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Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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The Paper That Does Things

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IMMUNITY FROM CONSUMPTION.

According to the public health service, the best way to escape tuberculosis is to be born an Italian or a Hebrew. In a wide investigation it has found that "almost without exception, cities with a higher percentage of Irish, Scandinavian and German stock, and those in which the Negro population is relatively large, have a correspondingly high mortality, while those where the Jewish and Italian element is proportionately great have a low tuberculosis death rate."

The same contrast is found within the confines of almost any city whose population includes these racial groups.

Just why there should be this difference in susceptibility to this disease is still a mystery. Some medical authorities, however, have suggested that the difference is not in the racial stock but is to be found in the manner of living, particularly in the diet. They call special attention to the use of one article, garlic, by the Italians and Jews. Although there is no specific "cure" for tuberculosis, recognized by the medical profession, many physicians are convinced that garlic is more effective than any other known medicine or food in combating the growth of tubercular germs in the human system.

FEEDING THE FAMILY.

The ordinary human heart swells with gratitude toward that N. Y. health board for its exact information as to how to feed a family of two grown-ups and three children on \$7.50 a week. The board's menu contains pretty much everything a family would like, with a change of diet from day to day, meal to meal, that makes the ordinary boarding house menu look like a last year's doughnut chained to a trolley pole.

However, before we put our family on the experiment, we would respectfully ask for a very little additional light.

What does one family of five want with a whole pound of butter to consume in only seven days? Isn't the allowance of 40 per cent of the total fund for meat too liberal? Fourteen pounds of meat per week would be filling, "tis true, but think of the monotony of it. "Two quarts of milk daily at seven cents" will do for a family of five and may be obtainable in New York, but a large part of American urban humanity can't get good milk for less than eight or ten cents. Finally, the board omits one very important item in the cost of feeding a family of five—the cooking. We are loath to believe that any health board recommends the eating of dried peas, beans, meal, prunes and potatoes in the raw. Three of the most reasonable children a fellow could have would kick against this, but as sure as you cook just so surely you're got to pay for fuel.

However, this health board's information, like most other wisdom put out on the subject of how to live cheaply, is based on "careful" laboratory tests. The laboratory tests make a fine showing, for those who don't have to feed a family of five on \$7.50 per week. The only laboratory worth much is the laboratory of actual experience, and it is worth while for every wage-earner to make these actual, personal tests writing down, for a fortnight or so, every item of expenditure. He'll find waste, perhaps in full proportion to the waste in the family that is fed on \$75 per week or \$750.

TAFFY FROM ABROAD.

It is really amusing to note the flattering comments of the allied press on Pres' Wilson's latest communication to Germany on the submarine issue. All the fulsome adjectives in captivity are dragged forth and scattered about promiscuously in dilating on the American reply.

Which, except possibly in the case of France, is nauseous hypocrisy. It has ever been the practice of European newspapers to jeer at this country's diplomatic accomplishments, which are, as a rule, too direct and frank to meet the approval of the more subtle and less honest diplomats of the old world school and, besides, all Europe is so jealous of American progress and prosperity that it can see little virtue in anything coming out of America. But because, forsooth, the last lot is accepted as more or less of a rebuff to Germany, it is pronounced by the allied press as not short of a masterpiece of statesmanship.

It is nothing of the kind, nor so intended. It is not an exceptionally brilliant document, but an honest, straightforward one emanating from an honest and fearless man, backed by right justice and a quite undivided people. And it's a good bet that the president will be more influenced by the allied guff than he has been by the German bluff.

HOW OUR NEIGHBOR DOES IT.

Now that congress has taken up the administration shipping bill, a brief mention of the new shipping measure of the Dominion of Canada is of interest.

Under the provisions of the Canadian bill the proposed Shipping Credit commission will be given power to guarantee bonds of any legitimate building company

up to fifty-five per cent of the actual cost of the plant. Under a provincial bill, already a law, an earning of two per cent is guaranteed on the bonds of ship-building concerns. The new Dominion bill adds four per cent guarantee to the earning capacity of fifty-five per cent of the total bonds.

The public will no doubt subscribe liberally for them. After the ships are constructed they will be sold to any purchaser, under government supervision, at a contemplated ship yard profit of not less than 10 per cent.

The advantage claimed for the measure is that there will be no difficulty in placing the bonds for ship yard construction, with their guaranteed six per cent earning capacity, while the big demand for vessels assures more than a six per cent return, thus relieving the government from any actual expenditure. The bill, it is said, has already resulted in the tentative organization of a \$4,000,000 ship-building concern at Vancouver.

Some of the largest Canadian ship-builders, however, advocate the bonus plan rather than the bond guarantee system. They suggest a bounty of \$8 per ton on wooden ships and \$10 on steel vessels to meet the difference in cost of building between England and Canada.

The bond-guarantee measure, however, has passed its second reading and will doubtless become a law.

SHE'S SURE AFTER THEM.

That judiciary committee of the house might as well come down out of the tree; the suffragists have got a bead on it, all right.

We are told that, instead of demanding things, the Congressional union for woman suffrage has adopted "a campaign of sweetness." Members of the committee are being swamped with beautiful bouquets, birthday messages and other delicate, feminine attentions.

Gosh! fellows, you'd better come down and report on that Anthony amendment, for the women have evidently drawn their arrow clear to its barb. We've been studying woman for years and are not bragging that we understand her to the extent of over 7 per cent, but one thing seems to be pretty clear—that she first demands and, failing to get, resorts to just that very "campaign of sweetness." And, oh! how often, often we've seen it work!

In these times, when woman feels full of rights, she prefers to get what she wants by demanding, but she has lost no title of confidence in the old, old policy of sweet cajolery through which she got a sufficient part of that apple into Adam. And the house judiciary fellows can bet their hats that it is still fatal in a majority of cases.

CHATTERING IN ARCHITECTURE.

"We must not weaken our message of beauty and strength by the stutter and mumble of useless ornaments," writes Irving J. Gill in the current Craftsman. "If we have nothing worth while to say with our building, then we should keep quiet. Why should we chatter idly and meaningless with foolish ornaments and useless lines?"

"Any deviation from simplicity results in a loss of dignity. Ornaments tend to cheapen rather than to enrich, they acknowledge inefficiency and weakness. A house cluttered up by complex ornament means that the designer was aware that his work lacked purity of line and perfection of proportion, so he endeavored to cover its imperfection by adding on detail, hoping thus to distract the attention of the observer from the fundamental weakness of his design."

Most of the American architecture of the later nineteenth century, and much of it still in construction, has this defect of bad lines covered by cheapening ornament. The houses on any ordinary street do indeed lack dignity and charm. They say nothing worth while. They just "chatter" like Kipling's "Bhaad-log"—the monkey-people—who pick up a twig with much chattering and then drop it forgetting why they picked it up.

Architecture expresses the personality of the race which creates it. These fussy houses express a fussy, restless race. Now that we grow wiser year by year, we will demand houses of simple dignity, which will indeed "say something worth while," and which will in turn influence their dwellers and their beholders to greater quiet, dignity and joy in life.

SOUP LADLES FOR MISSIONARIES.

Do missionaries have a soup course? Apparently they do. The other day a joyous young couple who expect to sail for Japan in the fall as missionaries were eagerly searching the shops for a suitable wedding gift for two friends of theirs who also expect to sail in the fall to some foreign mission field. And the gift of their choice, the thing that appealed to them as most useful and appropriate was a handsome, solid silver soup ladle of the "newest design."

All of which goes to show that missionaries are not always the long-faced ascetic sort of people we used to think them. They lead normally happy, busy lives and are the better missionaries for it. Fine books, pictures, music, art, the theater, even the "movies" are no longer things to be set apart either for bitter opposition or pained tolerance. They come into the prospective missionary's life and make him broader and more human, more able to serve the world in any field, whether abroad or at home.

Perhaps this change in the missionary's attitude toward life and his chosen work is evidence of the same change in our whole religious life. The soup ladle is getting into our Christianity. The more all-round, sane, happy lives we lead, the more chance our religion has to be the real thing. The good and beautiful things of life are not incompatible with true service and brotherhood.

Claude Nicely says the young men with whom he talks on the street are all for a preparedness parade. We didn't suppose Nicely ever took time to talk with young men on the street.

Well, the Kaiser has limited the scope of the periscope. There was no limit to Perry's scope on Lake Erie in the good old days.

Sen. Gore of Oklahoma wants the stallion maintained by government appropriations. The senator always stood for good breeding.

In the bill of particulars a Chicago soprano alleges her husband was an iceberg. Icebergs are bad on the high C's.

The German government, by limiting the supply of fat to each family, has recognized the claims of Greece,

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

PROVERBS.

"It's better late than never." Is a trite and ringing phrase which meets with contradiction in the most emphatic ways. The horse which lazily arrives in the eleventh place. Had better saved his energy than run so poor a race. The man who sows his grain too late may lose the precious seed. Whose price might well have served him for a future season's need.

The patriarch of 70 who weds his blooming nurse. For luck and for adversity, for better and for worse. May find that she is waiting for his ultimate demise. To pick a second husband for the poor but younger guys. May taste domestic bitterness, acidity and gall. And say that better late was not so good as not at all.

The world is full of mottoes which may neatly grace the frame. But have no great effectiveness in helping play the game. The guidebook and compendium of universal laws Cannot be put in tablet form in proverbs, rhymes or saws; And all the pithy saying of the races Must be interpreted to suit occasion, time and place.

ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER.

One of our co-workers says that the eternal question is "what are you going to have?" and the eternal answer is "the same." There are a lot of people who don't know anything but the answer.

The eternal question with people like that, is "how much does it cost?"

Indiana prohibitionists say they are going to nominate a full ticket. They also state that automobile parties starting from all parts of the state are going to form a "water wagon" parade. It kinda sounds like they might be slamming John D.'s gasoline.

N. B. W.

WASTED EFFORT.

Dodged one car, hit by another. Divorced, he weds again. Smith out trying to reach third on a double.

Doubling your bet and losing. Watering your lawn before a rain.

That Chicago cashier who got away with several thousand dollars was a model man in every way except.

No matter how much they reduce the gas rate it's bound to be a light cut.

BUT!

We never talk about nobody.

With Other Editors Than Ours

"THE ZEPPELIN, HE." (Indianapolis Star.)

The London war office, after considerable discussion of the subject, has decided, it is said, hereafter to refer to the German dirigible as "he" and "him," instead of "it" or "she" and "her." This is interesting, but it would be more so if the reason for this putting the Zeppelin in the masculine gender were made clear.

A ship, from time out of mind, has been designated as "she." This can be proved by the poets. Ben Johnson, for example, in speaking of a becalmed ship, says: "What strands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten her." It is not likely that poets originated this appellation, however. It is probable that it grew out of the liking that sailors have for the ships on which they live and their natural tendency to invest them with a feminine personality. At all events, it has come about that every seafaring vessel is described as she.

The Zeppelin is a strange and fearsome thing, it is true, and it may well be imagined that it suggests nothing endearing or feminine to Englishmen, who are hovers over them and drops bombs, but is it of St. Mary's academy Monday in action? No dreadnoughts, of course, are likely to threaten London, and their alarming masculine characteristics may not, therefore, impress the war office, but is that cause enough for an arbitrary designation of an airship as "he"?

Grammatically, "ship" in English and "schiff" in German are alike of neuter gender. It is only usage, poetical or personal, in the former case that changes it to feminine. It is not poetry that makes the Zeppelin "he" to Londoners, but what is it? It will take some time to become used to the masculine form, but a phrase book for the use of foreigners in London may henceforth be expected to read: "That frightful Zeppelin, he was above us last night." "Yes, I saw him." Incidentally, it may be remarked that if the London war office has time for such discussions, it has not very much to do.

INCOME COLLECTIONS.

(Plymouth Democrat.) The best indication of the tremendous industrial prosperity enjoyed by the country in the past year of the Wilson administration is found in the income tax figures now being compiled in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue. These figures indicate that the income tax collections will be approximately \$26,000,000 in excess of the collections a year ago. They indicate that the increases in the taxable incomes of the country, of both individuals and corporations, amounted to from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, to say nothing of the smaller volume of increases in the smaller incomes below the exemption mark and, therefore, not taxable.

Tax Increase \$26,000,000. The income tax collections a year ago totaled approximately \$80,000,000. Of this amount \$28,000,000 represented corporation taxes and \$42,000,000 individual income taxes. The returns for the present year show that the income tax collections will be about \$106,000,000, an increase of approximately \$26,000,000 over last year's total. The returns indicate that the increase in corporation taxes amounted to \$12,000,000 and that of individual income taxes to \$14,000,000. These tremendous increases in taxable incomes, reflected in the increased income taxes, are attributable directly to the great business and industrial expansion which took place in the country's past year of prosperity. Of course a very creditable portion of the increases is attributable to the excellent efficiency methods inaugurated by Commissioner of Internal Revenue William H. Osborn in providing against tax dodging, but the great bulk of the increased returns is due to the great expansion of the country's earnings.

LIVING ON A PITTANCE.

(Wheeling, W. Va., Register.)

Not long ago a prominent society woman announced that she had demonstrated the possibility of a working girl living on 50 cents a day. More recently a New York millionaire asserted in an argument against a minimum wage law that a man can live comfortably on \$5.00 a week. He did it as an experiment, he said, and he saw no reason why others could not do it as a regular practice. Neither of these investigators tried to live on a pittance for a longer period than a week, however, and both accomplished only what any strong and well-fed person could do as an experiment or on a wager, and that thousands of persons have done at one time or another out of sheer necessity.

But to use the fact that a man can live on a certain amount per week as an argument for limiting him to that amount is a very different matter. There are grinding employers, happily fewer nowadays than formerly, who base their pay upon what they can get labor for, rather than upon what it is worth. Enough to keep body and soul together is not a living wage in the proper meaning of that term. The worker is entitled to something more, something for amusement, for literature, for savings, for the gratification of worthy ambitions. Those who are eager to point out the possibility of living on a few dollars a week to betray a lamentable lack of sympathy with the tastes, desires and aspirations of their fellow creatures. There is nothing quite so irritating to one who is struggling along on eight or nine dollars a week as to be told by some wealthy person that it is easy to live on five or six.

There's a difference. The boy who will indifferently spade up half the garden for fish bait becomes immediately unfit physically when asked to prepare the soil for a small lettuce bed.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

Thirty American aviators received praise for bravery in France and have been awarded medals. Their work is said to be strictly neutral. They don't care who kills the kaiser.—Guthrie, Okla., Leader.



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