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ond Class Mail Matter.

Connecting the Job and the Man.

"Unemployment is the worst and most ex-
tended 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, per-
haps, 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 col-
umns 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 special-
ists in Europe have organized an international
association.

The first conference held by the National As-
sociation 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 organiza-
tions pay little attention to "unemployability,"
if we may coin a word, because the men who are
not fit to work or won't work are left to the
mercy of other agencies. The problem of un-
employment 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 hap-
pens 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 im-
possible 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 progres-
sive 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 be-
ing planned which will do for the workers of the
nation at large what the isolated local employ-
ment agency does for the man in its neighbor-
hood. 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 sys-
tematically. It is believed that many seasonal in-
dustries, 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 funda-
mental plan to increase the amount of indus-
trial 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 unem-
ployment. 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 at-
tention commensurate with their importance.

Mexico: An Opportunity.

When the new Democratic administration an-
nounced its policy of "watchful waiting" in re-
gard 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 in-
tervention, if it is made, will have been forced
upon us by the Monroe Doctrine, that very prin-
ciple 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 Doc-
trine" was almost the sole diplomatic principle
of the nation between 1815 and 1828.

In that year, President James Monroe pro-
claimed 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. See-
ing the gravity of such a crisis as this alliance
precipitated, the president in his message an-
nounced 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 consid-
ered 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 Eu-
ropean colony or dominion shall, with our con-
sent, be planted or established in any part of the
North American continent."

In another dispute with Great Britain con-
cerning 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 op-
position to the Monroe doctrine in the United
States, and while the Latin-American republics
to the south of us accepted it with practical unan-
imity until recently, the attitude toward this his-
toric 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 com-
ing 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 news-
paper of South America, has recently expressed
itself with equal incisiveness. "Why does the
United States arrogate the power of exercising
utelage 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 interna-
tional outlook toward Latin-America, President
Wilson, at Mobile, Ala., last October, took occa-
sion 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 repub-
lics 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 hemi-
sphere 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 dis-
turbance for us to intervene. Why is it not pos-
sible 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 con-
trol 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 for-
eign power or combination of powers would be
helpless to intermingle in our affairs. And this
would be a solution not only of the Mexican dif-
ficulty but also of our own relationship with Cen-
tral and South America.

Opening Cluster Light Fair Very Auspicious

Says Society Threatens To Hinder Lawmaking

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 Germanmantown, on account of the death of the former's aunt, Mrs. John Green.

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

affecting her right side, and depriving her of the use of her right hand and arm.

Mrs. Pruda Danner, formerly of Cambridge City, who was hurt in an automobile accident in Fort Wayne three or four weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be able to resume her duties in the Rudeo department store of that city.

Mr. Carl Trussler has returned to Richmond after a visit in the home of his aunt, Mrs. Jennie Jones.

Measles, Elmer Oldham, and Arch Mills, students in Butler university, were guests Sunday of the former's cousin, Miss Mabel Oldham. Miss Oldham also entertained the Misses Blanche Bird and Bebbie Boyer.

Rev. Martha Jones, a Universalist minister of Richmond, conducted the funeral service of the late Mrs. John Green, at Germanmantown, Monday.

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

CHIEF SHOWS DANGER IN CROWDED MOVIE

(Continued from Page 1)

Informed them he had seen the driver and helper on wagon No. 4 dumping on South Fourth street snow collected on Main street.

Mayor Scolds Public.

Council quickly transacted its regular business last night but Mayor Robbins balked a threatened motion to adjourn by suggesting a "get-together" discussion of city affairs. He also took occasion to again scold the public for not attending council meetings in greater numbers.

After this little lecture President Davis of the board informed council that the board, in behalf of the city had entered into an agreement with the Light, Heat & Power company to submit to the state public utilities commission a joint petition for a schedule of rates applying to both the municipal plant and the electrical plant of the competing company. He said the board was satisfied this was a wise action to take but he thought council should have some voice in the matter and the board would like to have its action endorsed by council.

Councilman Weishaupt requested that all questions presented for ratification submitted in writing and that he did not want to take any action on a verbal report. He then moved that the question be submitted to the proper committee.

Discuss Light Rates.

Before this action was taken City Attorney Bond emphatically declared that council had no voice in the matter, and as a matter of fact, the board of public works' authority on the question was limited to petitioning the commission for new rates. The commission, he pointed out, was all powerful in dealing with questions relating to public utilities.

Mr. Bond explained that if the city and the Light, Heat & Power company had not gotten together and prepared a joint rate schedule, subject to the commission's approval, the commission would have taken such action on its own initiative for he knew the commission will rigorously enforce a policy calling for joint rates for plants rendering the same service in every city in the state.

Mr. Bond then explained in detail the various features of the joint petition which was presented the commission today. He said the city is to pay the municipal plant \$11,000 a year for street and park lighting and a rate of 3½ cents, k. w. for all other electricity used.

The city attorney's explanation of

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 or 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 present board and, therefore, had never been considered. He said, however, it would not be paid until new rates for the light plant and new street lighting system for the entire city had been provided. Then Mr. or 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 Weishaupt 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, Weishaupt 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 Cold Remedy stands high in the estimation of people who use it. It is prompt and effectual, pleasant and safe to take, which are qualities especially to be desired when a medicine is intended for children. For

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TO PAY BIG SUM
AS INCOME TAX**

Daniel G. Reid is one of the twenty-nine new York millionaires who will contribute approximately \$48,330,000 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 Rockefeler, E. H. Harriman estate, C. Vanderbilt estate, Vincent Astor, and Russell Sage estate.

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