

**SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES**

Morning—Evening—Sunday.  
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JANUARY 18, 1916.

**GARRISON'S "CONTINENTAL ARMY" AND "FEDERALIZING" THE STATE GUARD.**

Sec'y Garrison's proposal of a "Continental Army" of 400,000 men to act as a second line of defense, after the regular army, doesn't seem to have aroused much enthusiasm among either the experts or the public. Criticism is directed less against the measure itself—which is modeled roughly on the admirable Swiss system—than against the neglect of the national guard which it appears to involve. The critics insist that two such volunteer systems could not flourish side by side; that the success of the new system would mean the decay of the old; and that it is better to build up the national guard than to attempt any conflicting innovation.

The war secretary seems to agree, in principle, with his critics, explaining that he has urged the "Continental army" merely because he sees no way of making the state militia dependably available for federal purposes in case of need. The government has no right to call out the national guard for foreign service, and it is questionable whether any law granting it such right would be constitutional, although the guard has usually made liberal response when called upon.

The secretary has admitted, in his testimony before the house committee on military affairs, that if there is any way of "federalizing" the national guard, it should be done. The signs indicate that, if congress takes any action to establish an effective army reserve, it will be along this line, perhaps to include some needed financial assistance.

It is reported that the constitutional objection may be got around by some such method as this: National guardsmen may be required to pledge themselves that, after receiving their military training, they will volunteer for federal army service whenever a call is issued. They might volunteer as individuals or as organized military units. Thus the federal government would command the guardsmen's services without usurping the authority of the state. The government, under such a plan, would of course contribute far more liberally than it does now to the support of the militia in all the states.

Perhaps some such method, after all, is the best way to solve the problem. At any rate, it is highly desirable to make the national guard what its name implies, and bring it as completely as possible under federal control for use in national emergencies; this, in view of the possibility that the states might become obsolete some time when needed.

**AN ADVERTISER TO ADVERTISERS ON NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING.**

Ed. A. Filene, one of Boston's merchant princes, recently made a speech that we've had in our system for some time but have not been able to round up for public utterance. Besides, it is better because of its delivery from the advertisers' side of the newspaper business. Hear Mr. Filene:

"It is increasingly difficult for a newspaper to make a financial success and still be of service to the public. We advertisers are largely responsible for that. We don't want them to print accounts of accidents, thefts or other troubles in our stores. We try to get them to print complimentary reading notices. If what happens in our stores is legitimate news it should go into the newspapers. If it is not news, it should not be printed.

"The value of advertising depends upon the strength of the newspaper with the public—its prestige, the service it renders, the things it stands for.

"Just to the extent that we induce a newspaper to print our reading matter, which is not real news, to that extent exactly we weaken that newspaper's standing with the public and also to that extent we diminish the effectiveness of that newspaper as our advertising medium."

As we said at the outset, we have had that speech in our system for a long time, but, of course, for us to say it might not have set well. We have to be so considerate of our advertisers' feelings, sometimes, and sometimes often. Custom, in South Bend, and not only in South Bend, but everywhere, has gotten advertisers to thinking that no difference how meager the space employed, the newspaper immediately becomes a sort of organ of their house, and that the editor must dance the "kan-kan" that the advertiser whistles. And editors have danced the "kan-kan" with sufficient frequency that the public and the advertiser have become pretty much agreed.

Now and then, however, some editor demurs, and stands pat, and then watch the fire fly. For a publisher to go to an advertiser and say, "you advertise with us or we will publish this and so about you," would be regarded as cold-blooded blackmail, and that rightly, for if what the publisher knows about the advertiser is news it ought to be published, advertising or no advertising. On the other hand, the advertiser more than occasionally asserts to the publisher that "if you print this and so, or take this position or that," maybe on a purely public question, "we will discontinue our advertising," and that passes as kid-glove legitimate business.

But the wise advertiser like Mr. Filene is coming to realize that a newspaper to be a valuable advertising medium must be more than suppressed into a house organ, and must exercise an independence that calls out public confidence. The newspaper must be made interesting with news, and with live news, and some

assurance that it is all the news, or the people will not read it and the advertising interspersed through it will never be seen.

**MAGAZINES, NAMES, AND GOVERNMENT ARE RUINING LITERATURE.**

Henry Holt, the publisher, is convinced that American literature is going to the dogs. The magazines, he maintains, are primarily responsible, and they are aided and abetted by the government. The most pernicious effect on our literature, he explains, is the exploitation of authors' names rather than their works, by the periodical publishers. It used to be that magazine articles were unsigned. Even until recently, while the authors' names were printed with their articles and stories, there was no emphasis on them. The work was supposed to speak for itself; the name was of secondary importance. But now all that is changed. Every weekly and monthly magazine screams at the reader, in big type and red ink, the names of the men and women whose contributions it contains.

Literature is commercialized. It is like the "star" system which has been the bane of the American stage. Just as our acting and playwrighting have suffered from undue emphasis on the actor, so our literature suffers from the systematic exploitation of star writers—that is, the writers popular at the moment.

The effect, says Mr. Holt, is the "overworking of the authors who have names." Magazines clamor for their work, because their names have selling power. They write too much, too rapidly, too carelessly. They forsake their art and seek the money while they can get it. Thus they produce vast quantities of "rot" instead of real literature, weakening their powers, and in the end even destroying their own vogue.

The deterioration of literature is seen, says Mr. Holt, in the deterioration of the book trade. We read great quantities of periodicals, and few books. A generation ago, when our country had half its present population, we had between 3,000 and 4,000 booksellers. Now we have only 1,500. But we have 100,000 stands selling periodicals and newspapers.

Book production is usually regarded as the measure of a nation's enlightenment. If we accept that standard, Mr. Holt's criticism seems well founded. We publish in this country 10,000 books a year. "Darkest Russia" publishes nearly three times that many. Even in its per capita production of books Russia is ahead of us. Great Britain produces twice as many books as we in proportion to population; so does France. Germany produces nearly four times as many.

The government's responsibility seems to consist in the fact that it charges higher postage rates for books than for periodicals. "The government carries the Police Gazette at a cent a pound," says Mr. Holt, "and charges eight times as much to carry a spelling book or a Bible. It cannot be expected that literature will thrive under these conditions."

**CREDIT AND ITS USES.**

If Europe tried to raise \$25,000,000 in a year to build railroads and dig canals and drain swamps and irrigate dry lands and develop industries and make industrial centers fit to live in, it could never have got the money. But for war, it raised this stupendous amount without difficulty. The war is proceeding now at a cost of perhaps \$20,000,000,000 a year, and apparently Europe is going to be able to finance it for at least a year or two longer, by miracles of modern credit.

It's always the way—willing millions for destruction, and stingy millions for construction and improvement. The American people are rather alarmed today at the suggestion of spending an additional half-million dollars or so a year for defensive armament, but if they once became convinced that national peril was imminent they would willingly vote billions. Yet legislators and taxpayers always halt at voting large sums for peaceful purposes, no matter how admirable. And strangest of all is their deep-seated prejudice against using the community's credit for big public enterprises and letting the future pay its proper share of permanent investments.

Our national debt is only about \$1,000,000,000, and most of our states owe little or nothing. Instead of being proud of that fact, we might well be ashamed of it, in view of the great things left undone which would bring such benefit to present and future generations. The European war ought to teach us to "loosen up" and spend a few billion dollars in the next few years for the development of our resources, material and human.

**MILLIONAIRE AND MAN.**

A young Yale graduate, owner of fast horses and a high-powered touring car and son of a man worth several millions, has chosen his career, and it is a peculiar choice.

He has gone to work in a foundry, just like the very poorest, at the grimeiest and lowliest labor in the whole plant. For 10 hours a day he bends over a grindstone. He receives \$4.00 a week. In six months he may be paid 12½ cents an hour. He carries his dinner pail and eats with the other workmen.

He has chosen this career voluntarily. He proposes to understand the foundry business in all its details. He proposes, too, to lay a firmer foundation for manhood and usefulness than money and education alone ever gave or ever can give.

Millions of men are bound for life to the same hard toil that this young millionaire has selected. The lot he has chosen is no worse than that of the great majority of his fellowmen. But the great difference lies here: Most men are hard toilers through necessity. They would throw off the bonds if they could. The slavery is hateful to them. But this young man takes up the burden voluntarily. He had open to him other and easier careers. But he chose this because he considered it the road to manhood.

If one would be able to estimate how hard a decision it must have been to make, consider how few young men voluntarily and knowingly take less than the best open to them.

Hats off to the boy who would rather be a man of his own making than a millionaire made by his father!

**THE GRACE TO GET MAD.**

"What we need in the first place and the last," says an eminent New York preacher, "is grace to get mad and to keep mad. Citizenship that lies down, content to let itself be robbed, abused, made a byword of, is bad citizenship. I prefer the company of the man who does the robbing and the abusing, any day, to that of the fellow who tamely submits to it. The crooked politician wants no softer snaps than non-resistance in the citizen."

These vigorous remarks do not apply to New York alone. They apply with equal force to all sections of our blessed country. If there is anything that the common citizen knows nothing whatever about it is public affairs. The average free and independent American citizen generally manages to know something about his own private business, and a good deal about his neighbor's business, but that which is the most vital business of both—public business—gives him the least concern.

The old adage, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," finds striking exemplification in the attitude of the average citizen toward public matters.

Talk about prosperity! City authorities are talking of building a spooners' bench 192 feet long.

**The Velvet Hammer**

By Arthur Brooks Baker

**SAMUEL LEEPER.**

Hale and hearty Samuel Leeper, runs a bank within our town— Also runs an automobile, up some streets, on others down. Runs amuck, but not for office, though there's worse men than he. Who direct and have directed this municipality. Raise aloft the Velvet Hammer—let it fall with zip and zang. On this puny, stunted human, known to all the boys as Sam.

Sam is not so bugs on autos that he ponies sigh their pain, Chanting "We shall miss you honey, till you're marching home again." Pottawatomie he boasted, boomed a turf beyond the tide. Of the swift and fair St. Joseph, "somewhere south of Sunnyside."

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**WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS**

**NO NEED FOR A LARGER ARMY.**

(Jackson, Mich., Patriot.) As soon as the general board of the navy reported in favor of a war fleet equal in numbers and fighting ability to that of Great Britain, costing in six years \$1,600,000,000, a reaction set in throughout the country against the extensive and expensive army and navy programs.

The sensible people of the country see no impending danger from the exhausted and debt-burdened nations of Europe, who will have had war enough to satisfy their blood-thirsty rulers for always by the time the present insane conflict ends, and that we can go ahead with the development of our country along peaceful lines with less fear of attack in the future than at any time in the past.

Some senators and representatives evidently expected to be able to arouse public interest, if not enthusiasm, over the proposed continental army; but in this they were mistaken. The present is not a military but an industrial age. Besides, this country does not need a large army for the reason that it is not approachable by an invading force.

Even England, surrounded by water, has not been invaded for a long time, although Bonaparte assembled an army in northern France, along the narrow English channel, for that purpose, but gave it up as too formidable a task. Separated as we are from Europe and Asia by two great oceans and thousands of miles, no nation would undertake the impossible job of attacking the United States if protected by a moderate navy and coastline earthworks.

Furthermore, it is reported, senators and representatives have begun to hear from home—from church societies, from farmers' granges, and other groups of intelligent citizens—that are sending in petitions and resolutions expressing a decided opposition to the proposed military plans.

**THE VICE PRESIDENCY.**

(Knoxville, Tenn., Journal and Tribune.) Since the foundation of the republic vice presidents have five times become presidents. Each one of the five has succeeded to the office of president in the past three-quarters of a century. Three of the five have succeeded presidents who had been assassinated, these in the past 50 years.

The country has had sufficient warning along that line to show the importance of electing vice presidents whose lives and services have been proof of their qualifications for the great office. Political parties, in nominating candidates for vice presidents, should take this into consideration.

But they have not always done so. Frequently where there has been a close contest for the nomination of candidates for president, the supporters of the defeated candidates have been accorded the privilege of naming the candidate for vice president.

In such cases more importance has been attached to availability than to qualification. This is politics, but it is not statesmanship, it is not patriotism. Representatives of the parties in their national conventions should not forget that the vice president may become the president and no man should be nominated for the place who is not believed to be as capable as the head of the ticket.

To call the attention of politicians may be an appeal made in vain, but all the same it is something that

**THE MELTING POT**

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

OPEN season for bandits in Mexico is announced by Carranza. The precedent might be followed to advantage by Mayor Keller.

"If burglars condescend to visit our humble abode," writes M. A. C. "they should avoid the bathroom if they wish to avoid discovery. Two planks in the floor of that room creak when they're stepped on."

THE Ford party at The Hague has it straight from the kaiser that its members are regarded as undesirable people in Germany, which seems harsh, cruel and unnecessary. What possible harm could they do in Germany?

Can You Wait? (Cor. Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.) There was an oyster supper served at the M. E. church Monday evening, but we are without any particulars. Perhaps we can give a full report later on.

SKATING is the premier fun this season. In Noo Yawk they are skating on the roofs of the houses. In South Bend we are turning every vacant lot into a rink. The ramifications of the germ are so wide that we can feel the straps of those scum skates we used to have, and the moisture on the comforter we used to wear is wetting our chin, and we can remember how the girls' hands used to feel, so warm and soft, in their muffs.

"POLL Shows that 112 Members of House Want Intervention."—Headline. But there are so many who don't.

Them's Our Sentiments. (Columbia City Post.) As we stand on the threshold as a state, and its people, to celebrate another event in our history of an anniversary, that the state of Indiana, has put one more star to our

should receive earnest consideration.

**CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.**

(Louisville Herald.) Mothers' clubs discuss what to do with the child's "idle hours." For that the normal child never has an idle hour. Ambitious parents crowd books, games and occupations into young lives which should be merely empty and free.

Thus they rob the child of his initiative and originality. The "neglected child" often becomes the big man of his community because he was not over-amused, and over-supervised as a baby. He had liberty to choose what he would do, and time to plan how he would do it.

Every human youngster has some little rights of his own, chief of which is the right to shift for himself part of the time.

**THE INDIANA ARISTOCRACY.**

(Evansville Courier.) Chairman Will H. Hays of the republican state central committee has contributed to the gaiety of the democratic press of the state by the opening sentence of his speech at the recent love feast.

"I have in my life no greater satisfaction, nor do I know of any greater credit than to be a part of that aristocracy of intellect and character called the republican party of Indiana."

The progressives have asserted that the party of sound moral ideas had become pretty thoroughly bankrupt in both morals and ideas. Mr. Hays, however, is standing pat. He insists the republican party of Indiana is "the aristocracy of intellect and character." Quite naturally it makes Mr. Hays feel good to be a part of this aristocracy.

An aristocracy is the government of the few. It may be that the dwindling numbers of the republican party in the state has impressed Mr. Hays quite as much as the gigantic intellect and superlative character of Jim Goodrich, Jim Watson, Harry New and, of course, Mr. Hays himself.

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"You want bakings like mother's—then use Calumet Baking Powder."

Received Highest Awards  
 New Cook-Book Free—See Slip in Pound Can

**Number Two—This is the second of a series defining various electrical terms—terms which we believe should be more widely understood.**  
 —I. & M.

**Three Definitions**

A VOLT is the practical unit of electric motive force, and is the pressure applied to an electrical circuit to cause unit current to flow through unit resistance, the same as a pressure of one pound would cause a unit of water to flow through a pipe of unit frictional resistance.

AMPERE—The practical unit of current flowing is the Ampere, and is the amount of current flowing under unit pressure and through unit resistance,—similar to the unit of water flowing above.

OHM—The unit of resistance to the flow of the current is the Ohm. An Ohm is the resistance that will permit one ampere of current to flow through a circuit under a pressure of one volt. Similar to the frictional resistance or incline in a water pipe.

**I. & M.**  
 (I. & M. stands for Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.)

Newman's THE STYLE SHOP FOR WOMEN