

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO., PUBLISHERS.

220 WEST COLFAX AV.

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at South Bend, Indiana

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily and Sunday in advance, in city, per year \$5.00; Daily and Sunday in advance, by mail, per year \$6.00; Sunday, single copy 2c; Daily, single copy 5c.

If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want ad to the News-Times office and a bill will be mailed after its insertion. Home phone 1121; Bell phone 2100.

CONE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN Foreign Advertising Representatives

220 Fifth Avenue, New York Advertising Building, Chicago

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, AUGUST 16, 1915.

A VOLUNTEER ARMY RESERVE.

This is a conspicuous sign of the times at Plattsburg, N. Y. Many hundreds of business and professional men from various parts of the country have gone into military training. They include Mayor Mitchell of New York, Collector Malone of the Port of New York, sons of Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root and J. P. Morgan and sons of many other famous families. They are paying most of their own expenses.

For a month these men will live in tents, eat army grub, march in the hot sun, dig trenches as if they were on the firing line in Europe, and obey all the burdensome rules of the army. They are under the instruction of regular army officers. They will have to work harder than ordinary recruits for the officers are going to try to crowd into four weeks enough instruction and exercise to make them fit for military duty in an emergency.

This need not be mistaken for a proof of aggressive militarism. There is no such thing in the country. It is, however, a striking proof of the new spirit that has swept through the nation within a few months. It is evidence of the determination of all intelligent Americans that there must be larger and better preparation for our national defense, and a willingness on the part of men who might "live softly," to do the hard work and fighting themselves.

This voluntary service is more impressive and more admirable than jingo demands for a huge army. It is in line with American tradition and principles. It shows the inevitable trend of development. We do not want a big standing army, or compulsory military service, and do not need either. What we do need is a large body of "citizens trained to arms," and trained in the shortest possible term of service, so that there will be little time lost from their regular employment.

And for the drilling of such citizen volunteers in time of peace, and of the far larger volume of recruits there would be in time of war, there should be a far more rapid production of officers in the regular army.

The Plattsburg training school is the beginning. It would be well to open several more schools in various parts of the country. They alone would not supply us with an adequate army reserve, but they would serve as excellent models, and point the way to a proper development of our militia system.

ORDERS AND CROPS.

According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American public is at last genuinely optimistic. The feeling that "something is going to happen to the United States" has disappeared. The war has proved not to be a calamity we expected, although few are disposed to call it a positive blessing. The great and constantly increasing foreign orders for our food, raw materials and manufactures have started American prosperity rolling up like a snowball.

The war orders provided the initial impulse needed for an industrial revival, but they are not really the most important factor. They are not likely to total more than 20 or 25 per cent of the output of our great manufacturing industries. The really big factor is agricultural.

The government crop report based on the outlook of August 1 supplements the industrial report of the national chamber of commerce. The early optimistic estimates still hold. The country is to have the greatest agricultural output the world has ever seen.

Wheat will come near the billion-bushel mark, surpassing last year's record crop. There may be 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn and about 250,000,000 more than last year, and 1,400,000,000 bushels of oats, which represents a gain of 25 per cent. There are big gains in tobacco, barley, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, flax, hay and peaches. The cotton production is less—chiefly because it has been purposely restricted. The only important loss seems to be in the apple crop.

Our corn will be three-fourths of the world's total, our oats one-third and our wheat one-fourth. Our grain and forage would feed all the armies of Europe for ten years. Their value would build a dozen Panama canals. Our farmers have, in their food crops, marketable wealth enough to pay our national debt five times over.

With such conditions, neither war nor peace can interfere with our prosperity.

OUR SHAMEFUL MINING RECORD.

The federal bureau of mines estimates that 30,000 men have been killed in the American mining industry in the last ten years. Of these deaths 26,000 were in the coal mines alone. If each man's economic value is rated at \$7,000, there is a direct loss to the country of \$90,000,000. Certainly a small fraction of that sum spent in installing safety devices and equipment and instructing foremen and work-

men in methods of avoiding danger would have saved most of these lives. And such preventive measures would have forestalled many hundred thousands of cases of injuries and of sickness due to bad health conditions, with all the disablement, suffering and poverty that they have entailed.

Seven years ago the bureau of mines started a systematic campaign to improve this record of neglect. In 1911 there were mine safety demonstrations in Pittsburgh in the presence of 20,000 miners. Since then there has been steady development, especially along the lines of rescue and first-aid work. In the various big mining fields mine-rescue cars are maintained, equipped with life-saving apparatus and manned by trained crews. In four years more than 25,000 miners have been trained in such work. Courses of instruction are given to the miners in their own languages, illustrated with charts. The mine owners themselves have been interested. Legal regulations providing for health and safety have, of course, been greatly strengthened, but there is a growing tendency on the part of employers to go farther than the law requires in establishing rescue stations, oxygen machines, and instructing ignorant miners how to take care of themselves.

Still, in 1913, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 3,762 men killed and 177,000 injured out of a total of about 1,000,000 men. Mining in the United States is still nearly as dangerous as warfare. We have no right to condemn Europe for its wars while we have such a shameful record of industrial slaughter.

BLAMING EVERYTHING ON NOAH.

Noah's reputation has always been somewhat dubious, on account of his being credited in the Bible with having introduced alcoholic liquor into the world. The latest historic revelations, however, are a knock-out blow for him. According to an old brick tablet now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, it was Noah, and not Adam, that committed the original sin for which man was expelled from Paradise.

The record is written in the Sumerian language, which preceded the Babylonian. The brick is considered the oldest book in the world, at least 1,000 years older than the most ancient Hebrew scriptures. Anyhow, it antedates the book of Genesis, and by profane historians is considered as trustworthy as the Moslem account of the creation and fall of man. However that may be, here is the story told by the old Babylonian brick:

After the creation, the race lived happily for nearly half a million years. There were ten kings in that time, most of whom reigned about 40,000 years apiece. Finally the gods for some reason or other decided to wipe out the race and start over again. So they sent the great flood (which is a tradition among all the Semitic peoples) and drowned everybody except Noah and his immediate relatives and friends. In Babylonian his name is Nuuh, and in Sumerian, Tatus. He was saved in a big boat that the goddess Nintu built for him.

After the flood the god Enki made a new Paradise for Noah, giving him permission to eat anything in it except the bary of the cassia. He yielded to temptation and ate the cassia, whereupon he and all his posterity were doomed to sickness and early death.

Mr. Noah doesn't seem to have had anything to do with it. So the memory of Eve is vindicated, and we can no longer blame all our misfortunes on woman. No wonder the suffragists are gleeful over the revelation.

AMBITIOUS NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans is engaged in a campaign for commercial expansion more pretentious than that on which Boston entered a few years ago. It began, as did the Boston effort, in a plan to take advantage of the new trade opportunities opened up by the Panama canal. Its outlook has been greatly widened and its energy intensified by the changes the war has brought.

Just now New Orleans is, in the words of Walter Parker, president of its Association of Commerce, "clearing the decks." It plans to get far more of the Mississippi valley's foreign trade than it has ever had before, especially with Latin America. For this purpose, it has built a municipal belt line facilitating and cheapening the switching of cars; it is digging an industrial canal with ship basins; it is erecting big river-railroad warehouses. The terminal facilities are open to all shippers alike. And while the city is becoming a great shipping center, it plans also to become the storage center for southern products.

"With low cost storage," says Mr. Parker, "cheap money and low rated insurance at the gateway of the valley, it is logical to expect that exports moving down the Mississippi will pass into storage in great quantities, and be held there until the foreign consumers are ready to take the products. In this way New Orleans is

preparing to become the world's surplus supply storage warehouse, especially for cotton, a distinction now enjoyed by Liverpool." Obviously Liverpool—not to mention rival American ports—will have to look out for New Orleans.

KILLING A GOOD THING.

Already the handwriting on the wall gives warning that the parole and probation plan, being given wide spread trial throughout many states, is doomed to failure unless the pardoning authorities use more caution in the exercise of their prerogative.

The system is, in itself, undoubtedly a good one, based on the firm foundation of humanity. There are many erring men, not criminals at heart, who are susceptible to kindness and can be saved from themselves by mercy.

But there is another class of confirmed, law-breakers, to whom the system is but a joke. Hardly a day now but we read of some dastardly crime committed by a paroled convict. The people everywhere are asking "What is the matter with the probation system, that it is loosing on society these beasts?"

There is nothing wrong with the system. The wrong is with the judges who pass upon the applications for parole, who through carelessness, or mistaken clarity, or worse still because of the baneful influence of an unscrupulous attorney, extend probation to hopeless criminals. The probation system is young and we are just beginning to feel the effects of such reprehensible methods. The public is murmuring; the murmur will swell into a roar, if it is not stopped.

The probation system is too meritorious to be killed by the acts of unworthy servants of the people. These should be turned out instead, and men selected who will pass on each application for parole carefully; giving ample consideration to the man, his record, and his personality.

No second term convict should be paroled under any circumstances or for any reason.

CANADA'S SACRIFICE.

Canada is feeling the effects of the war. She has already raised as many soldiers for it as we raised for the revolution, and has lost 11,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. That—a mere beginning—is a large number for a population no larger than that of Belgium, and is especially impressive because it represents blood drawn from a new country where every man counts more than he would in an older community.

The enlistment goes on steadily. The growing seriousness of Canada's sacrifice is indicated in a recent order depriving women of the right to veto the enlistment of their husbands or sons when they are of military age. This means that the supply of comparatively unattached men is being exhausted, and from now on the recruiting will draw those who are the dependence of families.

Can it be that our neighbor Canada, drawn into the war solely by sentiment, is to be "bled white" like the European belligerents?

HIRING THEM TO MAKE PROFITS.

Seven different transcontinental railroads serve Seattle and her chamber of commerce sends us a fierce roar for ships. The best plan that chamber offer is ship-subsidy and the placing of American ships on the same competitive plans as foreign ships. This with grain rates to England 100 shillings per ton and still rising. Government subsidy for private concerns and cheap Chinese crews! It is a daisy plan. Let us pluck the people in this style and we'll run a newspaper in every town of 5,000 folks in the country.

GOOD TO HAITI.

Sec'y Lansing announces that Haiti's customs offices have been taken over by Uncle Sam "because Haiti is in a state of anarchy and it is necessary that Uncle see to it that the revenues do not go where they do not belong."

It is a clear case of goodness on Uncle's part, and Mr. Carranza, sitting on the customs eggs at Vera Cruz, ought to study it carefully.

The useful purposes to which Russell Sage's money has been put is illustrated by a bulletin just issued by the government bureau of education, quoting the remarkable conclusion reached by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Sage foundation as a result of his paid investigation into the subject of spelling among third grade public school children. It seems that seven out of every hundred third grade public school children cannot spell "has," and perhaps, too, they cannot tell what it means.

A University of Washington professor suggests that if Abraham Lincoln had accepted President Poik's offer of an appointment as governor of Oregon in 1848, Lincoln would have buried his talents in the then unknown west, and the course of history would have been vastly different.

But really, the professor ought to know that you can't keep a good man down.

Germany is clear out of patience with the Russians. After being whipped good and plenty, and admitting it, the czar's men refuse to stay whipped long enough to do any good. Some folks are just naturally contrary.

THE MELTING POT COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned aunt who used to visit her relatives in the country and tell them of the wonderful life of the city, of the libraries and bridges, the big buildings, the omnibuses and policemen, and the thrilling scenes enacted in the theaters! And what has become of the old-fashioned boy who thought his aunt was a wonderful woman and her stories fairy tales?

THE Teutons have won Siedloe, but we have hardly mastered it yet.

"EVERSOLE Will Not Admit He Murdered Girl."—Headline. How foolish to expect it.

TAKE it from Billy Sunday, Chicago is the cleanest city in the world, next to Philadelphia. Now, we pause to remark that leave for the rest of the cities?

Nullified the Record.

(August "Case and Comment.") Here is one of the short and simple annals of the poor" as inscribed in His Honor's docket:

"Be it remembered that on this 15th day of Sep. 1909 City Marshal W. B. charged the Sed R. B. with Drunkenness & Disorderly on the Streets of the City of C. S. D., the aboff R. B. Pledet Guilty of the charge therefor this court finds the Set R. B. \$8.00 and having no money to pay find, this court orders that Set R. B. be put to work on the Streets and alleys in the City of C. S. D. at the rate of \$2.00 per Day until he has paid."

"D. W. B.—, Police Justice, "Prisoner Script."

ENGLAND must have plenty of men and spars. They hung George Smith for murdering his wife.

DEALERS predict lower prices on hard coal as a result of reduced freight rates. They say the dealer predicts the operator prescribes and the consumer pays.

Combination Towns.

(Detroit News.)

Charlie, Texas.

Chaplin, Conn.

Ben, South Carolina.

Franklin, Oregon.

Ella, North Carolina.

Wheeler, Wisconsin.

Wilcox, Wyoming.

Gilbert, West Virginia.

Parker, Colorado.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

EXPLODING A GERMAN FAKE.

(New York World.)

Exports of explosives of all kinds from this country in the month of May amounted to only \$5,500,000 more than in the same month last year, when Europe was at peace. For the 11 months ending with May these exports were \$24,000,000 large than a year ago.

These figures become important when weighed against the German charge that American ammunition to the allies is prolonging the war by preventing a quick German victory. They will interest those who remember the statement of an officer of the German general staff to the World's correspondent that 100,000 German soldiers had already been killed by American ammunition and 200,000 wounded; or the statement of another German officer that 50 per cent of the German losses are so caused; or the late inspired outgiving of an American now in Germany that 85 per cent of the German losses have been inflicted by American bullets and shells.

The chief complaint is made, and these exports of explosives include bullets as well as shells. We will be liberal and assume that \$5,500,000 worth of shells were exported in May to France and England.

The German general Herman Rohne has had published in Berlin some figures on the allied expenditure of shells along the western front. He says that "nearly 300,000 shells were fired north of Arras on June 17," and that "this was almost as much as the whole fire of the German artillery in 1870." He also says "the very smallest gun shoots a projectile costing at least \$6."

At \$10 per shell for an average, the allies shot off \$3,000,000 in shells in one day at one spot along a 450-mile front. This is at the rate of \$90,000,000 a month for a small part of the line, and America's exports of all kinds of ammunition per month at the time must have been less than \$6,000,000 for the whole line.

These are American facts and German calculations, not German guesses. In this light, what becomes of the German invention of 50 per cent of losses and 85 per cent of losses caused by American bullets and shells? Whatever else these American explosives have done, they are shown in fact to have exploded with deadly effect under the 50 and 85 per cent lies.

American ammunition undoubtedly has not figured at more than five per cent of the allied expenditure, and as the allied production is enormously increasing, it will probably never exceed that small fraction. It is not and has not been prolonging the war or preventing German victory. Its effects in the casualty results are and must continue to be comparatively negligible. The whole story to the contrary has been "made in Germany" for a purpose that reflects no credit on the government that has been its inspiration.

The European dispatches are constantly talking about the piercing of a line, but if a line is what the geometry books used to say it was, blamed if we see how it can be pierced to any great extent.—Nashville Tennessean.

DECAY OF BRITISH PATRIOTISM.

(Nashville Tennessean.) However much the English may protest against the charges that the people of Great Britain have shown little interest in the present war and little concern as to the probable result, nevertheless it is true the general run of men in that country have demonstrated that they do not care what becomes of their government.

Right at a time when Great Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle with a powerful enemy, in which its institutions, its wealth and its very existence are threatened, its people seem to be unconcerned. They refuse to become aroused to the great im-

portance of meeting the pressing responsibilities of the front.

The world has looked on in astonishment when the call for enlistment has been responded to by such small numbers. Not only have the men failed to respond to their country's call in time of great distress and need for soldiers, but early in the war the dock workers struck. They took advantage of the distress of their country to make more money for themselves. They not only refused to enlist, but they struck for higher pay.

Manufacturers of war munitions have had a hard time in their efforts to meet the needs of the government, as the workers in the factories have failed to do their part.

Only a few days since the coal miners went out on a strike. They did this when they knew it was vital to the interest of the government for the supply of coal to be kept on hand. They wanted to force the payment of higher wages at a time of great distress with their government.

There is less manifestation of patriotism in Great Britain than in any other country that is engaged in the great war. This fact has been made plain to all who have observed how the people of England have not only refused to enlist, but have done many things to embarrass their government.

Because of this lack of patriotism on the part of the people of Great Britain, that country is rapidly losing its prestige. The people of other countries are looking on in astonishment. They are wondering why something is not done to cause a larger enlistment that the ranks may be increased to meet the needs of the government.

England should have a great army, but she has not. She should have a million men in the service, but she has less than half that number, and it now appears that if that great country would do its part in the titanic struggle, it will have to adopt drastic methods to compel enlistment. English patriotism is obviously on the decline, and to prevent its serious decay something will have to be done to arouse the people to the importance of national defense and national honor.

By the way, if Eversole might, could, would or should establish an alibi how much weight should be attached to his whiskers?

THANKS for a pleasant Sunday, so we can all have a good time.

THE above was written Saturday night. If Sunday wasn't pleasant the thanks don't go.

C. N. F.

This Season's Styles Favor Patterns

All the newest styles are easily made with

McCALL PATTERNS

THE NEW SEPTEMBER

McCALL

Patterns and

Fashion

Publications

Now On Sale

Get a Copy of the

NEW FALL

McCALL

Book of Fashions

TODAY



The Newest Style McCall Patterns 6109-6589, We are offering many other attractive new September designs.

It is full of the Newest Advance Autumn Styles

A Chic Fall Costume McCall Patterns 6705-6885. Two of the new September designs.

Geo. Wyman & Co.

South Bend, Indiana.

WHY BE WITHOUT ELECTRIC SERVICE?

Electricity affords the safest, cleanest and most convenient light. Above all the advantages it is the most economical method of lighting.

LET US WIRE YOUR HOUSE

We have a wiring plan by which every house owner in the city can easily install this valuable service. An estimate costs you nothing. A call on either 'phone will bring our representative to you.

INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

220-222 West Colfax Ave.

Bell 462.

Home 5462

USE ELECTRICITY, THE QUALITY LIGHT.

Reducing the Cost of Upkeep



Ball Bearing; Long Wearing

THE INSTALLATION of L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters

is invariably followed by the discovery that the bills for ribbons are much less than before. A large corporation recently found that its ribbon expense was cut in two. This is not an accident. It is the result of the mechanical construction that makes the L. C. Smith & Bros. cheapest to maintain.

The ball bearings give light touch and eliminate pounding impact. The ribbon is actuated by the carriage, not the typebar. The ribbon mechanism is automatic, so that the ribbon reverses at the instant the end is reached and without added strain.

Low ribbon cost, low cost of maintenance and the highest efficiency—these are guaranteed to L. C. Smith & Bros. users.

DEMONSTRATION FOR THE ASKING L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO. Home Office and Factory, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Branches in All Principal Cities

219 S. Main St. South Bend, Ind.

Use NEWS-TIMES Want Ad

Public Drug Store 124 N. Michigan St. "The Cut Rate Drug Store"

SLICK'S LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING CO. 126 S. MAIN ST. Phones: Home, 5117; Bell, 117. "The Slick Way."

EYES EXAMINED and Headaches relieved without the use of drugs, by H. LEMONTREE South Bend's Leading Optometrist and Manufacturing Optician. 22 1/2 S. Mich. St. Open till 9 p. m. Home phone 4506. Bell 597. Sundays from 9 to 10:30 a. m. by Appointment.