

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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The Paper That Does Things

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NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

DON'T BE BLUFFED, MR. WORKER! THE REASON FOR YOUR JOB!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

WAYS A COWARD WHEN CONFRONTED WITH THE RIGHT KIND OF RESISTANCE. IT IS TOO AFRAID OF A NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT TOWARD GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, AND THAT CAPITALISTS MAY HAVE TO ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES AND GO TO WORK—LIKE YOU.

But they say that when the war ends, and Europe returns to work, they will flood our American markets with cheap goods, and your employer will be unable to compete, and that he will have to lay you off. IT IS BUNK. Remember that when the war ends there will be about ten million less men to return to work over there, and the remainder will have more to supply their own markets. We of America—you, Mr. Workingman,—will have to help them.

DO YOU KNOW WHY EVERYBODY IN AMERICA IS EMPLOYED TODAY AT SUCH SPLENDID WAGES? No, it isn't because we are manufacturing war munitions and supplies for the allies. Less than three per cent of last year's business is of that order. IT IS BECAUSE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN GOING TO WAR AND GETTING SHOT IN-STEAD OF COMING TO AMERICA TO GET YOUR JOB.

We can prove that too. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, immigrants to the United States numbered 1,041,750; for the year ending June, 1911, it was 878,587, and the next year 838,172, jumping up again to 1,197,892 in 1913, and to 1,218,480 for the year ending June 30, 1914. On Aug. 1 of that year the European war broke out, and the total number of immigrants to America for the year ending June 30, 1915, was only 326,700. The number for 1916 will be even less than that, according to immigration reports, but exact figures are not at hand.

YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE. A YOUNG NATION EVERY YEAR, PREVIOUS TO 1915, HAS BEEN COMING TO THE UNITED STATES, READY TO TAKE YOUR JOB OR FORCE YOU TO WORK FOR LESS MONEY. In 1915 and 1916 that competition in the labor market has been literally cut out. THE MEN WHO IN PREVIOUS YEARS EITHER FELL INTO THAT MUCH MOOTED "BREAD-LINE" THEMSELVES OR FORCED YOU INTO IT BY TAKING YOUR JOB AT A LESSER WAGE, HAVE ALL FOUND EMPLOYMENT DUE TO THE STOPPAGE OF OTHERS COMING TO TAKE THEIR JOBS AND FORCE THEM INTO THE "BREAD-LINE."

It is not a question of tariffs at all—save as high tariffs, without a reciprocal high tariff, tends to pauperize the foreigner and make an immigrant of him. He comes to America to escape the pauperism forced upon him in his native land by America, through the high protective tariff system formerly waged, and coming here tends to pauperize America herself. Democracy proposes to give to your friends and neighbors beyond the brine, a decent chance for a decent living at home, and by so doing conserve to American workmen a decent chance for a decent living here.

Dave Baillie, as he was familiarly known for his "full dinner-pail" slogan, believes just as every student of economics believes, who has studied these questions without industrialized minds, that the best way to protect American workmen against competition with the so-called pauperized workmen of Europe, is not to pauperize Europe. Make it possible for Europeans to make a decent living over there instead of coming to America, hoping to better their condition, and by so doing enter into competition with the American laborer and thereby reduce his wages here.

This importation of European workers is exactly what the American manufacturer always thrives upon, as a means of keeping down wages. It is because Europe's workers are at war today and there are no immigrants to flood the American labor market, that there is a competition of jobs instead of men, and wages have gone up.

threats. There is much more good economic sense that might be furnished their employes, if their program is kept up. Better to leave the economics of nature to work themselves out, allowing labor the freedom of its head, and the privilege of an untrammelled ballot, than by seeking to force things too far in one direction, compel a breaking-out in another.

The middle course is easy to find, Mr. Employer. Encourage your superintendents and your foremen, and their henchmen, to stop bluffing. The truth is, you would like to have your men vote for Hughes, yes; and for your protection graft, and more immigrants to compete in the labor market, yes; which is all right, as far as that goes, but your shop won't close, and you are not going to fire anybody just because they vote for Wilson and humanity. You can't get anyone to take his place, and besides you are more human and a better American than your political anxiety sometimes makes you appear to be, as you will find, after you have taken a complete inventory of yourself.

ORIGINATOR "FULL DINNER-PAIL" SLOGAN OUT FOR WILSON.

WHEN the originator of the "full dinner-pail" slogan in the Bryan-McKinley 1896 campaign—David G. Baillie of Los Angeles—threw down the gauntlet, to the republican high protectionists, it must have been a distinct shock. "I never believed the 'full dinner-pail' a product of the protective tariff," he said. "My opposition to Mr. Bryan was on the money issue, not on the protective tariff issue. I am for Wilson on the money issue, because it makes 'full dinner-pails' and on the tariff commission issue both."

And the tariff commission is an issue in this campaign. By constantly declaring for high protection the republican party presages a repeal of the tariff commission law, should it be returned to power, and this regardless of its Chicago platform pretensions. Read it: "The republican party stands now as always \* \* \* \* \* for the policy of protection \* \* \* \* \* and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable \* \* \* \* \* and so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies and trusts \* \* \* \* \* in peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue \* \* \* \* \*. We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff."

Of course, it made no difference to the republicans in Chicago, that that commission had already been created, so far as concerned one house of the democratic congress, but that is not the main question. The tariff commission contemplated by the republicans must have been one packed with high protectionists, that would advise tariffs, within their called "reasonableness," and "in peace as well as war, produce ample revenue" for the federal government.

Does it mean the repeal of the income-tax law? Surely if the tariff is to produce all this revenue, then there will be no need of such a law—taxing the rich on their incomes, that the poor may be partially relieved from paying the tariff levied on what they consume? We wonder too, if our republican friends remember how under the Dingley tariff, internal revenue taxes were levied by the republicans on every bit of business transacted, during the Spanish-American war? William McKinley was president then, but now the republicans would levy a tariff, they say, which, apparently with the income-tax eliminated, would have provided revenue for the government regardless of that war. It is just another bit of their political sophistry, calculated to beguile the unsophisticated public.

There was no blockade of any ports during the Spanish-American war to interfere with either American imports or exports and yet our imports were insufficient to meet the revenue demands of the government. All Europe was trading with us, except Spain, and Spain was powerless to interfere. We couldn't take care of a little army in Cuba and Porto Rico, and mobilized troops here on our own soil, scarcely doubling the guard now maintained along the Mexican border, without levying an internal revenue tax. Yet they spout about the failure of the Underwood tariff to produce ample revenue for the government today, when practically all Europe is shut off from importing anything to us, except as Germany, with her undersea craft, the Deutschland, occasionally slips across and brings us the things that we most sorely need.

If there are no imports, of course, there can be no tariff—no revenue—collected from them, and the republicans know just as well as the democrats know, and just as David G. Baillie knows, that the only legitimate purpose of tariffs is revenue, all protection, in excess of that which naturally accrues from all tariffs, is naught but industrial graft—of no profit to the workingman whatever.

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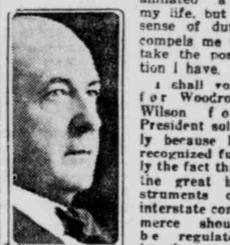
If there were more men to be had the competition would force wages down, just as certainly as water runs down hill.

WHY I AM FOR WILSON

By James Kennedy

Former Congressman From McKinley's Old District in Ohio.

It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to abandon the party with which I have been affiliated all my life, but a sense of duty compels me to take the position I have.



I shall vote for Woodrow Wilson for President solely because he recognized fully the fact that the great instruments of interstate commerce should be regulated by the people acting through Congress, and not by a labor union or an association of railroad presidents.

Strong Tide of Sentiment Favors Wilson's Relection

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—How strongly the tide of preference is turning toward Pres't Wilson is shown by the flood of reports flowing into democratic national headquarters daily of men of all parties who have decided to vote for the president's re-election.

Homer H. Johnson, a prominent attorney of Cleveland, O., who was a delegate to the convention that nominated Hughes, says: "I have the utmost confidence in the president."

Dr. Edward F. McIntosh of New Haven, Conn., one of the leaders of the progressive movement in that state, has issued a statement telling why progressives should support Wilson instead of Hughes. He gives 10 reasons, the final one being: "The future of the progressive cause is safer in Mr. Wilson's hands than in those of Mr. Hughes."

Prof. Hans Froelicher of Goucher college, Baltimore, Md., has announced that he favors the re-election of Pres't Wilson. "The German-Americans who are supporting Hughes," he says, "are making themselves the pawns of one party in the political game of chess."

Dr. Felix Adler of New York, head of the society for Ethical culture, noted writer and lecturer, says: "The prevalence of the tendency which the democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Wilson represents, is urgently needed at this time, and it is for this reason, that as an independent, I shall give my vote in support of that tendency."

Although a prohibitionist, Eugene Levering, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, says that there are many reasons why Pres't Wilson should be elected, rather than Hughes.

Ford White, a leading attorney of Buffalo, N. Y., has been voting for republican candidates for president since 1892; but this year he will support Wilson. "The speeches of Hughes and Roosevelt," he says, "are enough to turn any fair-minded man away in disgust."

M. Edward Hersman of Roane county, West Virginia, is another progressive who has come over to Wilson as a result of Roosevelt's abandonment of progressive principles.

Jones is for Wilson. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, distinguished clergyman and peace advocate, in reply to an appeal by Gifford Pinchot that he support Hughes, gave out an open letter, in which he said: "Ever since I think there is always an honorable way out of war, which is always dishonorable, and because I believe it is the opportunity and duty of the United States to lead in the pacification of the world, a duty which in this tremendous emergency is pre-eminent, I am going to vote for the scholar, the thinker, the cosmopolitan in the white house who has done so much to counteract the mad belligerency that has betrayed 20th century civilization and exposed the superficiality of our 'Christian' professions."

Albert L. Loeb, formerly a member of the progressive state central committee of California, elected a member of the republican state central committee, but declined to serve and is supporting "Big Pres't" Wilson. In declining the republican invitation Mr. Loeb pointed out that Mr. Hughes cannot be regarded as progressive in principle, while Pres't Wilson by his record has demonstrated that he is. "Theodore Roosevelt may surrender if he chooses," says Mr. Loeb, "but he cannot deliver the four millions of progressive voters, most of whom like myself, will support Pres't Wilson."

Supports Wilson on Record. Lawrence G. Brooks, treasurer of the progressive party of Massachusetts, says he is supporting Pres't Wilson on his record, and adds: "Those most eagerly and unscrupulously striving for his defeat are the forces of special privilege, bigotry and disloyalty."

"Every progressive in the United States should support Wilson," says Edward J. Keeus of Howe, Ind., for years a republican and recently a supporter of the Bull Moose movement.

Another prominent progressive who urges the re-election of Pres't Wilson is John Robert Taylor of Kings county, N. Y., who has issued a statement to progressive

THE MELTING POT

Conducted by Stuart H. Carroll

A LEAGUE FOR PEACE.

Too many nations struggle for their places in the sun. Employing in their arguments the logic of the sword. Debate by their opponents they impulsively subdue. By means of the expedient of carving them in two, which tried and trusted method of the military cults involves a large and busy dock of unforeseen results.

The neighbors often rally to the stimulating fray, Farading forth behind the band with banners bright and gay. Advancing their opinions with explosives hot and strong. Which helps, as every little does, to boost the game along. Until the two belligerents who first began the fuss Are lost to sight and hearing in the universal mull.

We need a tall authority by which, when swords are clanked, The owners of the implements may be discreetly spanked; By which pugnacious diplomats, unduly bellicose, May be required to vent their wrath on one another's nose Instead of sending armies forth to shoot each other up. From which the only benefit accrues to Bertha Krupp.

A. B. B.

THIS HAPPENED ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

A willing but unwelcome beau was in the parlor with Mabel. Passing in the open hall door, mamma eavesdropped their talk.

"I cannot express myself—" "Perhaps you might go by freight," suggested the frigid mamma. "If you are really thinking of going."

Not Wishing to Collaborate. Somewhere Near the Pot.

E. M. R.—You may not have noticed that the printer made a mistake (?) by changing two words in the last line of your "Mario" verse. You no doubt meant: "For college a devil have I."

Not wishing to collaborate.

JUST BULL. Since the Elephant swallowed the big Bull Moose,

It seems but consistent and right That the party of Hughes a new emblem would choose As a token of power and might.

I suggest, from the stuff they are spreading Along our bucolic broad land, That they cut out the Moose and the Elephant And just let the other word stand.

F. M. R.

Truth vs. Rhyme. (Baltimore Star.) At the Olde Cheshire Cheese in

voters of his district asking them to vote "the democratic ticket." "A vote for Wilson is a vote for peace and continued prosperity," he says.

The Rev. William H. Matthews of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a progressive; but he fears that he cannot follow Roosevelt's lead, and will vote for Wilson. "I will vote with those who make up the real progressive party," he says.

Although elected by the republicans as mayor of Bradford, Pa., Spencer M. De Goller has come out as an ardent supporter of Wilson on his record as a humanitarian.

Four years ago the Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, pastor of Center Congregational church, Hartford, Conn., voted for Roosevelt. Prior to that he was a republican. This year he is for Wilson. "The republicans," he says, "have failed to make out the slightest case against the president. He has kept us at peace."

William Wilhelm of Pottsville, Pa., state chairman of the progressive leagues of Pennsylvania, will vote for Wilson. "How Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot can support Hughes after he has admitted that he had a conference with anti-American propagandists is a problem," he says. "All pro-Americans should vote for Wilson."

Replying to an appeal to him to join the Hughes alliance, Henry Andrew, a prominent progressive of Schenectady, N. Y., has given out a statement explaining his reasons for being for Wilson—the achievements of the administration.

"I voted for McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, but this time I will vote for Wilson," says Allen Peyton, a farmer of Curry, W. Va.

"When Hughes has the support of every anti-American organization in the country it is time for me as a patriotic American to vote for the other fellow," says former Judge Edward D. Leach of New York, for many years a republican and later actively identified with the progressive party. "Pres't Wilson's administration has enacted more progressive legislation than the progressives themselves ever hoped for."

\*\*\*\*\* PUBLIC PULSE \*\*\*\*\*

HOME RULE "BUNK" ASSAILED. Editor News-Times.

Sir: On reading your editorial in this morning's issue, headed "To Be Thought Over," it has occurred to me to ask this question: In the event of Germany winning out in the great European war, which Heaven forbid, what would be the position of Ireland under the iron rule of the kaiser? Have these Irishmen of this country who are continuously berating England ever given the matter a thought? The trouble seems to be that these so-called Irish-Americans do not understand the conditions prevailing in the Emerald isles at the present time. The Irishman at home is perfectly contented with his lot. He was never more prosperous than at the present time; he is fighting the battles of Britain along with the English and Scotch, and a more loyal soldier does not exist in the British army. The home rule bunk makes me tired. The Irish are perfectly satisfied with their lot, and if the professional agitators in this country would only let us on the

The Americanism of Woodrow Wilson

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior.

As I have watched the progress of this campaign, from the side lines I have gradually come to the conclusion that the republican party has gone bankrupt in ideas and ideals. When the republicans nominated Mr. Justice Hughes I felt a bit nervous as to the outcome of this campaign. That nervousness has long since passed. The ablest of the republicans has failed to find the flaw in Woodrow Wilson's armor.

The republicans talk much of Americanism, but this campaign has shown that republican leaders do not understand America. Has any great republican leader risen to recognize the tremendous responsibilities that he had to settle without the president, the grave questions that he had to settle without the guide of any precedent,—the hundreds of questions touching most intimately our relations with foreign countries? We are out of war. These gentlemen themselves have no sons on the battlefields, no daughters in hospitals, no weeping wives; their fortunes are intact. Have they, in their generous Americanism, no word of appreciation to bestow upon the man who through these past two years has striven to find the safe path between American honor and national safety?

When before was such a burden laid on a president or on a party? Pick me the four years. Not since Lincoln's time. Pres't Wilson's policy was not dramatic. It did not make votes. It did not rally masses of marching men chanting songs of race hatred or intense nationalism. True, it was just doing the day's work. It wasn't advertising, not egoizing—just plain, steady work, insisting to a whole world mad with war that a neutral had rights which had been established before the world went mad.

We are at peace when if we had been intemperate we would have been at war. We have made no friends among the belligerents, because people at war don't want judges, they want partisans. We have obeyed George Washington's advice and made no entangling alliances, great as was the pressure to do otherwise. We have made the seas safe to travel for Americans—not by threat of force, but by persistent insistence upon our rights. We have been a medium for the care of the prisoners and the afflicted of all nations. And we have sacrificed not jot or tittle of the rights of Americans at home or abroad.

When the historian writes the history of the last year he will say the American president met with difficulties greater than any that any of his predecessors met with, and handled himself with sanity, farsightedness, patriotism and courage. Perhaps you think it did not take courage to speak the direct word when spies filled the country and every mail brought threats of death and every coward of a politician prophesied political death. If Woodrow Wilson lives to write his autobiography or commits to other hands the documentary history of his administration, the world will know that he had nerve, as well as patriotism and good sense. He marked a course of neutrality for the salvation of his people and was true to it.

When men say that if they had been in the president's place they would have maintained the national honor more firmly, more proudly, and with more certainty of success, we as American citizens have the right to know how this can be done. The republicans have called the president of the United States a coward before the nations of the world, yet they have not advanced one policy that could have been pursued other than that which he did pursue. One says, "If I had been president I would have stopped the European war." It is to laugh! Another says, "I would have stopped the invasion of Belgium, I would have stopped the sinking of the Lusitania." If they know how these miracles could have been wrought should they not tell us and prove their superhuman power? Do these men who now claim that we should have protested against the invasion of Belgium demand now that we shall protest against the invasion of Greece?

"What I'd have done?" This is the most popular game that was ever played. We have all played it, from our childhood up. Anyone can play it. It costs nothing. It is the refuge of the unfortunate and the solace of those who never had a chance and never will have. It is a glorious game, for no one ever loses. You can strut in it, dress for it, pose in it and talk of it. It is played by the children in the attic, who call it "Let's pretend," and by the larger children in politics, who call it "Saving the nation."

"What I'd have done" if I'd been the boy upon the burning deck, if I'd been Hamlet in the presence of the new king, if I'd been Lincoln when Sumter was fired on. "What I'd have done" if I'd been Meade at Gettysburg, or Lee at Bull Run! We've all conceived strategy that was impossible and situations that could not be realized. We have hypnotized kings into yielding to our wills and found a strength in ourselves that would have overthrown great enemies. A brilliant man playing at this game once grew so excited over the crucifixion of Christ that he burst into a poem. The closing sentence of each verse read:

"If I'd been there with three score men, Christ Jesus had not died."

Vice Pres't Marshall says that if he had been in the Garden of Eden and was tempted by Eve he thinks now that he could not have eaten the apple, but maybe he would have eaten two. There are always men who can do the impossible, after the event,—men in whom we have unlimited faith but whose capacity has never been proved.

No one blames the republican party for failing to reveal to us by what mystical power of magic it would have brought the European countries to their senses, for they know, as we all know, that no power short of Heaven could have done more to preserve the peace of the world than we have done. But I do say, that it is not good Americanism for men who cannot produce a better method than Woodrow Wilson has followed to hold the president of the United States up before the world as one who failed in his duty toward this nation and toward mankind.

We are not little folk, dealing with little things. If we keep our heads, no power can stop us from being the leaders of the world—in finance, in industry, in inventive genius, in education—and I trust in nobility of spirit. Our future and the world's future demand our men of larger vision.

Read the republican platform. Read the speeches of the republican leaders. Is there hope for the nations in these? Do they realize that the world has been turned upside down by this war? That France and Germany and England and Russia, Europe and Asia, too, and the United States can never be again what they were before? That not even the French revolution was so great and momentous an event in history? That the social life and the economic life and the political life of all countries has been changed, and will be forever more? That the men in the trenches will be the masters of the future of Europe? That he will ask for hand in the government? That he will not go back to his shop or his farm the simple, crude parochial that he was? That he has become a man of the world, with a new sense of his true relation to things? That Europe is to be democratized—that men we never have heard of will come to the top, that monarchy may last, but it will be a shell? That the map of Europe will be turned over and that new governments will be founded on the consent of the governed? That the old international code of laws has gone overboard and that the world must make a new one? That we must have a hand in that? That the nations must find a way to insure against the passions of nations producing murder? That in the great reorganizing of society the United States will be looked to—as the one great power upon which the world can securely lean to enforce justice and breathe into the new day a spirit of humanity? The millennium is not at hand, but in the heavens there is a star of hope.

—Advertisement.