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THE STATE TAX CONFERENCE.

Discussion of "Increased Public Expenditures," the "Effect of High Tax Rates," of "What Other States are Doing," and "The Indiana System," is to be the big features of the second Indiana tax conference to be held in Indianapolis, Dec. 1 and 2. All of them are big subjects. The conference is held under the auspices of the Indiana State Tax association, and will bring together men from all parts of the state, and from other states, particularly interested in taxation.

Such a conference ought to be of some benefit to Indiana, taxation being a subject that is becoming of more and more vital interest with each succeeding year. The state, the counties, the townships, cities and towns, and likewise the individual, are constantly being confronted with increasing demands, and as constantly increasing evasions, gross inequalities and injustices. The tax-dodger is ever with us. It is to be hoped that the conference will devise some means, acceptable to the legislature, that will answer all the questions with which it is to deal.

Of course, it would never do to introduce any "new fads." It would never do to undertake anything in particular. Everybody recognizes that our system of taxation is wrong, or at least a trifle off in spots, but about the only place that they recognize it is at the tax-collector's window which frightens the majority so that, well, the most of us "would rather bear the ills we have than flee to others we know not of." If we are cock-sure that it will benefit us and put the burden on someone else, that's different, but otherwise, no chances need apply. The difficulty with the average tax conference is that they are too frequently manipulated and managed by an interested few to increase inequalities and injustices, rather than by going to the root of things, and really seeking to eradicate those evils.

However, there is hope. The personnel of the Indiana State Tax association, indicates fair-mindedness and a degree of public spirit that ought to lead at least to recommendations worthy of serious legislative consideration. What Indiana needs is a complete revision of its taxing system. Piecemeal revision will only serve to complicate matters. A constitutional amendment is about as necessary as anything before the subject can be taken up and taken up right.

So let the conference proceed. It will without doubt serve as a source of enlightenment upon taxation subjects if nothing more.

CHILD LABOR OFFICIALLY MEASURED.

A pamphlet, "The Extent of Child Labor Officially Measured," based on the new volume of the last United States census, has just been published by the National Child Labor committee to show the amount of child labor in this country. The census gives figures for children 10 to 15 only, omitting all figures for children under 10, and the committee states that since many children under 10 are known to be at work, the number of child laborers, given in the census as 1,930,225, would undoubtedly be 2,000,000 were the children under 10 included.

But the results of the work of the committee and its affiliated organizations are shown in the reduction of the number of children under 14 engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, from 186,358 in 1909, to 95,839 in 1910.

The pamphlet calls particular attention, however, to the need of protection for the children working at agriculture, who are often thought to be employed under better conditions than mill hands. Children employed in the Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey berry and vegetable fields, and in the Texas cotton fields, are cited as examples of agricultural laborers who work under unfavorable conditions, and who, according to the testimony of school authorities, are receiving little or no education or industrial training.

Of the 895,976 children under 14 at work, 582,281, or 65 per cent, are employed in the eight states where there is no 14-year age limit for work in factories, or in the 10 other states where the 14-year limit is weakened by exemption. The passage of the Palmer-Owen bill, now before congress, to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, would greatly reduce the number of children under 14 at work in factories in these states, and is therefore eagerly sought by the opponents of child labor.

Other children who would be affected by the passage of the Palmer-Owen bill are those between 14 and 16 who are allowed to work at night in 12 states, who work eight hours a day in 28 states, and who may be employed in mines in 19 mining states. There are only nine states in the Union which have all the provisions of the Palmer-Owen bill, so that its passage would greatly reduce the amount of child labor and make the

number of child workers given in the last census much less than 2,000,000.

Imagine one of South Bend's bankers, who weighs two hundred and thirty or less, trying to get away with a chicken like he did when a boy, and getting hung in the barbed-wire fence.

And suppose the eminent senator, whose head today enables a barber to clear 90 per cent on every hair cut, should try his youthful experiment of meeting a billy goat on a plane of equality.

Then there is quite a sprinkling of gentlemen who would find it difficult to lift themselves, as of yore, by their front teeth clamped onto a leather strap.

And think of Taft skinning the cat, or of Bryan curing the hiccoughs by holding his mouth full of water until you count nine, read slowly.

Anyway, there is a good deal of fake about this getting back to boy business. Very few boys but would give two of their front teeth and three of their toes to be a man. And really very few men, if it came down to a pinch, would be a boy again. The old tricks are funny—now. But they brought trials and tribulations in those days.

We know one very distinguished man who, while a boy, was chased out of a watermelon patch, up a dead tree, by a bulldog. He hung onto a limb in the blistering August sun from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. It is awfully funny now; but we doubt if all the watermelons in Indiana would hire that man to get back in that tree.

Every age has its advantages, but a fellow's own age, no matter what it is, ought to be the best.

BE CAREFUL WHOM YOU BLAME.

With the development of vast expanse in the territory covered by the foot and mouth disease, that has become epidemic, the rise in the price of meats in many sections was to be expected, and in quite as many sections, the expected has happened. It has happened too, notwithstanding the positive assurance given out by the packers in Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit and other centers, that there would be no call for it, and that so far as they were concerned, it would not result.

Still it has resulted and the same old question arises. Are we always justified in blaming the so-called trusts for the high cost of living, or is the fault nearer home. Investigations in a number of localities, Detroit, for instance, has brought out that it is not the packers but the retailers that are responsible for the rise in the price of meat on this occasion at least. Advantage has been taken of an existing misfortune, providing an apparent excuse, and one for which the public is expected to fall as a matter of course—without murmur.

Maybe there is such a thing as commercial conscience. We think there really is. We have doubts, however, as to its having attained the highest standard of possibility. There is still opportunity for improvement and it isn't necessary always to imagine that improvement needed only in people at a distance—with whom we never come in contact. Frankly, it is safe at times to prophesy honor among trust magnates as well as among those who occasionally employ them as a blanket behind which to hide. Evidently there are retailers of trust-made goods that are still awaiting the sprouting of wings.

THE TEMPLE OF DEMOCRACY.

"Quite a small thing!" you may say of that ceremony in a Wisconsin village the other day which celebrated putting the ballot box into the public school, under the eye of the school principal as the community's secretary.

But think twice; use your imagination. Suppose that in every community in the country the people met regularly in their school houses to study public questions together, to sing and play together, to iron out prejudices and misunderstandings; and then, having come to a public opinion, went, still to the school house, to vote their will—would you call that a small thing?

It would knock down the many partitions which now keep us separated; would advance fellowship, brotherhood, democracy.

Perhaps that is too much to expect, a dream fantastic. Maybe we don't want to much of this thing which men call democracy.

Well, then, at least we want the ballot kept clean. And where else can it be kept cleaner than in the

school house, where we train our young

So it is clear that what this Wisconsin village is doing is an experiment worthy of our interest, our sympathy.

If ever the hearts of the people become touched with a real passion for fellowship and common understanding, the beginning at Sauk City will be looked backward upon as an occurrence of eventful importance.

VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

The mathematical systems employed by the republican press of Indiana in calculating the results of the election on the third of November, are marvelous things.

These newspapers have been almost unanimous in telling us that in Indiana the republicans won a great victory. Just how a victory for the republican ticket can be figured out of a democratic plurality of over 50,000 is entirely new, but it may be consolidating and so it would be rude and cruel to awaken them from pleasant dreams.

Some of our editorial friends also tell us that while the republicans won a big victory in Indiana, the democrats were victorious in the national election. That is still more marvelous, since Indiana elected more democratic congressmen proportionately than any other state. And it is on the number of congressmen and senators elected that these editors calculate the victories and defeats.

The record of the incoming 1915 legislature, and the two years of democratic rule in all the state offices just commencing, are going to be such that the democratic plurality which is now the cause of so much worry to republicans will be charged to a democratic majority in 1916.

Talk about financial problems. We know nothing about them. If we were Mexico and had to finance a continuous revolution that would be a financial problem worth puzzling over.

Perhaps the worst case of municipal carelessness on record was recently discovered in New York city. A 10,000-dollar job has been without an incumbent for four years.

Among other things it would be interesting to know if our old friend Boni de Castelaire is in any way identified with the French army which is now at the front.

About the only consolation England and the allies can get out of the destruction of the Emden is the assurance that she has been finally destroyed.

Huerta says he does not want to return to Mexico, but he need not have been so outspoken about it. Nobody suspected he would want to return.

The melancholy days have come. If you haven't paid your gas bill look out for the collector and dig up the discount.

No, Teresa, those corner loafers chewing tobacco are not necessarily afflicted with the foot and mouth disease.

To relieve the misery of Oyster Bay there is Son-in-Law Nick to represent the family in Washington anyhow.

Who knows but that Vesuvius has undertaken an eruption just as a matter of European fashion.

"The republican party," as the Columbia (S. C.) State views it, "has broken the solid east."

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Winkler.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Defrees are ill with grip.

Moses Livingston and Miss Lena Meyer won the favors at the Mamre club pedro party.

The old St. James Episcopal church was moved today from S. Lafayette st. to Scott and Lindsey sts., where it will be used by the Westminster Sunday school.



"A rare compliment is ter be paid Beclaysport. Main st. has been selected by a movie picture company as the background for a two-reel production of 'The Deserted Village.'"

'NOT COMPULSORY.

One of the best hostilities in the west, a steel skiving, the property of the father of Marguerite Skiving, a leading woman, who last year made an extended trip with Julian Eltinge. It was on this trip that she addressed the proprietor of a small hotel, feeling a sort of kindred spirit, as it were. "Well," she smilingly inquired at breakfast, addressing the grouchy proprietor, "what have we to eat this morning?"

The nonface gave a grant. "You don't have to eat nothing" if you don't want to," was his reply.—Green Book.

ON SECOND THOUGHT.

The Simp—Didn't I meet you at Atlantic City last summer?
The Girl—Ask my brother here.
The Simp—Er—no, I don't think I did.—Puck.

THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

SIX MONTHS WITH POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

There stands a lonely pine-tree
In the north, on a barren height;
He sleeps while the ice and snow
Swathe him in folds of white.

He dreameth of a palm-tree
Far in the sunrise land,
Lonely and silent longing
On her burning bank of sand.

—Heine.

During a prolonged study of the lives of various men both great and small, I came upon this thought: In the web of the world the one may well be regarded as the warp, the other as the woof. It is the little men, after all, who give breadth to the web, and the great men firmness and solidity; perhaps also the addition of some sort of pattern. But the scissors of the fate must cut its length, and to that all the rest must join in submitting itself.—Goethe.

FOR several weeks past we have made a careful compilation daily of the number of men killed and wounded in the European war and the total is already greater than the combined armies of England, Germany and France. If we had started earlier we could have had the Russian armies wiped out.

NEXT door to our house there is a beautiful mansion. It is high, ever so high, almost reaching to the sky, and its walls are built of the autumn leaves and it is carpeted with grass as green and soft as velvet. The strange thing about this mansion is that unless you live in it you cannot see the tall, graceful building, nor the windows with their rich drapings, nor the sumptuous furniture, the works of art that adorn its walls nor the many other evidences of luxury on every hand. All you can see, unless you live there is a tracing of leaves on the ground, the green grass, a few bricks and a box, and a few fragments of dishes. This beautiful mansion is not built in your workaday world. It exists only in the world of imagination.

We Didn't Think It of Maude.

We now agree with the proofreader. He always harped on the proper division of words. We said it didn't

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Endorsed steadily by the election returns, the hats of quite a number of republicans have been cast toward the presidential ring.

Gov.-elect Whitman of New York is being mentioned, as is Gov.-elect Willis Ohio. Should the choice fall on either of the gentlemen, it would not be without precedent.

In the enthusiasm, however, two potential figures must not be overlooked, Pres't Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. The recent vote is no positive indication as to the strength of either.—Detroit News.

CERTAINTY AND CONFIDENCE PREVAILS.

The remnants of the old guard of standpatism who have been elected to their own military purposes. But the agricultural communities probably will be the last to share in any feelings of alarm, because they will be the first to profit from them. The incident adds one more reason to support the philosophy of the old farmer who watched the antics of a balking automobile: "Thank Heaven," he said, "that I hitched my property to a bit of good horse flesh, rather than to a row of civilians. There's less backfire."—Albany Times-Union.

HIGHER STANDARDS.

With a frequency that is itself significant, it happens these days that man occupying public office suddenly find themselves censured for doing precisely what their predecessors did. Brought unexpectedly to account, the first—and generally the last—excuse such officials present is that their predecessors did the same thing and met with no disapproval. The incumbent points to precedent and custom, and, apparently in some perplexity, asks why procedure sanctioned or condoned in the past is now viewed in the light of an offense. The answer is that the public attitude toward public office has changed. Broad-minded observers of public affairs are aware of this. But the politician seems to find it difficult to adjust his mind to the new order. He does not believe because he does not want to believe.

Recently, the warden of Sing Sing prison was discharged. Investigation has developed the fact that his offense lay in employing a prisoner to act as his private chauffeur. The preference in this instance happened to fall upon a convict whose prominence before conviction served to focus public attention on the matter. But even so, not until he received information of his dismissal did the warden feel the slightest insecurity in his position. He had merely followed precedent; he had done only what his predecessors had done. Why, he asks, should he be punished for procedure that heretofore has caused no criticism whatever? And the reply is that the offending warden is merely subject to the new morality that has at last penetrated politics as it has business.

The election here in Marion county was only another demonstration of the same change in the public attitude. It is a rebuke in one aspect at least, for those who practice methods that belong to the past, however close at hand the past may be. It is an expression of the public's change of heart and mind. And it is a rebuke, too, for those who are wise enough to read its message aright, that the public will tolerate no return to those old methods. It has adopted the new standard and it means to insist on its observance.—Indianapolis News.

MORE WARS?

The future holds other wars, growing out of the present wholesale killing over seas, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. "Woe to you, Nippon," this journal is quoted as saying, in referring to the capture of Tsing-Tao.

The score cannot be settled now, the Anzeiger continues, but in the years to come, the attention of Germany will be turned toward the yellow allies. "Then a shout of joy" will resound through Germany.

But will those who gave their lives in the defense of the Kaiser's holdings in the east be restored by the lives of the next generation?—Detroit News.

THE PRICE THAT NEVER DROPS.

When the price of hogs falls, the farmers stop raising them and regret it some months later when a scarcity of the stock increases its market value. When the price of cattle falls, the farmers put another acre of so-called crop and raise supreme over that difficulty, as they have a way of rising over most others. But when the price of horses falls, it seems as if the world will be close to its end. Horse

amount to anything. We admit now it does. Here's the story.

A press notice reached our desk the other night. It spoke of Maude Adams and her visit to South Bend. It described her play like this: "Maude Adams comes in the Legend of Leonora, etc.

It took us some time to get it. MURRAY.

"THE height of efficiency in street sweeping," writes E. D. B., "has been attained in the present. When I had succeeded in coaxing the leaves together into a pile ready to burn the street sweeper came along and restored them to the lawn. The street was left perfectly clean."

WE are going to open a suggestion box for the benefit of the police and other social workers. A wide limit will be permitted, and yet we reserve the right to delete whatever may not meet our approval. We make this reservation not because of confidence in our own opinions but that we would like to be the court of last resort in something.

Everything About Them Suggests It.

(The Open Window, London Chronicle.)

How many English soldiers, one wonders, have read "Paradise Lost"? Mr. Maurice Barling, when in Russia, found that nearly every soldier he met knew it well. "When two years ago a schoolmaster in the Tambov government told me that "Paradise Lost" was the most popular book in the village library," he writes, "I was astonished and thought it an isolated instance."

WE take it that the new Cross baby down at Providence, R. I., will be christened Frederick Louis, in honor of its venerable ancestor, Grandpa Stedman.

Everybody Is Crazy About Him.

(Harrison, O. Journal.)

W. M. Sisto, the popular funeral director, is improving under the care of Dr. Bowles.

When press associations display their inclinations To slam each other on their war reports.

It reminds us of the nettle That pricked the pot and kettle, Will And the way in which the two exchanged retorts.

C. N. F.

Don't Be Mistaken

by thinking you can get along without Electric Lights and the many conveniences of Electric Service, and thereby saving expense.

Every member of the family is benefited from baby to grandparents—an Electric milk warmer for baby, an Electric toaster, percolator, iron, curling iron, hair dryer for mother, an Electric chafing dish for sister, an Electric cigar lighter, an Electric shaving mug for father and son—warming pad, blankets and heaters for the old folks. An Electric massage for everyone in the family—and something everyone in the family needs and uses more than anything else, Electric Lights.

Our liberal terms and easy payment put Electric light within reach of everyone. Do it now and do it Electrically.

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South Bend Musical and Lyceum Series



Lincoln McConnell, who appears Jan. 18 as the fifth number on the South Bend Redpath Musical and Lyceum Course.

The Course opens at the First Methodist Church Nov. 21 with a lecture by Senator Robt. E. Owens. Ten other numbers will follow, all of the very highest class, consisting of music, readings and impersonations and the best forms of entertainment.

Membership tickets are now on sale by representatives of the various church organizations interested in the enterprise and at the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The membership ticket costs one dollar. It entitles the holder to reserve a seat at an additional cost of fifteen cents or ten cents for each number according to location.

This makes a total cost, including the membership ticket, of only \$2.20 and \$2.80 for the entire course of 12 numbers, if reservation and payment is made in advance. Single admissions to those holding membership tickets twenty cents per night. A membership ticket must be presented in order to reserve a seat, either for one night or the season.

Season reservations will begin at the Y. M. C. A. at 8 A. M., Friday Nov. 20.

South Bend Musical and Lyceum Association

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

Madam Swarts has installed in her hairdressing parlor with Brandon-Durrell Co. the new Stationary Multiple Electric Needle for the removal of hair from a woman's face.

She has with her Miss Foss, a specialist from "Pirrie" of New York and directly from Dr. Johnson of Chicago.

The La Paris Stationary Multiple Electric Needle is a marvelous appliance working like a number of human hands, steadily and accurately. Its greatest advantages in this work apart from its rapidity and permanent results are that it makes the operation absolutely painless and eliminates the slightest danger of scarring. A patient may have from four to six hundred hairs removed without any noticeable irritation. The appliance is so arranged that it can be adjusted for work on the eyebrow, arms, breast and limbs.

Consultation Free
Come in and Ask Questions

TRY NEWS-TIMES WANT ADS TRY NEWS-TIMES WANT ADS