciations that the senate will spend weeks replying and debating the treaty, once it comes up on the floor.

They add that the short session will do well to dispose of business already on the calendar, such as Boulder Dam and the regular appropriation bills.

There also is a growing demand for repeal of the Kellogg pact, a long job at best which could not possibly be completed at the short session. If farm relief and the Kellogg pact should be disposed of during the winter session, there would be no extra session and the high tariff advocate would have to wait another year.

Hence their desire to add the Kellogg pact as one of the reasons for an extra session, beginning after March 4. Such extra session of course would represent the increased house and senate majorities of the new administration.

But the chief reason for the unexpected move to delay senate ratification of the Kellogg pact is understood to be naval.

BECAUSE of disquieting European developments, including Great Britain's refusal at Geneva to grant cruiser parity to the United States and the Anglo-French naval agreement, the administration has decided to rush the cruiser bill. That bill, which has passed the house and is pending in the senate, provides for one aircraft carrier and fifteen cruisers, in addition to the eight cruisers now under construction.

The administration appears unwilling to risk Kellogg pact debate, jeopardizing the cruiser bill. It is aware that there is much criticism abroad and in this country against the alleged contradictory policy of launching new cruisers and a new peace pact at the same time.

It is afraid, apparently, that this argument will be used in the treaty debate to sink the cruiser bill. Therefore, the administration prefers to proceed immediately with the "practical" matter of insuring a bigger navy, and not until that is out of the way to go on with the "idealistic" treaty renouncing war "as an instrument of national policy."

All this has confused and confounded the peace organizations, which were chiefly responsible last spring for cutting down the naval bill from seventy-one to sixteen ships.

The majority groups in those organizations were prepared a week ago to sacrifice temporarily their anti-navy program to facilitate speedy ratification of the Kellogg treaty.

But now they foresee danger of quick passage of the cruiser bill in the winter session, and then indefinite delay of the treaty, while a special session struggles with farm relief, tariff revision, and a dozen other problems.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but no letters will be published unless they do not exceed 200 words and will receive preference.

Editor Times—Am taking this means to ask what right has any factory in this, or any other city, to take wages from any employee, without his personal consent to do so, for the Community Fund drive? Most of the people in this city who have put up with that kind of treatment are women or piece workers, and one-third of them do not make more than \$1 a day.

What's the trouble with Indiana? Isn't there any protection at all, or are they so small they have no say-so? This letter, I hope, will help make clear what chance a poor, hard-working devil has in a case of this kind.

CONSTANT READER.

What kind of a language is a jargon? A barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from the mixture of two or more discordant languages, especially of a cultured language with a barbarous one; as of the Chinook jargon; the jargon called pidgin-English.

Daily Thought

There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health.—Prov. 12:18.

SLANDER is a poison which extinguishes charity, both in the slanderer and in the persons who listen to it.—St. Bernard.