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THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Evidently the bulldozing methods of Great Britain with respect to neutral rights to the use of the seas, have reached a limit where the United States has found words in which to file a vigorous protest, and, for a while, we have had occasion to peruse something else pertaining to our relations to the European war, aside from the skull-duggeries of Germany.

That the administration at Washington is at least semi-convinced that Britain's seizures of American cargoes and interference with its commerce bound for neutral ports, is more a matter of commercial interference than of war's necessities, is apparent. England is made to appear in reality more jealous of our growing commerce than she is afraid that our shipments will be reexported to the aid of her enemies. It is the same old lack of good faith that has stationed Britain in a position for the contempt of the American people even from the very foundation of our government; an attitude not only toward the United States, but likewise toward Germany and every other world power, whose growing commerce has seemed at times threatening to British supremacy,—such as gave her her characteristic title of "John Bull."

Germany is at war with England today mainly on account of that British attitude, and much of Germany's militarism has no doubt been inspired by that same British attitude. If it were a war exclusively between Britain and Germany, there is small question but that the bulk of American sentiment would be with Germany, and it is only regrettable that Germany could not have picked her quarrel direct without using Serbia as an excuse, and forcing the allied cooperation against her of France, Russia, Belgium and Italy. In the settlement of the war as between England and Germany, the freedom of the seas is bound to be a paramount issue, and in the settlement of that issue, Germany is quite certain to find the United States among her friendly allies.

While Sec'y Lansing has evaded the use of such strenuous terms as "strict accountability," which were hurled at Germany anent the Lusitania affair, that the United States "cannot with complacency suffer subordination of its rights and interests," is decidedly suggestive. It is merely a more diplomatic way of putting it, and the American people hope that such is the only difference, at least. We owe Britain nothing incident to this war. Any effort on her part to interfere with our commerce under the false pretense of self-protection against her enemies is quite as despicable, barring the difference between souls and dollars, as though she were making a business of sinking passenger ships.

After the months of "watchful waiting" in anticipation of what the government would eventually say to Britain, it is gratifying that it has finally been said, and, in language sufficiently plain that even an Englishman ought to be able to comprehend its meaning.

DREAMS OF WORLD EMPIRE?

Germany has broken through the "ring of steel" and has opened a road, albeit a bloody road, to Constantinople. The successor of the Turks is said to be but an incident; a mere detail, in the most daring project that any military mind has conceived since Napoleon launched his Egyptian campaign in attempted fulfillment of his dream to become emperor of the east as well as of the west.

Is the Hohenzollern destined to realize the unachieved ambition of the Bonapartes? Are Teuton cunning and method to succeed where the matchless genius and daring of the Cæsar failed? Is Wilhelm to extend his reign to the far east?

The Germans and Bulgarians have met, the junction has been formed. Supplies of war munitions and food are pouring into Turkey through the navigable Danube in vast quantities, and let it be here mentioned, Germany has, for the first time, a shorter haul to the scene of action than the allies. Serbia, as an individual factor in the war, promises to be eliminated. Her armies and her ruler can merge with the allied forces, as have the Belgians and King Albert, but Serbia, as a nation, may soon be out of it.

Turkey has more than three million men available for military duty and, as the Dardanelles campaign has unmistakably proved, indomitable soldiers under capable leadership. This mighty host Germany can arm and officer, and with it threaten the supremacy of the allies in the east.

The allies once defeated, all Persia, meaning also, the adjoining states of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, with their savage tribes; India, with its horde of Mohammedan fanatics—each and all these countries hot beds of sedition—would probably rise

against Anglo-Russian domination. Acting in conjunction with a German force a mighty army of these rebels could invade Russia through Turkestan. In the meantime the Germans would hold the French in the west and Austria keep the Italians at bay. Greece might remain neutral through it all, but Roumania would be forced in with the central powers. The German army of 2,500,000 men, now lined up on the east, reinforced by the Bulgars and Roumanians, would march once more against Russia. Between the two gigantic armies Russia might be brought to her knees.

This is the dream of the German Kaiser, seemingly practicable and easy of accomplishment, considering the proven might of the German arms. But there's one almost insurmountable obstacle in the path—Japan. The moment the German troops set foot across the Bosphorus, the little brown men of the mikado will swarm through China in a resistless tide. Then will it become truly a world war.

SEEING THINGS AGAIN.

Republican national chairman, Charles D. Hilles, sees in the election of McCall as governor of Massachusetts, evidence that the trend of public opinion in the east is against Pres't Wilson and the democratic administration for 1916. In the absence of complete returns it is difficult to analyze the Massachusetts vote, but certainly there appears little foundation for Chairman Hilles' assumption.

Massachusetts is of course normally republican. In 1913 the vote for governor was split as follows: Walsh (democrat), 185,267; Gardner (republican), 116,705; Bird (progressive), 127,755; Foss (independent), 20,171. The progressive vote was composed of republicans mostly who seem to have now returned to the old party, for the progressive vote this year was negligible. Assuming that four-fifths of the old progressives voted republican and one-fifth democratic—about the right proportion theoretically—McCall was due to receive in round figures 218,000 and Walsh 208,000.

The personal following of Foss in 1913 probably detracted about equally from both parties. The prohibition vote, remarkably strong this year, was also probably equally divided. Thus reasoning, McCall should have won by approximately ten thousand. His majority, with one precinct missing, is 6,406.

We see no evidence of any great change of sentiment, nor any cause for gloom for anybody.

REMARKABLE!

Very likely Mrs. Winifred Stoner's "Ten Commandments of Natural Education" have worked all right in respect of the thundering fine child she's got reared as far as 13 years of age, but it's a fair guess that the child itself is an exception among children.

Here's commandment No. 2—"Thou shalt not scold thy child but give rewards for good behavior." Bribery rather than the shingle! Maybe it will work out all right. Maybe systematic bribery will produce the perfect woman. Any little doubt that we may have ought not to count, for there isn't the slightest possibility of our having to marry her.

And here's commandment No. 3 that's got us flurried: "Thou shalt always answer thy child's questions."

There is a certain child we know—who when a boy, aged five—daily asked 3,680 the first hour he was awake, and kept it up until 7:30 p. m. and we are willing to wager a large sum that neither Mrs. Stoner nor anybody else could truthfully and correctly answer 75 per cent of his questions. It seemed to be his life work to get his natural education by asking questions and he soon had his parents taking up their life work again in trying to find the answers. There's only one port of refuge from a child who is getting a natural education that way and that is to fall back on "I don't know," which is no answer.

If Mrs. Stoner is raising her unusually remarkable child through strict adherence to her "Ten Commandments" she's about ten times as remarkable as her child.

DOLLARS AND SOULS.

A well known Chicago writer asks the citizens of Chicago to consider the question: How is the city to replace the \$7,000,000 derived from saloon licenses should the city go dry?

We are not particularly interested in Chicago's troubles, but we do get a sickening taste in our mouth when we read that kind of argument. As if the people didn't pay that seven million anyway.

But the same howl was raised when the gaming halls, and racing gamblers and bucket shops were banished, yet we have managed to meet the deficit. Louisiana cried "Ruin! ruin!" when the Louisiana state lottery was ousted but you couldn't prevail upon even the New Orleans people to take it back for thrice the sum it then paid. Every

licensed evil which foists itself upon society finds a defensive weapon in the deficit bugbear. The public quails at the thought of increased taxes. When souls are balanced against dollars in the scales up goes the souls side. But wait, did go up we mean; times are changing now.

EASY.

The governor of Mississippi has pardoned 11 convicts, six being life termers, because they consented to be victims of pellagra experiments. Of the 11 inoculated, eight have thus far developed pellagra. Down in some of the gulf states, we have heard, hook-worm is considered as a badge of respectability. Everybody has it; that is, everybody who is anybody.

We don't know about Mississippi. Maybe pellagra is scarce, but it certainly is a soft snap for those life term fellows. If the state cures them, they're turned loose. If it doesn't, it is in duty bound to provide for them henceforth. Anyway, they stop working and that "tired feeling" is handed to them in test tubes, instead of being acquired on the rock pile. Easy enough!

MURDERED.

An Illinois woman suicided last week. She left behind her an affectionate husband and two babies. A coroner's jury held an inquest and returned this verdict: "Killed by idle gossip."

The neighbors had been talking about her, without cause, the jury thought. Friends of the deadly anonymous kind, kept phoning her about it. It weighed on her mind, and after kissing her babies good night she left them forever.

The verdict rendered was not sufficiently scathing. It should have read "assassinated." It might well have named the assassins, if it could. Of course, they could not have been punished by the law. These cowards, of both sexes, stop short of stepping across the line. But the world would have known them as they are.

LOOKS QUEER.

Should Russia send an army into Bulgaria, it will be commanded by Gen. Radko Dimitrieff. And Gen. Dimitrieff is a Bulgarian himself and at the time the war broke out was Bulgarian minister to Russia. He was also the commander in chief of the Bulgarian army in the last part of the first Balkan war.

He has been called the "Little Napoleon" of Bulgaria.

Scientists announce that pre-historic cave women of California painted their faces and wore bright feathers. We don't care. We ain't paying any pre-historic bills for paint and feathers.

Looks as if Sir Ed. Carson got out of the British cabinet so's to be able to throw bricks without danger of some of them coming down on his own head.

The prize for the best home-made jelly at the Dallas state fair was won by Miss Irma Cook. And yet some old mossbacks still say there's nothing in a name.

Pres't Wilson names Nov. 25 as Thanksgiving day. Uncle Sam will mighty near have a monopoly of the thanksgiving business this year.

John D. Rockefeller's brother llected him in a local political scrap in Tarrytown. We now look for gasoline to go up another cent.

China is pretty cute, when awake. She insinuates that it is not seeming in Britain and Russia to object to her becoming a monarchy, if she likes.

The Poor Ye Have Always

By Charles P. Andrews

"The poor ye have always." This recognition of what might be termed a fundamental social condition was used in the gospels to convey two lessons: First, that there would always be an opportunity for charitable giving—an opportunity that brings with it obligation; and, secondly, that such giving should not interfere with other duties.

The cause of poverty has been the subject of politico-economic discussions ever since man began to look with philosophical minds upon the conditions of society.

This is not the place to enter into these discussions. Suffice it is to state that one recognized cause is the circumstances in which a portion of the people are placed by misfortune of some kind—accident, ill-health, inefficiency on their own part, or oppression by others. While these causes continue, poverty will exist.

But the evils of poverty may be ameliorated. Though the strong sometimes oppress the weak, there is a humanitarian spirit which often induces the well-to-do to assist the less fortunate. The Romans looked back to the idyllic times:

"When the great man helped the poor man, And the poor man loved the great, For Romans all were brothers in the brave days of old."

The most perfect embodiment of this spirit is in the terse summary Jesus made of the old Hebrew law: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The approaching Good Will week with the attendant activities of the Federation for Social Service makes most timely a consideration of our duty to the ever present poor. This consideration need not be wholly unselfish.

It may react in benefit to ourselves. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor" saith the Psalmist. The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

"HOME."

(What It Means To Some.)

It's a place that men go when they're down on their luck; When they've got a big grouch and have lost all their pluck. Where they think they are "boss" of the little domain And can make their power felt in the one place they reign.

Where they know when they get 'neath its sheltering dome They can make lurid hell of the place they call home.

They can nag at their wife for the money she's spent— That she couldn't make cover the food and the rent.

Which was far less than half which he spent on the "boys." To be called a "good fellow" and make a big noise.

Where they say what they please and disgorge all their spleen.

Kick the dog and the cat—act so cussedly mean

That the whole family group will heave a glad sigh

When the week-end is passed and he bids them "Good Bye."

F. L. T.

WHILE, in our note to Great Britain we refrained in a cousinly way from the use of such arbitrary terms as "strict accountability," as used in our note to Germany, we trust it will be understood that we mean to have "freedom of the seas" if it takes a leg. "Geographic position" doesn't go very far with us.

It would have been money in the net fighting fund if all of the liquid dispensers in Chicago had refused to march and paid the penalty of \$10 per. And the money would have gone farther toward the object in view than the parade.

"ONE of our numerous correspondents, who is always thinking of the welfare of the country, suggests that the pacifist element might save us a lot of annoyance by jumping into the Pacific ocean.

Philosophy From the Bench.

(Law Notes.)

"Counsel hazard the suggestion that 'what money they had was the test, not what they spent.' So? There is quicksand there, and one should sound at every step for firm ground. Does the pecuniary value of a father's life to his household hinge on the cash he has and not on what he uses he puts it to—i. e. on what he spends for the household, in this case \$1,200? The concept not only opens a philosophical vista for the mind's eye to gaze down, but provokes at least one inquiry, thus: Is a cheeseparing, close-listed father who hoards like a miser of

Letters of the People

HOSPITAL CHARITY.

Editor News-Times:—The Federation's care for the sick last year was extended as follows: St. Joseph hospital, 195 cases at a cost of \$5,240; Epworth hospital, 129 cases costing \$2,013; the Visiting Nurse association, 4,403 cases at cost of \$3,051, of which \$99 was repaid by some of those assisted; the Anti-Tuberculosis league, 336 visits costing, with medicines, etc. \$392. The two last could have doubled their services, had they possessed the means; and it should not be forgotten that these two in particular, are devoted to guarding against disease, as well as to restoring health. The friends of GOOD WILL WEEK should be abundant enough to fully equip them for the needed greater work.

L. E. GREENAN.

EUGENICS.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 8, 1915. Editor News-Times:—In an article under the heading, "Proved the Case," (Fort Wayne News), which was printed in the South Bend Tribune Nov. 6, some one tells of a certain New York society, devoted to the cause of eugenics, which employ half a dozen poor victims of inherited weaknesses and sufferings to parade the streets, bearing signs, which advertised their particular brand of misfortune, of which three kinds were mentioned, namely—the drink habit, epilepsy, and venereal diseases. Below was the question: "Is it right that I should be a father?"

The writer goes on to say that these unfortunate were "so deeply sad, in depravity and lost to all sense of shame," that they were willing (at the instigation of the society mind you) to lend themselves to this scheme for the price of a few drinks, so the writer says, though I imagine that the epileptic and venereal victim, and very likely also the drink victim might not have wanted the drink so badly as to procure a few pennies for other necessities.

We do not think that these unfortunate should propagate their kind. Neither do we believe that the members of that New York society, which was so lacking in Christianlike sympathy and understanding, to employ these unfortunate for such a purpose, are any better fit to propagate their kind in ignorance and hardness of heart, for their offspring would come very short of possessing the perfect Christ mind, which is love and kindness and consideration for the sick and unfortunate. Had they had this mind they would not have employed these poor victims to publicly and painfully parade themselves for the purpose of adding them in what they vainly imagined to be their noble work. If they want to know what the Lord's work is they should read Micah, 6-8.—Bible.

Thank you for my mind, (and I think all lovers of mercy and justice will agree with me), the members of this New York society are no more worthy of parentage than the other delinquents, and perhaps in the sight of God, not so worthy.

Sincerely,

LYDIA CLARK.

P. S.—I meant to say, had this society had the right mind they would have given these poor victims hope and encouragement for improvement in their conditions rather than make them feel that they were hopeless.

L. C.

CONSOLATION.

There, little girl, don't cry; Smooth out your burrowed brow And there'll be cheers instead of tears In five years from now.

ALAS!

A hundred thousand trumpets, But none there was to foot To celebrate the victory Of Messrs. Barnes and Root!

more pecuniary value to a mother and child than an open-handed, great-hearted gentleman whose earnings during life flow for his household as unchecked and ungrudgingly as does the love he bears them? There is a philosophy about keeping, as ever against giving, hid away as a kernel in a nut in the epitaph on an old tombstone in Doncaster, Yorkshire, worth something on the thought, to wit: "That I spent, that I had; That I gave, that I have; That I kept, that I lost."

PACKAGES containing allied munitions of war now bear the label, "Don't spare the cartridges." In view of the casualty list, this seems to be superfluous, but it may have a moral effect on the opposition.

WE are indebted to a Virginia judge for a definition of intoxication. "A man is intoxicated," he says, "when his attitude changes from that repose which is characteristic of sobriety." In other words, when he leans on your neck and tells you all about it. We might add, parenthetically, that the definition would be more satisfactory if the judge would explain how he reached that conclusion, by observation or experience.

WE predict, in violation of our well-established policy to make no predictions, that the Eden established in the Maine woods by a romantic man and woman will not last. As this man and this woman are married there will be no repetition of the scandal which drove Adam and Eve into exile, but the climate of the Maine woods is not adapted to the experiment. As the season progresses the new Adam will be looking for a comfortable substitute for the deerskin and old whisksers that now cover his nudeness, and the new Eve will cheerfully declare, "Whither thou goest I will go."

Whaddya Mean, Deuhretn?

(Kalamazoo Telegraph-Press.) Charley Blaney started north today for his annual deuhretn ETAOI

OUR former citizen, E. L. Abbott, is in the village for a day or two, and finds a few who remember the day he stood on the overflow spout of the standpipe and saluted the gaping populace. Without admitting anything, he confided to us that he wouldn't care to do it again.

"ONE of the troubles," remarks the Chicago Tribune, "is doubtless transportation."

USUALLY, we reflect, most of our troubles come from doubtful transportation.

C. N. F.

Starting Right

It is the desire of every mother and father that their boy shall start in the business world with every possible advantage. Starting right is just as easy and far less expensive than otherwise.

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Housewives are sometimes led to use inferior baking powders because of deceptive foaming or boiling tests or apparent lower cost, but there is very little difference in practical use, about one cent for a whole cake or pan of biscuits—a mere trifle when you consider the vast difference in healthfulness in favor of food made with Royal Baking Powder.

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