



## 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 giant 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 which left 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 country 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 orphans 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 trade.

"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 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 employees 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 employees 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 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 household'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. But 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 protection 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 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 of 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, tin and mica, not to mention tea, coffee, tropical 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 as 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.

The idea that merchant fleets may be exposed to seizure and attack by some enemy is constantly paraded to get money for battleships. The sums we provide to battleships are not only recovered but gained twenty-five pounds, not only refuses to pay what he owes you, but bitterly denounces you for having neglected him.

He calls attention to the fact that his children should have their tonsils and adenoids subtracted, that his mother-in-law's false teeth are becoming hors de combat and should be replaced, and that his wife has needed a new hat for six weeks, all of which constitute your "obligations" to the piano-tuner!"

It is a perfectly charming philosophy and should be very effective with all who have matriculated for entrance into a first class feeble-minded home, but for some reason the appeal does not penetrate the armor of those who have been able to keep their mental cargoes from slipping, almost all of whom go about every day, completely surrounded by troubles and obligations of their own.

### It is Almost Time

FOR SOMEBODY TO TELL EUROPE TO HEAD IN

## BRIDGE? PUZZLE

BY FABYAN MATHEY

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

S—None  
H—A  
D—G  
C—Q

NORTH  
WEST  
EAST  
SOUTH

S—10  
H—None  
D—9  
C—10

S—None  
H—S  
D—10  
C—None

S—10  
H—None  
D—9  
C—10

S—None  
H—None  
D—9  
C—10