

THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

VOL. XVLI, No. 71

Palladium, Est. 1831. Consolidated
with Sun-Telegram, 1867.

RICHMOND, IND., TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1921.

SINGLE COPY 3 CENTS

ALIEN BILL IS ADDED TO SENATE JAM

Measure to Restrict Immigration Ought to Come Out of Senate Committee Promptly, says Mark Sullivan.

IS A PERMANENT PLAN

BY MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—To the almost hopeless jam in which the senate is involved one more important bill will be added this week. The bill to restrict immigration ought to come out of the senate committee promptly. This committee has had custody of the bill for more than six weeks that have elapsed since the bill passed the house on Dec. 12.

The bill that will come out of the senate will be utterly different from the bill the house passed. The house bill aimed at meeting an emergency, and provided for a practically complete suspension for one year, during which it was planned to draft another measure which should express our permanent immigration policy.

Permanent Plan.

The senate bill will assume that there is no emergency, and will express a permanent plan for regulating immigration. The principle of it is wholly new and consists of limiting the immigration from any one country to five percent of the number of immigrants of that nationality already here.

The intention is to change the one-sided character that our immigration has had in recent years. Previous to 20 years ago the bulk of our immigrants came from western and northern Europe, England, Ireland, Wales, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Denmark. Recently that source of immigration has been eclipsed by increasing quantities from eastern and southern Europe, Russia, Roumania, Austria, Italy, Serbia, Greece and Turkey.

Five Per Cent Rule.

The senate bill taking as a basis for example the large number of persons of British stock already here, and permitting five per cent of that number to enter in one year, would make room for as many immigrants of that stock as are likely to wish to come.

But in the case of the countries of southeastern Europe, the five per cent rule would admit many fewer than the number who would like to come. For example, from 1910 until 1916 the average immigration from Russia was 211,000. The five per cent rule would reduce this to 86,000 a year. Similarly the annual immigration from Italy has been 221,000, and the proposed rule would reduce this to 68,000 in any one year.

Indiana Quota.

Regardless of the merit of this senate bill, the effect of introducing a wholly new bill is likely to be the passage of no bill at all, as the consideration of the senate bill will involve several days of debate. Furthermore, since the senate's bill is so completely different from the house bill already passed, a conference between the two houses will be necessary. That will consume time. The necessity of repassing in each house whatever may come out of the conference as a compromise will consume more time.

Since fewer than 27 days of the present session now remain, and since the calendar of the senate is already crowded with bills that have earnest advocates, the likelihood is that the whole subject of immigration will be thrown into the discard. This delay on the part of the senate is the subject of much blame from the advocates of the bill in the house.

The house wrote the bill, debated it, amended it twice, and passed it all within six days of the opening of the session on Dec. 6. In more than eight weeks the senate has made no progress except the holding of a few days' hearing by the senate committee. In the house the demand for the bill is overwhelming. In its final passage the house vote was 293 to 41.

Copyright 1921 by the New York Evening Post, Inc.

CIVIC CLUB SECRETARY ASSUMES HIS DUTIES

Frank P. Chaffee, new secretary manager of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, arrived in this city Tuesday morning, and will at once assume the duties of his office.

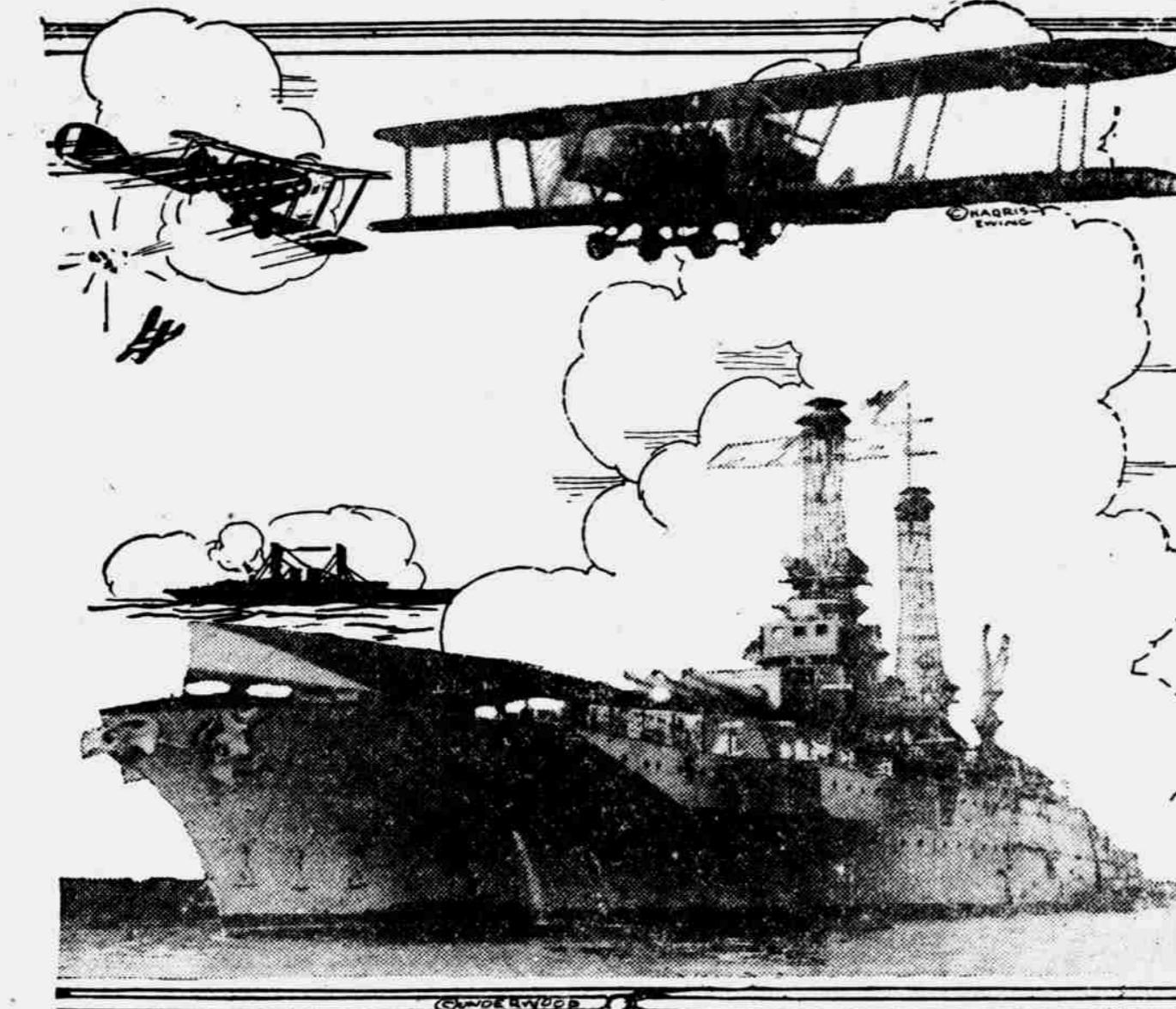
Mr. Chaffee has been engaged in city development work for the last 12 years, during which time he was a director and vice-president of the Montgomery, Ala., Commercial club for several years; manager of the Business Men's league of Birmingham, Ala., and numerous important positions in civic-commercial lines in number of other cities north and south.

For several years Mr. Chaffee has made a special study of city development work, and has built or rebuilt chambers of commerce in a large number of cities throughout the country.

"It will," he said, "naturally take some time to look the field over and determine just what are the most important things to be done here. My first work will be to make a careful survey of local condition."

He said that he felt that one of the first activities would be that of getting all the people of Richmond solidly behind the chamber of commerce. "There is nothing we can't do," he said, "if all the people of the city get behind the movement to do it."

Battleplanes or Battleships—Which? Discussion May Result in Novel Test



One of the army's biggest bombing planes—the Martin bomber—and the pride of the U. S. navy, the U. S. S. New Mexico.

Should the United States proceed with its tremendous building program which calls for more massive battleships costing \$40,000,000 each, or should it divert this money toward aviation and depend upon its air forces for coast defense and aggressive warfare if necessary? That's what congressional committees are now debating. Brig. Gen. Mitchell, actively in

charge of the air forces, has asserted before committees that with the development of aerial attack the present method of coast defense is obsolete. Proponents of airplane development point out that Great Britain is about to change her entire policy of defense to the navy department for a battleship to be made a target for aerial bombing to decide by practical test the worth of the heavy ships.

The intention is to change the one-sided character that our immigration has had in recent years. Previous to 20 years ago the bulk of our immigrants came from western and northern Europe, England, Ireland, Wales, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Denmark. Recently that source of immigration has been eclipsed by increasing quantities from eastern and southern Europe, Russia, Roumania, Austria, Italy, Serbia, Greece and Turkey.

Five Per Cent Rule.

The senate bill taking as a basis for example the large number of persons of British stock already here, and permitting five per cent of that number to enter in one year, would make room for as many immigrants of that stock as are likely to wish to come.

But in the case of the countries of southeastern Europe, the five per cent rule would admit many fewer than the number who would like to come. For example, from 1910 until 1916 the average immigration from Russia was 211,000. The five per cent rule would reduce this to 86,000 a year. Similarly the annual immigration from Italy has been 221,000, and the proposed rule would reduce this to 68,000 in any one year.

Indiana Quota.

Regardless of the merit of this senate bill, the effect of introducing a wholly new bill is likely to be the passage of no bill at all, as the consideration of the senate bill will involve several days of debate. Furthermore, since the senate's bill is so completely different from the house bill already passed, a conference between the two houses will be necessary. That will consume time. The necessity of repassing in each house whatever may come out of the conference as a compromise will consume more time.

Since fewer than 27 days of the present session now remain, and since the calendar of the senate is already crowded with bills that have earnest advocates, the likelihood is that the whole subject of immigration will be thrown into the discard. This delay on the part of the senate is the subject of much blame from the advocates of the bill in the house.

The house wrote the bill, debated it, amended it twice, and passed it all within six days of the opening of the session on Dec. 6. In more than eight weeks the senate has made no progress except the holding of a few days' hearing by the senate committee. In the house the demand for the bill is overwhelming. In its final passage the house vote was 293 to 41.

Copyright 1921 by the New York Evening Post, Inc.

ITALIAN EXTREMISTS LOSE POPULAR FAVOR

By Associated Press

ROME, Feb. 1.—Attacks on socialists by members of the extreme nationalist party were deplored by Socialist deputies who spoke in the Chamber today during a discussion of the government's domestic policy. It was pointed out that the recent socialist congress held at Leghorn at which communism was rejected, was a frank condemnation of violence, and assertions were made that socialist leaders had carried on the work of

the government's domestic policy. It was pointed out that the recent socialist congress held at Leghorn at which communism was rejected, was a frank condemnation of violence, and assertions were made that socialist leaders had carried on the work of

A member of the Liberal party asked the government to guarantee individual political liberty to all citizens, but former Premier Nitti interrupted with an explanation that the government had done its duty with the means at its disposal having increased the forces of carabinieri throughout Italy and having created the royal guard.

The parliamentary commission then presented its report relative to disorders in Bologna, stating that Nationalist attacks had been caused by violence fostered by extremists who had been terrorizing the public. The commission reported that restoration of law and order was demanded by all the witnesses it had examined.

Early comers were best rewarded and carried away large quantities of fish. Two men were seen with a big sack swinging on a pole between them loaded to capacity with fish which they had been able to pick up. Many other people carried buckets and sacks containing smaller quantities.

Ed. Hollarn, superintendent of parks; Dell Davis, city engineer, and C. Lyons, light plant engineer, dynamited a release gate at the northeast part of the lake Monday afternoon to let the water drain out. By Tuesday morning the spill way under the Pennsylvania railroad tracks was lined with fish, as were the sides of the lake.

It is thought the lake can be drained in a week. Dredging and cleaning will be started soon after, it is stated.

Granulated Sugar Price
Lowest in 2 Years Today

By Associated Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Fine granulated sugar was quoted at 7½ cents a pound by several large refiners in the local market today. This price represents a decrease of one-quarter cent and is the lowest price quoted in two years.

Why Richmond is the Best Place in Which to Live

Each day a Palladium reporter
will interview persons at random
to find out why they like to live
here.

"Does Richmond have advantages?" I'll say it has, was the enthusiastic answer of a resident in response to a question put to him by a stranger in a hotel lobby recently.

"Richmond has the best set of civic organizations to be found in the middle west outside of the very largest cities. We have here the Kiwanis, and Rotary clubs, an active Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Business club, and various other organizations, all working for the advancement of Richmond's interests. Every citizen is a booster and the knocker is unknown. That is why Richmond has advantages as a place in which to locate.

Funeral services will be announced when her daughter and son arrive.

DECISION BY LABOR BOARD IS HASTENED

Settlement of Railroads' Plea
For Immediate Ratification
of Agreements with Bro-
therhoods Urged.

TO HEAR EMPLOYEES

By Associated Press

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Steps to hasten a decision by the railroad labor board on the railroad side of immediate ratification of national agreements with the brotherhoods were taken today. Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, announced that Thursday had been selected for hearing the employees' side of the allegations presented yesterday by W. W. Atterbury on behalf of the association of railway executives. It was expected that B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees of the American Federation of Labor, would state the brotherhood's viewpoint.

Pleads Against Ruin.

Unless the application is granted at once, it was stated by W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania lines, so that the roads might proceed to reduce operating expenses by some \$300,000,000 the roads face bankruptcy.

Representatives of the brotherhoods asked for opportunity to present a protest immediately.

Pending action by the railroad labor board, telegrams were sent by the Brotherhood representatives to President Wilson and Senator Miles Pindexter declaring the roads "could save more than \$300,000,000 in waste in management did a better job in operating the lines," and calling for a congressional investigation, "which we believe will result in disclosure that the representations of the carriers are deceptive."

Suggestions by Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, and Henry T. Hunt, another member, that the employers and employees should confer on their differences were negatived by Mr. Atterbury, who declared the railroad executives feel no good could come of such a conference.

"The situation is so critical that even a few days' delay may result in flooding your board with petitions for a reduction of wages," Mr. Atterbury said. "The board has a mass of information; it can act if it will."

If the national agreements under which the employees operated during federal control were set aside, Mr. Atterbury said, no wage reductions would be made for at least 90 days until the railroads had tried other economies not now permitted under the working agreements.

EMERGENCY TARIFF
RESEMBLES VESSEL
HINDERED AT SEA

By Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The auto bandit bill, introduced by Representative Filbert, struck rough going in the lower house of the Indiana legislature today when it came up for third reading and passage. The bill provides for life imprisonment for theft followed by escape in an automobile.

The description of the crime covers breaking into or entering a home, kitchen, smokehouse, outhouse, shop, office, etc. Under terms of the bill a crime does not become auto bandit unless two or more persons participate.

"You won't find a jury anywhere on earth that would convict a man to life imprisonment for breaking into a smokehouse, no matter how he made his escape," said Rep. Barker. The house voted down a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Filbert bill. Further discussion of the measure was set for this afternoon.

Nine Bills Passed.

Nine bills were passed by the house and sent to the senate.

The senate expected to resume consideration of the general appropriations bill this afternoon, but examination of the printed bill disclosed that it did not contain certain amendments proposed by the finance committee and adopted by the senate. This delayed action on the bill.

Debate Road Bill.

The senate was occupied during the morning with debate on a bill of Senator Cann to amend the county unit road law, so that the cost of improvement might be apportioned 25 per cent to abutting property, 25 per cent to the township, and the remainder to the county. The bill was finally killed by the senate adopting a motion of Senator Craven for indefinite postponement.

The bill as it left the house provided for duties on about a score of products. Even senate clerks were unable to estimate the number of commodities that would be subject to additional tariff levies should all the amendments offered since the measure reached that body be adopted.

The bill in the meantime faced another round of debate today, some senators said probably its last full day, for tomorrow the senate will be called upon to vote on the petition for closure or limitation of debate, presented yesterday by Chairman Penrose of the finance committee after unanimous consent for a vote on the bill. Feb. 15 had met with objection. To close down partially on debate and proceed to a vote on the bill will require approval of two-thirds of the senate and neither Republicans nor Democrats saw any chance of the petition muster being adopted.

General Crowder added that the general laid down by the central electoral board under the recent legislation passed by congress would govern the partial elections.

General Crowder added that the general laid down by the central electoral board under the recent legislation passed by congress would govern the partial elections.

The bill as it left the house provided for duties on about a score of products. Even senate clerks were unable to estimate the number of commodities that would be subject to additional tariff levies should all the amendments offered since the measure reached that body be adopted.

The bill in the meantime faced another round of debate today, some senators said probably its last full day, for tomorrow the senate will be called upon to vote on the petition for closure or limitation of debate, presented yesterday by Chairman Penrose of the finance committee after unanimous consent for a vote on the bill. Feb. 15 had met with objection. To close down partially on debate and proceed to a vote on the bill will require approval of two-thirds of the senate and neither Republicans nor Democrats saw any chance of the petition muster being adopted.

Rep. Givens' bill which provides for the correction of errors in voter's registration without necessity of court action was passed.

A bill to increase the pay of special judges from \$5 to \$10 a day was passed.

Besides his widow, Bertha M. Harris, he is survived by his mother, Margaret Harris, of Dayton, O.; three sons, Everett, Charles and Edward, and two daughters, Mabel and Mary. Carl Eanger and Mrs. Hattie Miller, also survive.

Harris was 40 years old at the time of his death. He was well known in the territory near New Paris, having made a wide acquaintance by virtue of his proprietorship of a store at Gettysburg. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at West Manchester and of the Knights of Pythias at Eldorado. Members of the Odd Fellows lodge will attend the services in a body.

Malinda Crawford Dies
at Home Near Greensfork

Malinda Crawford, 81 years old, died at her home three miles north of Greensfork, Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Funeral services will be held from the home Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and burial will be in the Greensfork cemetery. Friends may call at any time.

Indian Barrister



Nelson D. Mimos in the full costume of chief of his tribe.

REPARATIONS REGARDED AS IMPOSSIBLE

Germans Look on Terms as
Fantastic—General Opinion
is That Government Cannot
Agree to Them.

ARE CALLED 'MADNESS'

By Associated Press
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Germans regard the reparation terms decided upon by the supreme allied council in Paris last week as fantastic and impossible of execution, and it is the general opinion the government cannot agree to them.

The cabinet, which received the text of the allied note yesterday was in executive session until late last night and the note was not released for publication until too late for editorial comment.

"Madness" is the term leaders of the reichstag used in discussing the reparation conditions. Foreign minister Simons declared the execution of the terms would "produce chaos, not only in Germany, but throughout Central Europe as the bankruptcy of Germany would also bankrupt the war creditors, among whom

Look to America.
"It is greatly to be deplored," he continued, "that the Great American nation was only a bystander during the negotiations concerning reparations at Paris. The settlement of this question determined the fate of the world's economies and of world culture."

Herbert Guttmann of the Dresd