

ONLY ASSOCIATED PRESS MORNING FRANCHISE PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIANA AND ONLY PAPER EMPLOYING THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE IN SOUTH BEND.

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING COMPANY Office: 210 W. Colfax Av. Home Phone 2101. Bell Phone 2100.

Call at the office or telephone above numbers and ask for department wanted—Editorial, Advertising, Circulation, or Accounting. For "want ads" if your name is in the telephone directory, bill will be mailed after insertion.

Subscription Rates: Morning and Evening Editions, 5 Cents; Sunday, 10 Cents; Foreign, 15 Cents.

Vertical Rates: Ask the advertising department. Advertising Representatives: CONE, LORENZEN & JONES, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City and Adv. Bldg. 1000.

DAILY CIRCULATION ALWAYS IN EXCESS 15,000, SUNDAY 18,000. BOOKS OPEN ADVERTISERS.

MARCH 1, 1916.

COOKING AS A PROFESSION FOR AMERICAN YOUNG MEN.

A New York chef has been agitating in favor of cooking schools for young men. He points out that cooking is not only a remunerative occupation but a highly honorable profession, especially in the larger cities.

The United States in the past has depended largely on Europe for its chefs, and now with the war keeping so many culinary artists otherwise occupied, our good hotels and restaurants are lamentably short of talent.

But Americans haven't taken naturally to such careers—possibly because there have been no training schools. The public everywhere will sympathize with this plea. Goodness knows, we need more masters of the culinary art, whether they're chefs or plain cooks.

There's no material activity in America more important to the welfare of the community, and none that has been given less attention. Our public cooking leaves much to be desired. Few restaurant chefs seem to know anything about cooking plain dishes in a simple, wholesome way.

But to return to the cooking school idea. Chicago is actually doing something in that direction. At one of its technical high schools a course has been introduced in baking, and 120 students are busily and happily at work as bakers' apprentices.

There's a good beginning. Why shouldn't every good-sized city train boys to cook and bake, not for mere amusement or as a side issue, but as a serious preparation for life work?

THEN HE THINKS MOST WHO HAS LEARNED HE MUST.

Solomon in all his glory never got off anything wiser than this, by Hugh Chalmers, the auto maker: "It is not the man contemplating purchasing a machine who thinks of gasoline so much as it is the man who has had a car for some time."

Exactly! The would-be purchaser never gives two little thoughts to the gasoline, or the oil, or the grease, or the tires, or the tubes, or any other of the details. He just stands there looking at the beautiful glossy machine, with its power to go 25 miles on a gallon of gas, and quart of oil, and its tires guaranteed to use up 15,542 miles of road, and thinks and thinks about flying in comfort across the scenery, his family nicely tucked in upon the upholstered seats and the neighbors chrome yellow with envy.

SUPT. MONTGOMERY'S RESIGNATION DOES NOT SETTLE PROBLEM.

While the resignation of Supt. L. J. Montgomery from the head of the city schools serves to put an end to the distribution of petitions calling for a hearing on the reasons for his dismissal by an impartial tribunal, it ought by no means to lull the public to sleep without further consideration of the course that is now left to lord over those schools undisturbed. The importance of the schools is greater than Supt. Montgomery. We still have the protection of the teachers in the schools to deal with, and the manner in which Messrs. Rupel and Clem double-crossed the public once before when they gave it out that the Montgomery affair would be settled to the public satisfaction, to bring agitation for his retention to a standstill, renders belief in their word that the principals and teachers who have stood for Supt. Montgomery will be safe, absolutely unworthy of confidence.

We do not blame Supt. Montgomery for resigning. We believe that he considered well in believing his further usefulness destroyed by the disruption that has overtaken the school city. It had long since, in our mind, ceased to be a question of the retention of Mr. Montgomery. The more important thing is to get rid of Board Members Rupel and Clem and, if possible, to induce Mayor Keller to appoint men as their successors who will serve the school city rather than himself and Mr. Charles Weidner. If the public is wise it will never settle down to any other adjustment of the affair. The "people be damned policy" of Mayor Keller and his school appointees, is the thing to be dealt with now. This is America and the American school system does not admit of domination from the like of a Russian bureaucracy.

If the South Bend public lays down, and fails to demand full satisfaction for the insult that it has received, never again should the people lift their voices and complain when demagogues in office—or behind the office—do them dirt. South Bend should stand indomitable to the last trench against having a cog of the Keller political machine back of every principal and teacher in

the local school system. It might be had even for the progress of pupils whose fathers might fall to favor the undertakings of the Keller "organization." It is a fight for an equal chance in the schools, a square deal for the pupils even, that the situation is simmering down to, and be not further deceived by the audacious assertions of political virtue, by the heads of that "organization," that, "my no," they "would do nothing of that kind."

Their false front and the audacity with which they assert their altruism, has already been proven. There can be no restoration of public confidence without the elimination of these men who have furnished the proof. Messrs. Rupel and Clem must go; follow Mr. Hubbard's and Mr. Montgomery's example, and then there should be a referendum vote as to whom the mayor should appoint as their successors. With all the dangers of the popular election of school boards, and it has its dangers, it could not be worse than the majority of the present board has been in its conduct, or perhaps any board in succession of it that Mayor Keller would appoint.

For as he said in his Muesel school address, he did with Mr. Rupel and Mr. Clem, he would probably talk it over with them in advance. We would be surprised to see him openly and brazenly appoint Charley Weidner as Mr. Hubbard's successor. Certain that he will not appoint anyone out of harmony with the policy that Messrs. Rupel and Clem were no doubt instructed in advance to carry out; or that, at least, they were known to be willing to carry out.

Supt. Montgomery leaves South Bend, we believe, with the highest good will of 90 per cent of the people of the city; people disgusted with the reason for his leaving. He also leaves here, carrying with him the regrets of 90 per cent of the teachers in our public schools, on the average about as intelligent and highly moral members of society, as is Mayor Keller and his school board appointees. He has been the victim, merely, of a vicious system of politics, which he leaves us to fight out. He has been the best, most progressive, superintendent of schools that South Bend ever had, but efficiency never counts when politics butts in. The man who takes his place will have to be a putty-bag or he will soon go the same way that Mr. Montgomery has, if the system cannot be overthrown, or else men found who will use the present system less selfishly.

The war, we should say, instead of ending with Mr. Montgomery's resignation, ought only to have begun. It can find a permanent end only when the other parties to the controversy, Messrs. Rupel and Clem, have also been eliminated, and a school board with clean hands has been installed, to make the next superintendent, if efficient, a figure, and with the power in his hands to appoint teachers from fitness, and not to cinch support in politics.

NEED OF SLANG TO EXPRESS CONTEMPT FOR UN-AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

How much of the recent turmoil in congress was born of sincerity, and how much for political effect, none but a mind-reader will ever know, but that considerable of it was somewhat tainted in that direction is reasonably clear. It is easy enough to get up and speak, even roar, in favor of recognition of Germany's submarine and armed-ship policies, in order to catch the German vote, when one knows right well that such recognition is improbable, and when no such chance would be taken if it were thought probable. Accordingly it sounds very much at this distance as though the "big noise" in congress over this affair might be very much of the same quality that is going the rounds of the country over the Mexican affair, anticipating that it would put the president "in a hole" with some people, of whose votes his critics recognize themselves as being sorely in need.

The terms "big noise" and "in a hole" are used advisedly in this connection. It is in keeping with the situation, and one which Sen. Stone must have had in mind when he used the expression "balled up" in so serious a document as his letter to the president concerning the crisis.

He must have had in mind the need of caution in the political speilbinders, against going too far for mere political effect, lest they perhaps unintentionally hazard the peace of the country, when in reality all they wanted was to gain a slight political advantage. We see it thus that the senator expressed a desire "that congress be careful not to 'ball up' a delicate political situation." When Sen. Stone dropped thus into the vernacular, every American citizen, including the president, instantly "got him." Nobody has to look in a dictionary to see what he meant.

The shocked purists who did resort to dictionaries found that some of them, the Century, for example, define "ball up" as slang, meaning "to fall or miscarry," which is about as near right as a lexicon may be expected to come when it tackles living speech. But the Century's explanation of the origin of the phrase is far from satisfactory. There is such a term as "ball up" used by puddlers, for shaping the half-molten metal into a ball for rolling; but that isn't the idea.

The New York Times comes across with an explanation that really explains. "Balled up" refers to the helpless, floundering condition of a horse whose feet have picked up an accumulation of wet snow, compacted into ice and impossible to shake off.

It's odd how we use slang without recognizing the picturesque fact that usually lies back of it. And as a matter of fact, when we're conscious of the literal meaning of a phrase, what right has anybody to call it slang? Are the poets to have a monopoly of metaphor? If you think of the floundering horse when you are speaking of "balling up" diplomacy or anything else, aren't you using a legitimate figure of speech?

And, what's more, isn't it exactly the expression to apply to an aggregation of political jackspines, who are willing to take chances with the peace and safety of the country, in the quest of a few hyphenate ballots?

THE COLOR OF WALL PAPER AND ITS EFFECT ON THE MIND.

As a result of numerous experiments it has been found that wall colors quite decidedly affect the mental and physical states of the persons surrounded by them. The wrong colors produce fatigue and depression just as surely as the right ones produce poise and amiability. According to the "Keep Posted" department of Everybody's Magazine, Jules Guerin, the "color man" of the San Francisco exposition, used his knowledge of the effects of various colors on the human organism with great success in his decorations. By tinting the walls of a restaurant a "spending" reddish-orange, he increased the restaurant's receipts forty per cent. It seems that not even a man's appetite is his own when he falls into the snare of a color expert.

Recognition of the influence of wall colors and a practical application of such knowledge is well worth while in factories and school rooms or in any room where people are confined for hours at a time. There's no sense in making work any harder or more disagreeable than necessary. Where the strain can be lessened by restful, cheerful wall colors it ought to be done.

The old fable of Pandora's box, from which diseases escaped to fasten themselves on helpless humanity, is recalled by the theft in Philadelphia of a set of doctor's culture tubes containing billions of diphtheria germs. Philadelphia is hoping that the thief will be more careful with them than Pandora was with her box of bacilli.

THE MELTING POT FILED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

FIT THE WORDS. Verdun too soon Kaiser trench French wiser.

We are absolutely neutral hence we will leave it to you. The above frame can be utilized for either a German or French rhyme. E. J. M.

After all the mayor can't be such a bad fellow? Didn't he buy three rounds of drinks.

WHY IS IT? You always say, "Jones is clever, you got to admit it," and then again say: "Smith don't know a thing, you know that."

A BORN DIPLOMAT. We ran across a born diplomat the other day. He was about eight years of age and was about to be called upon to prove that he was not too proud to fight, by a lad a year or so older. "Maybe," he said, "you can whip me, but Bill over there can lick the stuffings out of you."

THE BOTH OF 'EM. Fresh air needs and office pests Sometimes make life a drag The one wants windows open wide The other chews one continual rag.

Fresh air needs object to smoke They want the cold, cold breezes While others howl to no avail And all contract the "sneezes."

Office pests sometimes are young And sometimes they are older It makes no difference in the age Each one of them is holder. N. B. W.

Than the rest. This is the rest of the poetry.

With Other Editors Than Ours

GO SLOW WITH PHILIPPINES. Charleston, S. C., News and Courier. Times have changed and American feeling has changed since McKinley toured the country in the interest of the retention of the Philippines much as President Wilson toured the middle west the other day in the interest of preparedness. The audiences that listened to McKinley thundered a vociferous "No" to his question whether the United States should haul down the flag and give up the islands that had been won with American blood. Nowadays there is no doubt at all that the majority of the American people wish to get the Philippines off their hands as soon as it can safely be done. The real Philippines question now is not "shall we give up the Philippines?" It is "how shall we get rid of the Philippines?" There is every indication that in answer to that question some definite plan will be adopted by the present congress. It is of the most vital importance that the plan adopted shall be wisely conceived. The principal reason for getting rid of the islands is the fact that they would constitute a serious weakness in case of war since we would probably be unable to defend them successfully. Thus any plan for Philippine independence which does not eliminate the possibility that we shall have to defend the islands against attack is fatally defective. About the worst possible plan would be to give the Filipinos independence and at the same time to assume the obligation of seeing to it that nobody shall take their independence from them. That would be an excellent way of inviting war; since the Filipinos misgoverned themselves, they would be very likely to call it to do, and started killing the citizens or destroying the property of some other nation, we should probably have to choose between going to war with that nation and reconquering the Filipinos ourselves. How to get rid of the Philippines is one of the hardest puzzles that congress has to solve. Neither politics nor anything else should impel the democrats to adopt any plan which does not give the fullest possible consideration to future contingencies. It would be easy to make the islands a worse menace than they now are; and while the desire to get rid of them will probably continue to grow, there will probably come a reaction from the present tendency towards hasty and unwise courses which might well prove worse than no action at all.

IN OUR OWN COIN. (Boston Post.) A prominent English financier recently said that the easiest and quickest way for England to pay her debts to America and to offset the enormous purchases of goods being made in this country was to re-export back to us the hundreds of millions of our securities which British investors held. It developed that France also, has been alive to this method of paying us back literally in our own coin. The syndicate of French bankers which borrowed some \$40,000,000 here a few months ago has recently paid the debt through the sale of our stocks and bonds held by French investors. France and Great Britain have severally and jointly borrowed many hundreds of millions here since the war started, and finding that they were unable to meet these debts through the ordinary channels of trade, have resorted in ever-increasing volume to mobilizing American securities in those countries for the purpose of selling them back to us. About half of the United States steel securities held abroad before the war have in this way been resold here, and it is generally believed that this foreign selling has been one of the chief reasons for the sluggishness of our stock markets in the past several months. In more ways than one this method of paying us back in our own securities is an excellent thing for us. First, we are on the average buying these securities back at prices below what they were sold to Europe. Second, with each shipment of securities brought over, we are reducing our bill for interest and dividends to Europe, which in former years amounted to several hundred millions annually. And third, we are not only finding a vent for the reinvestment of the huge profits being rolled up in this era of prosperity, but we are also, through this influx of foreign held securities, relieving a salutary check to the stock market speculation which might otherwise assume dangerous proportions.

In a word, we have not the slightest objection to being paid back in our own coin, especially as we are better prepared to receive payments in this manner than ever before in our history.

THIN PERSONS LIVE LONGEST. (London Ideas.) Recent investigations show that the longest life and best health are

The Public Pulse

Communications for this column may be signed anonymously but must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure good faith. No responsibility for facts or sentiments expressed will be assumed. Honest discussion of public questions is invited, but with the right reserved to eliminate abusive and objectionable matter. The columns is free. But, be reasonable.

REMEMBERS OLD "SIDER MILL"

Huntington, Ind., Feb. 23th, 1916. Editor News-Times: I received a copy of your paper from F. M. Kerr, a cousin, dated Feb. 23, 1916, with a narrative of the destruction by fire of the "Sider Mill," the principal part of which was built by Jonas Harris, my father, in the years of 1836 and '37, and as I was born there Feb. 2, 1837, near the then new mill, I would like to mention a few things I can never forget that happened there when I was but four years old.

One day my sister, who was born Sept. 5, 1838, and myself were on a bridge across the head race, five or six rods above the mill, watching the big fish swimming up and down in the race, some manner not exactly clear to me now we both fell into the race. I suppose that one of us started to fall and caught hold of the other and both went overboard. What I remember next was that I caught hold of a willow bush that was hanging in the water at the west side of the race. That was the side next to the river. When I got out on the bank I looked for sister and did not see her, but when I went down the race about two rods I saw her lying on the bottom of the race where the water was about two and one-half or three feet deep. I hallowed as loudly as possible and some one heard and came running to see what was the matter. Father came out of the mill, ran into the race, picked up sister and went back into the mill. By the time I got to the mill he had her on an empty barrel and was rolling her back and forth. Water ran out of her mouth, and she finally came to herself. She is at present living in Huntington.

About four or five rods above the mill on the St. Joseph river, father and Jacob Harris, whose body now lies in a cemetery in South Bend, were fishing. They had a canoe, and a gig with a handle about eight feet long. Uncle Jake saw a catfish and threw the gig which struck and held fast to the fish. A rope to the gig handle was fast to the canoe. The fish went for deep water and upset the canoe, and Uncle Jake was thrown out, but managed to hold to the canoe. Father reached the bank and finally succeeded in pulling out canoe, uncle and catfish. The scales were brought and the fish weighed 194 pounds, it being four feet long. All this I remember quite well.

J. B. HARRIS. not to be found among those of average build at any particular age. On the contrary, it is discovered that in those at the younger age who are slightly over weight and at the oldest ages among those who are distinctly under weight the longest life and best health will be found. Overweight is, above thirty-odd years old, a definite disadvantage to health. It means stiffness, lack of elasticity, clogged-up tissues, and lack of the power of adaptability to invading germs. Men from 20 to 24 can be accepted as healthy and for a long life 50 to 60 pounds above normal. Less excess weight is permissible between 25 and 50 and increasingly less as you go up. There are one-third more deaths among men between 45 and 50 who are 50 pounds to 60 pounds fatter than they should be for a given height. At the ages of 55 to 45 from 35 pounds to 45 pounds heavier weight than a man should be doubles his risk of death. For any one above 25 who is 30 pounds too obese life insurance companies hereafter will consider poor risks or raise their insurance rates.

The agricultural department has been devoting a great deal of attention to the development of the production of an American potato to take the place of the German article, the supply of which has been cut off by the war. There are several rather rich deposits in this country, but they have never been utilized, for one reason or another, as the German product could be delivered in this country at a price which made it impossible to compete. The statement is made that about 100 tons of potato are wasted daily by the 25 or more distilleries in the United States that subject molasses to processes of fermentation. One New Orleans company is planning to install the process of saving the potato in distillery waste, recently brought to the attention of the public by the bureau. It should be possible to make fertilizer from this otherwise worthless material at a price that will meet competition even after the war is over.

WHEN HELLER SAYS IT'S OAK IT'S OAK The White House of The Riesa Modern Home Furnishings 506 & 510 So. Mich. St.

Suits for Men and Women \$15, \$18 and \$20. Easy Payments. GATELY'S 321 South Michigan St.

One Tenth

The cost of electricity is approximately one-tenth of what it was sixteen years ago.

We have shown in previous advertisements how the price trend has been continually downward.

While the prices of food, clothing, fuel and staples generally have gone up—the price of electricity has gone down—this furnishes an agreeable contrast.

The New Low 7 1/2 Cent Rate goes into effect May 1st—this marks the latest reduction.

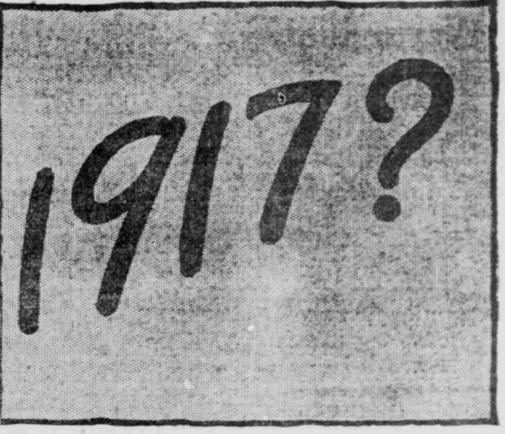
The Bargain Sale in Wiring is now on—this marks the latest cut in the cost of wiring.

Best wire now and be ready for the new low rate.

I. & M. (Call Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.—Bell 462—Home 5462).

Sherman's The Cloak and Suit House

Announce Their First Spring Sale of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists and Skirts Sale will Start Wednesday Morning We invite you to come and look



Bad Cough? Feverish? Grippy?

These Ailments Weaken Your System. Your Body Then Needs the Help of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Colds are annoying. They interfere with our duties. In our weakened condition they may end in a spell of sickness or even more serious ailments. Fear, however, should be overcome, for in Dr. King's New Discovery you have an effective remedy. Dr. King's New Discovery contains the ingredients which fight cold germs, which soothe your cough, healing the irritated and inflamed mucous membranes. Just as soon as you start taking Dr. King's New Discovery your recovery is assured. Without assistance your weakened system tries in vain to throw off these cold germs. Your system cries for help and Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy needed. Get a bottle today. Take at once. You will feel much better tomorrow. All druggists.