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Connecting the Job and the Man.

"Unemployment is the worst and most extended of industrial evils." This remark, made by Louis Brandeis, is seconded by the head of a great business corporation who made it still stronger. "The question of unemployment is, perhaps, the most important as well as the hardest that civilization requires to be solved."

The gravity of this problem and the extent of unemployment was emphasized in these columns yesterday. Happily, there is another side to the picture presented by the numerous agencies now at work to cope with this gigantic industrial evil.

Recognizing that the inability of men to find jobs when they hunt for them is a matter that concerns all nations, a number of labor specialists in Europe have organized an international association.

The first conference held by the National Association for Labor Legislation was in reality a section of the international body. Inasmuch, therefore, as a number of the keenest and most earnest minds of Europe are wrestling with the problem at the same time and a number of our own leaders are doing their best with it, we may expect in a reasonable time to have something done to lessen the evil of joblessness.

It must be understood that these organizations pay little attention to "unemployableness," if we may coin a word, because the men who are not fit to work or won't work are left to the mercies of other agencies. The problem of unemployment and the number listed in that line are of these persons who hunt work but can't find it.

It needs also to be emphasized that every man can not accept any job. Just because a man happens to be out of work doesn't instantly fit him to undertake the first employment offered him. Much injustice is done worthy men because they have in cases refused to attempt labor for which they were physically or mentally incapable.

It will also be well for us if we bear in mind that the individual worker out of a job is seldom in a position to find one for himself. Unless an opening presents itself in his neighborhood or in lines with which he is familiar it is next to impossible for him to connect with the employer in some other town who needs workers. He has not the means of obtaining such information and often has no ability to reach a distant place even if he is there needed.

To meet these conditions public employment agencies are necessary. In a majority of progressive cities such institutions are already at work. But the local employment agency can not cope with the problem because it is too broad. It is a national question.

For this reason a national organization is being planned which will do for the workers of the nation at large what the isolated local employment agency does for the man in its neighborhood. It is to accomplish this that the National Association for Labor Legislation has been called into existence.

The first task to be undertaken is to secure the facts, a much more difficult problem than a first thought would suggest. Its second step will be to seek the co-operation of employers in an attempt to organize industry a little more systematically. It is believed that many seasonal industries, those that are active for a short period only, can be so arranged as to dovetail into each other and thus furnish employment the year round.

Back of both these measures is the more fundamental plan to increase the amount of industrial trainings now given in the schools. It is thought that many are thrown out of work through lack of skill even in the work to be had.

And to guard against emergencies the plan is to work out some plan of insurance against unemployment. By paying a small amount while at work, the laborer can then have something to fall back on when work is not to be had.

Whether these plans can be made successful, and whether or not they go to the root of the problem, they encourage one to believe there is some hope now that unemployment and all the vexing problems it carries with it will receive attention commensurate with their importance.

Mexico: An Opportunity.

When the new Democratic administration announced its policy of "watchful waiting" in regard to Mexico, Representative Mann, minority leader in the House, instantly declared that such an attitude must lead sooner or later to war. The past few months have so given countenance to that prediction that there are many keen students of national affairs who believe we are on the brink of armed intervention.

And by a strange irony of fate, this armed intervention, if it is made, will have been forced upon us by the Monroe Doctrine, that very principle in our scheme of foreign relationship which was most designed to prevent war.

When Washington relinquished his leader-

ship, he warned his countrymen against meddling in European affairs. This "Washington Doctrine" was almost the sole diplomatic principle of the nation between 1815 and 1823.

In that year, President James Monroe proclaimed the sequel to this doctrine by enunciating the positive side of it. The Holy Alliance in Europe had been formed to counteract the tendency toward democracy in both hemispheres. One of its specific aims was to re-conquer Central and South American nations for Spanish rule. Seeing the gravity of such a crisis as this alliance precipitated, the president in his message announced that famous doctrine which bears his name.

"The American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

During the northwestern boundary dispute with Great Britain in 1845, President Polk reaffirmed and slightly extended the doctrine. "It should be distinctly announced to the world," he said, "as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planned or established in any part of the North American continent."

In another dispute with Great Britain concerning the Venezuelan boundary, President Cleveland in 1895 again reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine, and after him Roosevelt used it often in his diplomatic dealings with characteristic vigor. "The western hemisphere," he said on one occasion, "is not to be treated as Africa or mid-Asia is treated, as a subject for conquest by any old world power."

But while there has never been very much opposition to the Monroe doctrine in the United States, and while the Latin-American republics to the south of us accepted it with practical unanimity until recently, the attitude toward this historic principle among these nations is rapidly changing. Two or three of our presidents have not applied the doctrine to the Central and South American republics with much diplomacy, financial adventures have used it as a cloak for their brutality a number of times, and more than once the United States administration openly used it for purposes of conquest.

It was in the name of the Monroe doctrine that President Polk annexed Texas in 1845. It was under the same auspices that President Grant demanded the seizure of San Domingo in 1870, and it was this same principle which was supposed to be the basis on which Roosevelt acted to seize Panama.

This use of the Monroe doctrine has given it in the eyes of Latin-American republics a "heads I win, and tails you lose" aspect. They are coming to look upon it as bluff on our part to keep Europe out of this hemisphere in order that we ourselves may have plenty of room to expand.

It was this interpretation which caused Dr. Perez Canton, of Chile, to write, "The Monroe doctrine implies a moral subordination to the United States which is repulsive to the national feelings of the young republics."

The Venezuelan Dia, a very influential newspaper of South America, has recently expressed itself with equal incisiveness. "Why does the United States arrogate the power of exercising tutelage over these countries of South America?" And a Brazilian diplomat exclaimed, after hearing much talk about the Monroe doctrine, "We are quite able to care for ourselves."

These utterances from South America are very mild when compared with similar utterances from Central America. These little republics are absolutely convinced that the Monroe doctrine is merely a wall of concealment behind which we hope to be able to take their territory from them.

Understanding the gravity of our international outlook toward Latin-America, President Wilson, at Mobile, Ala., last October, took occasion to make a new extension of the doctrine. He affirmed that he would apply it to ourselves as well as to Europe and guarantee the sister republics against our encroachment on their territory.

At the same time, he expressed the hope of the possibility of the Pan-American union which would recognize that all nations in this hemisphere have everything in common and stand to gain by standing together.

But the new Monroe doctrine thus formed has remained a mere utterance, an abstract principle. It can have little vitality of influence until it is embodied in action.

An opportunity for such a deed is now offered by the Mexican situation. Owing to the Monroe doctrine itself, foreign powers, however anxious, can not intervene in Mexico, and owing to the spirit of hostility to us among Central American republics, it would precipitate continental disturbance for us to intervene. Why is it not possible now, therefore, for all the republics on this continent to act in co-operation and establish peace in Mexico?

This would make clear to all nations that Mexico was not to be parceled out among hungry peoples, and especially that the United States has no designs on Mexican territory. It could restore order in Mexico and maintain the peace until the Mexicans could be able to regain control of their own land. But, best of all, it would through action organically unite the countries of this hemisphere and with such a union any foreign power or combination of powers would be helpless to intermeddle in our affairs. And this would be a solution not only of the Mexican difficulty but also of our own relationship with Central and South America.

Opening Cluster Light Fair Very Auspicious

CAMBRIDGE CITY, March 3.—The Indoor Cluster Lights Fair is on, and notwithstanding the fact that it was necessarily postponed the past week on account of the inclement weather, the interest in, and enthusiasm displayed, is in no wise abated.

The K. of P. Hall, in which the fair is held, presents a most attractive sight, in its decorations of red and white, the colors selected for the fair. The various booths at which tempting wares are sold, all display the colors with the white at top of each, showing through a fringe of red. A large wheel of fortune also occupies a conspicuous place in the room.

Harry Gessell, of the Home Bakery, spent Sunday with relatives in Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ogborn spent Sunday in Germantown, on account of the death of the former's aunt, Mrs. John Green.

Mrs. Sarah Williams suffered a stroke of paralysis Friday afternoon.

The Order of Pocahontas of Richmond, of which the deceased was a member, took part in the service.

The question proved satisfactory to council and the motion to refer the matter to the ordinance committee was withdrawn.

Nothing Done on Clusters. Councilman Howells asked the mayor what action had been taken on the Main street cluster lighting question. Mr. Robbins told him this matter had never been brought to the attention of the board, and, therefore, had never been considered. He said, however, it would not be considered until new rates for the light plant and new street lighting system for the entire city had been provided. The mayor also said it was the desire of the board to establish a luminous arc lighting system for Richmond this year.

The question of cementing the roadway of the first alley south of Main street from Eleventh to Fourteenth, referred to a council committee, was not reported on last night.

Councilman Weishaup requested that all questions referred by council to the board of works be reported back to council in writing as soon as convenient for the board. By this method councilmen are provided with information for their complaining constituents, Weishaup said. His suggestion was accepted.

To the Housewife. Madam, if your husband is like most men he expects you to look after the health of yourself and children. Coughs and colds are the most common of the minor ailments and are most likely to lead to serious diseases. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when it has a cold. If you will inquire into the merits of the various remedies that are recommended for coughs and colds, you will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy stands high in the estimation of people who use it. It is prompt and effective, pleasant and safe to take, which are qualities especially to be desired when a medicine is intended for children. For sale by all dealers.

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DANIEL G. REID TO PAY BIG SUM AS INCOME TAX

Daniel G. Reid is one of the twenty-nine new millionaires who will contribute approximately \$48,250,000 income taxes to the government. This contribution is said to be about 8 per cent of what the government expects to realize as a result of the income tax law. The exact amount of tax which will be paid by Mr. Reid has not been announced by the internal revenue office. The other contributors include Andrew Carnegie, Jay Gould estate, Willard Rockefeller E. Harriman estate, C. Vanderbuilt estate, Vincent Astor, and Russell sage estate.

What Is Woman's Beauty But Health

And the Basis of Her Health and Vigor Lies in the Careful Regulation of the Bowels.

If woman's beauty depended upon cosmetics, every woman would be a picture of loveliness. But beauty lies deeper than that. It lies in health. In the majority of cases the basis of health, and the cause of sickness, can be traced to the action of the bowels. The headaches, the lassitude, the sallow skin and the listless eyes are usually due to constipation. So many things that women do habitually conduce to this trouble. They do not eat carefully, they eat indigestible foods because the foods are served daintily and they do not exercise enough. But whatever the particular cause may be, it is important that the condition should be corrected.

An ideal remedy for women and one especially suited to their delicate requirements, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which thousands of women endorse highly. Among them Mrs. C. S. Vance, of 511 South Ray Street, New Castle, Pa. At times she had spells of indigestion so severe that she thought she would die. Syrup Pepsin regulated her stomach and bowels, and she attributes her excellent health today to this remedy.

All the family can use Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Thousands of mothers give it to babies and children. It is also admirably suited to the requirements of elderly people, in fact to all who by reason of age or infirmity cannot stand harsh salts, cathartics, pills or purgatives. These should always be avoided, for at best



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their effect is only for that day, while a genuine remedy like Syrup Pepsin acts mildly but permanently.

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Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 419 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

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Says Society Threatens To Hinder Lawmaking

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—That the giddy social whirl threatens to undermine the government is evidenced by the remarks of Mrs. LaFollette at the Congressional Club, where she made a plea to the women to spend their time in pursuits more useful than "peddling paste board cards."

Senator Kenyon voiced the same complaint in his Philadelphia speech.

"If you hire a lawyer you do not want one who spends every evening in the week at a banquet or dinner, or out somewhere else," he said. "That is what is the matter with Congress."

Washington is as much of a "social center" as it is political headquarters. The society stunts are undoubtedly overdone, and common-sense people like Mrs. LaFollette and Senator Kenyon, find that all of these functions do not leave proper time for the real work that is before the people who are sent to Washington charged with the performance of great duties.

Nick and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been among the distinguished visitors to Washington during the past week. This in itself might make a good "personal" for the local newspapers. When young Longworth first came to Congress he was quite a fellow, all on his own account. Never again can he be anything more than a "son-in-law." "Princess Alice" always succeeded in keeping Washington interested, and there has perhaps been no more beloved member of society in recent years in the National Capital. Mrs. Longworth wore mourning because of the death of an aunt. Since the gown was new and original, many imitators have already copied it. When her illustrious father was President, "Alice blue" was featured by all the modistes and milliners of the country. Now let's see what they can do with "Alice" in mourning.

Col. Goethals and the Presidency. With Colonel Goethals in Washington "taking it over" with Congress there has been a discussion in the Capital of the possibilities of his being put forward for the presidency. Goethals is a Republican, and it is generally

supposed that party needs new leaders. It is said of the canal builder that he is none of your imaginary heroes; and that his popularity is not of the mushy sort. All this is indisputable, yet Goethals begs to be permitted to "keep out of politics." He promises to have the Panama Canal under full headway by July, and says that at the present time the great work is fully protected—and that no foreign enemy could pass the fortifications at either end of the big ditch.

Representative Kindell of Colorado has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, declaring that "I have made up my mind that I would rather be a dead Senator than a live fool Representative." Kindell recognizes the fact that there is a difference between being a mere member of the lower House and a real statesman. As he aspires to statesmanship he is not content, as are other members, to sit quietly on a back seat, trying to conceal the fact that he is an inconsequential unit.

Too Busy To Celebrate. The House of Representatives of the United States was so busy that it failed to observe Washington's birthday. In the Senate, Washington's farewell speech was read and proper respect was paid to the memory of the Father of his Country. Should the industry of the lower House of Congress result in winding up the business of the session before the baseball season begins, it will mean a big shrinkage in gate receipts; for on hot, sultry days a big part of Congress "meets" at the ball park.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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