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The Fight of the Cincinnati Reds

No world series has attracted so much attention in the Central West as has the fight of the Cincinnati baseball team to capture and keep first place in the league race. Interest in the outcome of the games is as keen as if the two teams were trying to settle the world's championship.

Baseball has a deep-seated hold in the affections of the people of the Central West. When a western team, and particularly the Reds, makes a bid for league supremacy, baseball fans in Richmond can hardly await the outcome of the games. No team has a warmer place in the affection of Wayne county fans than the Cincinnati Reds. They have stood by the Reds for many years, vainly hoping that some day their favorites would be in the running for league supremacy.

This year their dreams seem near the point of being realized in fact. Cincinnati has put up a fight that has won the admiration of fans all over the country. Richmond sincerely hopes that after years of patient waiting the pennant will be won by the Reds and the world's series annexed by the Cincinnati players.

Food Investigation Here

No harm can result from an investigation of food price conditions here. The real benefit of a probe often does not lie in the prosecutions that may follow but in the facts that are presented for our study. Usually conditions are uncovered which enable consumer, distributor and producer to see where improvements can be made for each of them.

This holds true of the general investigation which is being made the country over. Incorrect methods of marketing are disclosed, faulty means of distribution are unearthed, poor systems of buying by the housewife are revealed, and suggestions for a closer co-operation of producer, distributor and consumer are made.

One cannot peruse the reports of investigations made everywhere without concluding that the problem is a big one and that all parties interested in it must correct methods if prices are to tumble. An adjustment of a local case here and there where injustice has been practiced will lead to no lasting reform. A general readjustment of the methods of distributing food-stuffs is necessary, and consumers must realize that they cannot indulge in luxuries or riot in expenditures far beyond their means.

The prices for the necessities of life must never be allowed to attain a point where the average man is forced to slave long hours to obtain enough money to keep body and soul together. On the other hand, our craving for luxuries must never reach the point where our failure to satisfy it becomes a cause for discontent and unrest.

Everybody Busy

The Social Service Bureau, which is in very close touch with the charity problem of Richmond, reports that there have been very few appeals for help from persons who need aid to live. This report should be a gratifying one to every citizen of Richmond. It shows that every one who wants to work can find employment, and that at a price which enables him to live without falling back on charity to bridge the chasm between his earning capacity and the cost of the necessities of life.

Where such conditions prevail, no one can doubt the prosperity of the community. It pro-

claims in loud tones that the city is on a sound basis and that poverty is not to be found.

Throughout the war and since the signing of the armistice Richmond has been on a stable footing.

A United Front

Again has a common national necessity or great and unusual moment had the beneficial effect of tempering political disputes and drawing men together. As our entrance into the war tended to adjourn factionalism, so have the problems of the soaring cost of living and industrial unrest served to turn our national leaders from discord into something like unity of purpose.

Dispatches from Washington bring the welcome news that Republicans and Democrats alike are working for ways to check the rise in prices. The president's suggestions are being considered in the light of public interest only, and such of them as are possible of application will doubtless be followed. Members of both the leading parties take practically identical views of covert threats of soviet rule of transportation and industry.

There ought to be a great measure of comfort in all this for those of us who believe in sane, orderly democratic government. Healthy differences of opinion are to be expected in a government like ours. Parties are necessary, and rivalry is the very breath of life to them. It is, then, a very reassuring thing to find at a time when party feeling is strong, that a condition of affairs bringing great economic discomfort to the country, not to mention danger, serves to unite our representatives in Washington in a solid front.

There will be no revolution in America. We may modify our plan of doing things from time to time, but only as the majority are willing. Our national institutions shall not suffer violence.

We know all this to be true when we see men in authority drop all the issues over which they are at odds, in order to make common cause for the public relief.

It was a great thing to discover, as we did during the war, that we can stand shoulder to shoulder in an emergency. It was a pleasant experience to do for a while with a minimum of politics. It is good to know that in all vital matters all real Americans think pretty much alike.

Country Boys

War statistics show that 100,000 country boys furnished on an average 4,790 more soldiers than did the same number of city boys. This seems to prove that the best physical soldiers came from the rural districts of our country. The proportion of rejections from agricultural states, such as Kansas for instance, was smaller than from New York.

These facts are interesting because since the Civil war days, the impression has prevailed that the city boys made the stronger and better fighters. A good many persons drew the erroneous conclusion that exercise and work in the open air were not a boon to health, and the method of life led by the city boy was conducive to stamina and bodily vigor. The results of the tabulations made by the army show the error of the conclusion in a powerful manner.

Figures also show that the best men physically came from a belt that ran south from the Dakotas to Texas. This would indicate that the prairie states with their extremes of hot and cold weather are producing a set of young men who physically are superior to those developed elsewhere in the United States.

Boys from the city can no longer boast of their physical prowess and strength. The evidence is against them. Out of the reports of the war department should come a determination on the part of city boys to see that they get enough sleep and exercise to keep them in good physical shape. If the urban lads do not correct the deficiencies noted by the army surgeons, they will go through life hopelessly handicapped.

A SLIGHT DISTINCTION

Pittsburg Gazette. Even the pawnbrokers complain that prohibition has hurt business—their business.

Germans to Go to Mexico

From the Indianapolis Star. MENTION was recently made in these columns of a report that Germany is preparing an extensive emigration scheme, with the emigrants pledged to work for the fatherland above their own personal interests. Further information now is that this plan is well under way to organization. Edwin L. James, the well known correspondent, writing to the New York Times from Coblenz, offers details of the plan as they have reached him.

According to this story, German interests claim to have acquired large grants of land in Mexico, Argentina and Paraguay, which lands are to be colonized with emigrants financed by a semi-official corporation. The name of the corporation is Kolonial Handels und Farms Gesellschaft of Berlin. Circulars in great numbers are being scattered over Germany asking "How can I help myself and the fatherland?" and making inviting propositions to possible emigrants. Summed up, it is to the effect that the war has made extensive emigration necessary the Farms Gesellschaft has been formed for the promotion of agriculture and the raising of cattle.

The land purchased will be parceled out in lots of the desired size, and if it is wished, the company will also care for the starting of a farm or ranch and give the emigrant the position of foreman with absolute control. The necessary materials, seed, cattle, motor plows, and machinery of all kinds may be obtained from agents of the company. In this way, if it is desired, the company will completely equip a farm and turn it over to the farmer at the lowest cost to him.

This is an enterprise with which no fault could be found except for the provision of loyalty to Germany first. That, of course, means future mischief and so far as Mexico is concerned it is mischief in which the United States has a direct interest. Argentina already has a large German colony and much more was expected of it by the home government than it was able to perform because it could not control the government of Argentina, though its influence there showed some strength. But in Mexico,

which has virtually no government and where Carranza and his supporters in nominal power have been in friendly communication with Germany throughout the war, German influence could soon be paramount and the situation one for the application of the Monroe Doctrine.

It has been plain to any one of common intelligence that sooner or later we should have to pay for our cowardly and shilly-shallying course in regard to Mexico in the past six years, the chief result of which has been to make Mexicans despise us. We are fairly sure to have plenty of trouble ahead in that country before we have compelled reparation for the murder of Americans, and a new form of trouble is likely to come from the proposed German colonization. While congress is investigating conditions in Mexico and looking into the history of our government's proceedings, it will do well to bear this threatened immigration of Germans in mind. Government experts estimate that 20,000,000 Germans may emigrate, and propaganda articles setting forth the advantages of the American countries named show a preference for Mexico.

Condensed Classics of Famous Authors

GEORGE ELIOT

George Eliot was the pen-name of the famous English writer, Mary Ann (or Marian) Evans. She was born in 1819 at Arbury Farm in Warwickshire and died at Chelverton, Dec. 2, 1880. Her father, Robert Evans, was the agent of Mr. Francis Newdigate, and the last twenty years of the novelist's life were spent on the Arbury estate. At her mother's death while Miss Evans was still in her teens, she became her father's housekeeper, and pursued her studies away from school and classes. Although her youth was somewhat abounding in various religious training, and she was a great reader of religious and philosophical subjects, and in later years wrote of the termination of the war has not reversed the movement, or at least caused any material decline in any considerable proportion of the important articles of world production and world consumption.

The extent of the increases in world prices and their distribution to all parts of the globe, irrespective of relation to the war area, is illustrated by a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, showing the 1919 prices in the country of production of the principal articles forming the international trade of the world, and comparing these 1919 prices with those of the month preceding the war. In the distant Orient, in the tropical world, in the interior of Africa, Australia and South America and in the islands of the Pacific the prices demanded for the articles offered for exportation have been and still continue to be far above those of the pre-war period, the advances ranging from 50 to 100 per cent, and, sometimes, 150 per cent.

The following table shows the monthly average import prices of principal articles entering the United States in July, 1914, October, 1918, and May, 1919, based on the wholesale prices in the markets of the countries from which imported for unit of quantity stated:

| | 1914 | 1918 | 1919 |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| July | July | October | May |
| Macaroni, vermicelli, &c., pound | \$ 0.04 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.11 |
| Rice, pound | .026 | .054 | .06 |
| Rice flour, meal, &c., pound | .019 | .044 | .051 |
| Wheat, bushel | .678 | 1.63 | 1.95 |
| Flour, wheat, barrel | 4.065 | 7.34 | 9.58 |
| Bristles, assorted, &c., pound | .922 | 1.59 | 1.58 |
| Nitrate of soda, ton | 26.65 | 44.82 | 57.40 |
| Coal, bituminous, ton | 2.96 | 5.69 | 5.31 |
| Cocoa, crude, pound | .104 | .11 | .114 |
| Coffee, pound | .111 | .099 | .167 |
| Copper, pig, ingots, &c., pound | .140 | .239 | .138 |
| Cotton, raw, pound | .147 | .264 | .376 |
| Cotton, cloths, bleached, square yard | .145 | .297 | .252 |
| Cotton, cloths, colored, square yard | .155 | .40 | .385 |
| Eggs, dozen | .155 | .406 | .233 |
| Flax, ton | .809.43 | 856.68 | 1,125.18 |
| Hemp, ton | 131.85 | 169.70 | 557.24 |
| Jute and jute butts, ton | 49.56 | 68.56 | 122.58 |
| Manila, ton | 204.25 | 276.26 | 310.41 |
| Sisal grass, ton | 126.66 | 340.39 | 308.08 |
| Binding twine, pound | .080 | .222 | .209 |
| Cod, haddock, &c., pound | .038 | .098 | .097 |
| Herring, pound | .032 | .067 | .058 |
| Mackerel, pound | .049 | .130 | .137 |
| Bananas, bunch | .334 | .454 | .413 |
| Currants, pound | .039 | .211 | .184 |
| Figs, pound | .032 | .102 | .102 |
| Almonds, pound | .339 | .218 | .341 |
| Peanuts, pound | .037 | .077 | .079 |
| Walnuts, pound | .090 | .442 | .356 |
| Calfskins, pound | .263 | .365 | .484 |
| Cattle hides, pound | .184 | .256 | .253 |
| Goatskins, pound | .245 | .430 | .628 |
| Sheepskins, pound | .130 | .305 | .370 |
| India Rubber, crude, pound | .465 | .390 | .405 |
| Pig iron, ton | .5450 | .98.74 | .60.31 |
| Bar iron, ton | 23.61 | 66.00 | 173.92 |
| Steel, ingots, blooms, &c., pound | .031 | .045 | .171 |
| Tin plates, pound | .32 | | .191 |
| Matting and mats for floors, square yard | .091 | .185 | .264 |
| Beef, fresh, pound | .086 | .158 | .180 |
| Cheese, pound | .164 | .358 | .473 |
| Olive, olive, edible, gallon | 1.27 | .78 | .185 |
| Seeds, flaxseed or linseed, bushel | .147 | .273 | .244 |
| Silk, raw, pound | .384 | .612 | .590 |
| Champagne, dozen quarts | 16.76 | 26.43 | 19.05 |
| Sugar, cane, pound | .0215 | .0468 | .056 |
| Tin, in bars, blocks, &c., pound | .348 | .750 | .708 |
| Tobacco leaf, for wrappers, pound | 1.25 | .205 | .193 |
| Tobacco, other pound | .467 | .375 | .120 |
| Beans, bushel | 1.56 | .467 | .314 |
| Potatoes, bushel | 1.07 | .103 | .169 |
| Pulp, wood, cord | .814 | .109 | .105 |
| Boards, deals, planks, &c., thousand feet | 19.46 | 30.50 | 30.03 |
| Wood pulp, mechanically ground, to n. | 16.35 | 26.82 | 25.14 |
| Wood pulp, chemical, unbleached, to n. | 36.95 | 75.70 | 80.53 |
| Wool, unmanufactured, Class 1, clothing, lb. | .279 | .545 | .474 |
| Wool, unmanufactured, combing, pound | .244 | .715 | .240 |
| Wool, unmanufactured, Class 3, carpet, lb. | .167 | .434 | .422 |

OLD HIGH COST HAS BEEN BUSY

ADVANCING PRICES THE WORLD OVER

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

The advance of prices is not confined to the United States or to the countries which participated in the war. It has been world-wide. Nor has it occurred exclusively in the products required for war purposes, nor for the use of the millions engaged in the war. Practically every article entering international trade has advanced in price in the countries in which produced, irrespective of their proximity to the war area. Nor have prices been reduced to a perceptible degree in any part of the world since the close of the war. There are, of course, a few exceptions to this general rule, but they are so few and so plainly due to peculiar conditions that they "prove the rule" that the advance has been world-wide, and that the termination of the war has not reversed the movement, or at least caused any material decline in any considerable proportion of the important articles of world production and world consumption.

The extent of the increases in world prices and their distribution to all parts of the globe, irrespective of relation to the war area, is illustrated by a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, showing the 1919 prices in the country of production of the principal articles forming the international trade of the world, and comparing these 1919 prices with those of the month preceding the war. In the distant Orient, in the tropical world, in the interior of Africa, Australia and South America and in the islands of the Pacific the prices demanded for the articles offered for exportation have been and still continue to be far above those of the pre-war period.

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