

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday. NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO., Publishers. G. R. SUMMERS, President. J. M. STEPHENSON, Manager. JOHN HENRY ZUEVER, Editor.

Only Associated Press Morning Paper in Northern Indiana and Only Paper Employing the International News Service in South Bend—Two Leased Wires: Day and Night. Office: 210 W. Colfax Av. Home Phone 1121. Bell Phone 3106.

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. Report inattention to business, bad execution, poor delivery of papers, bad telephone service, etc., to head of department with which you are dealing. The News-Times has fastest trunk lines, all of which respond to Home Phone 1121 and Bell 3106.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Morning and Evening Editions, Single Copy, 2c; Sunday, 5c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$1.00 per year in advance, or 12c by the week. Morning and Evening Edition, daily, including Sunday, by mail, 40c per month, 70c two months; 55c per month there after, or \$1.00 per year in advance. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising Representatives: CONE, LOEVENZ & WOODMAN, 220 New York City, and 400 Big Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from fraudulent misrepresentation. Any person defrauded through misrepresentation in advertising in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

The Paper That Does Things

JANUARY 28, 1918.

G. O. P. ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PROPAGANDA INVADERS EUROPE AND SPREADS DISCORD AMONG ALLIES IN QUEST OF THEIR AID.

Wonderful this! In substantiation of its advocacy of a super-war cabinet, the senate military inquiry committee has made public the secret and confidential testimony of Congressman Medill McCormick given that body, agent the "apprehensions of allied opinion" developed in Europe, during the fall. McCormick, as stated in this column Sunday, visited Europe during the congressional recess last autumn, and his "secret and confidential" testimony before the committee is said to have been "observations."

But why "secret and confidential?" Is it labeled such because as Charles Dickens makes Lord Chester to say in Barnaby Rudge, "to clothe in secrecy, hide behind a veil of mystery, adds strength of appeal to the minds of the weak, unsophisticated, the superstitious; the method of the false priest, the false prophets, the fakir, the humbug, the charlatan, the designing devil, even from the earliest ages?" There wasn't anything so very secret about it, or confidential, at the time that Congressman McCormick addressed the war conference of the Indiana state council of defense last December, at Indianapolis!

The congressman told the "war conferees" quite open and above board, pretty much all that he recited "secretly and in confidence" to the senate probers. Maybe the Chicago "statesman" has read Barnaby Rudge since that time and swallowed the bait. Get it! See the Rooseveltian-Chicago Tribune-republican egotism all through it!

"Allied opinion developed some apprehension" over American aid and officials of both the British and French governments, in October called to Col. House, "urging him to come over for the purpose of securing better coordination."

"Premier Lloyd George wanted Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood as America's chief military representative and officers of the American expedition in France urged supplanting Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Quartermaster Gen. Sharpe.

"Between the time when I first went to England, and when I returned from Italy, there was a perceptible change. When I first landed there they hurrahed for America, the wonder worker of the world, but when I got back there was some apprehension. They would say, 'we wonder if there is lack of coordination in Washington?' 'We wonder if you have all the big men you might bring together in your government?' they were very polite, but you sensed a difference in their attitude."

"Lloyd George was very anxious to know what had happened to Leonard Wood, where he had been buried and why he was not in Washington or Paris. He wanted him on the allied war council as our representative. He was very insistent on that point."

Regarding opinion of officers in Gen. Pershing's staff as to Gen. Crozier and Sharpe, Rep. McCormick said:

"I would rather not mention any names, but the most important American officers said: 'If Sharpe and Crozier do not go we do not know what may happen. When Gen. Biddle was recently appointed (assistant chief of staff), American officers were all broken up about it."

"Fine job! Sent to Europe to plant anti-administration propaganda among the allied powers, Congressman McCormick reports that he made good. That is what it amounts to. Who put it into the head of Lloyd George that Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood was the "me plus ultra" of American military ability?"

Congressman McCormick, quite certainly, the emissary of the "copperhead" Chicago Tribune, and political spit of T. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay.

Who put it into the head of the officials of England and France that there might "be a lack of coordination in Washington;" to "wonder if we had all the big men we might bring together in our government?"

Quite certainly, Congressman Medill McCormick of Chicago, and what he wasn't able to put into their heads, the Chicago Tribune forthwith established a Pz edition to supplement, and to drive his words farther in.

"Of course we lacked 'coordination in Washington,'" as Congressman McCormick was bound to present it, and assuredly the "big men" could not be there without Roosevelt; without republicans at the helm, and in the big majority.

No wonder that from hurrahing "for America, the wonder-worker of the world," where was a change to "apprehension" by the time the congressman got back from Italy. He planted the seed and the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune hammered it home, meanwhile; the same type of "copperheadism" it is disseminating here in America.

We have had much to say about German propaganda here in America; at one time about the disloyalty of the German-American press, and the seeds planted by German emissaries, but when an American congressman visits Europe, and sets out to stir up distrust among our allies against us, and an American newspaper moves over there to push it along—why, then

we are asked to accept that distrust as evidence that we are not doing our part; are "asleep at the switch," and, need a super-war cabinet, with "all the big men"—republicans, of course—in it, in order to do the work.

Nothing better discloses the fine Spencerian hand of republican propaganda; Germanized in "modus operandi,"—under-handed, incipient, worm-eating; the very acme of serpentine cussedness. Not satisfied to play their unrest producing game here in America, they carry it to Europe and hope to bring the pressure of Premier Lloyd George and President Poincaré, to bear in their favor.

Anything to discredit the war administration, is the republican program as voiced in this "secret and confidential" testimony, and the reason is that the administration is democratic. Anything to return the republicans to power,—who in their exaggerated ego, regard themselves as alone capable to do the governmental work, and who are finding themselves much discomfited by the satisfactory manner in which the democrats are doing that work, during the most trying time in American history, and in their stead.

It is all Congressman McCormick's testimony amounts to; all that the congressional probes amount to; all the proposed super-war cabinet is for—to satisfy republican political, and back of it, much of financial—war profiteering—greed.

THE OPTIMISTS.

America is young. Never does it show its youth more plainly than when it faces a difficulty like the shut-downs and shortages of the present. Like a child, it squeals when it's hurt. And with all the good spirits of youth, it forgets its troubles, makes the whole thing into a joke, and "turns a keen, untroubled face home to the instant need of things." If one could doubt the national attitude, here follows a little group of sayings collected by one newspaper during the five days of the industrial shut-down.

"Closing theaters Tuesday isn't worth worrying about when they are open Wednesday," said the movie patron. "And just think of the business the theaters did Monday!"

"Sugarless coffee isn't such a hardship," said the girl in the lunchroom, "so long as one can get real coffee."

"I've heard many complaints of the high price of steaks," said a man, "but no one in our office is showing any emaciation due to hunger."

"Not much heat in this street car," said the old timer. "But I can remember when they ran horse cars with nothing but straw on the floor to keep the passengers warm in winter."

"I hear a lot of complaining about lack of coal," said the girl with the flag on her jacket, "but there's none of it in the letters I get from an American soldier now in the trenches in France."

"I thought it pretty hard to be thrown out of work for five days," said the machinist. "Then I remembered it wasn't many winters ago when hard times shut down the shop and no one knew when it would open!"

And so they talk, young and old, rich and poor, sick and well, all realizing that it is a serious business we are engaged in, and all, in one way or another, meeting hard things bravely and making the best of them.

HANG ONTO THOSE BONDS.

Sec'y McAduo has sounded a timely warning against parting with Liberty bonds indiscriminately in trade for other securities. This sort of thing has been going on lately to an alarming extent. There are two good reasons for stopping it.

First, as the secretary tells the bond-holders, a large part of the securities, or so-called securities, offered in exchange for government bonds, are worthless. The country is full of conscienceless promoters and schemers trying to unload stock certificates of doubtful value on a gullible public. It is easier than usual, because people have more money, and particularly because they have in their possession these war bonds, whose value many of them fail to appreciate. The hawkers of dubious securities, however, know the value of those perfectly well. That is why they are so eager to take them in payment. The public should realize that 3-1-2 or 4 percent income, absolutely certain, on a security whose redemption at par is also absolutely certain, is much better than any flamboyant promise of two or three times that rate of income on a gambling investment.

Second, the welfare of the country demands that buyers of Liberty bonds should hang on to them as long as possible. It isn't the purchase of the bonds that helps the war along. It's the keeping them. Every time a bond changes hands it diminishes, by just so much, the market for additional bond issues. The man who gets your bond ought to have bought one from the government instead, thereby providing that much more money to apply on the war.

Other Editors Than Ours

A PATRIOTIC ACT.

(Indianapolis Star.) Patriotism manifests itself in many different ways, some of them of a surprising and unexpected sort. There, for example, is the action of the American Snake Fanciers' association. Perhaps not many of the Star's readers have been aware that such an association was in existence, but it does exist and had planned to have a bench show this month in Rochester, N. Y.

A bench show of snakes is not an exhibit that would attract every class of citizens, but it appears that the number of persons who like snakes, who train them, or cultivate them for various commercial purposes, or who put them through their tricks in side shows, or who make domestic pets of them is sufficiently large to make a bench show of the creatures a matter of considerable interest. At any rate, such a display was set a year ago for this month, and now it has been called off.

It is given out that Mr. Peter Gruber, designated as "snake king" for some reason not explained, says it is unpatriotic in these war days to take the snakes away from their common occupation of destroying rats, mice and other pests of the farmer, all such pests being food destroyers. A busy snake in a granary, says Mr. Gruber, is better than a dozen rat traps, and it would be really reasonable to round up enough of these food conservators to make up the extensive show that was planned. Therefore, as a patriotic duty, the serpents will be left free to consume rats.

This is a great world and one never knows in what unlooked for spot its greatness will show itself.

The state administration, we are content, will handle the potato problem in the same vigorous way it has handled other Michigan war problems. That is, stand out on the front porch and yell for help.—Grand Rapids Press.

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

A PETITION.

To Uncle Sam, who threatens to take over and administer the prune supply.

Uncle, spare that prune! Touch not its wrinkled brow; To us it's been a priceless boon And we'll defend it now. When breakfast food would fail, And hash allured us not, A half a dozen prunes was all The breakfast that we got!

When apples soared too high We scorned to eat them dried, But filled with fine, fat prunes our pie, And feasted, satisfied. When steaks rose like balloons And eggs began to soar, We hoisted in a pound of prunes And asked for nothing more.

Though boarders wail aloud Because, three times a day, They're forced by hunger, gloomy-browed, To stow the prunes away, 'Tis well to let them moan. Distrust the man who cries That he can't live by prunes alone. The scoundrel simply lies!

So, Uncle, stay your hand. Take over wheat and meat. Exert control throughout the land Of everything to eat. Conserve both bread and cake. Let pie not be immune. But for a hungering public's sake Pray spare the humble prune!



CONQUEST and KULTUR

Aims of the Germans IN THEIR OWN WORDS

A compilation from German authorities by the committee on public information. By Wallace Notestein and E. E. Stoll The University of Minnesota.

"The treaty of the 4th November, 1911 (settling the Moroccan question), has proved a complete disillusion. 'The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco."

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufacturers, German trade, German expansion."

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared today. Germany still requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our 40,000,000 inhabitants, as a second-rate power."

"In the crises of 1911, however, this second-rate power successfully withstood them, and the emperor and the government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again."

(Report of Lieut.-Col. Serret, military attaché to the French embassy at Berlin, to M. Etienne, minister of war, Berlin, March 16, 1913. The French Yellow Book.)

"During the year following the last Moroccan crisis, the feeling has taken hold of practically the whole of the German nation that a great European war is the only means by which we could hope to obtain freedom for the pursuit of our world policy. Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi's book, Germany and the Next War, has played a prominent part in voicing and, at the same time, in furthering that feeling. The literary qualities of this book as well as the high authority of our world policy expert, have attracted the attention of wide circles far beyond the German frontiers."

(Deutsche Weltpolitik and kriegs Krieg, 1913, p. 1. In various issues of the Alldeutsche Blätter this anonymous work is attributed to someone standing close to Bethmann-Hollweg. Its pacific spirit makes its testimony all the more significant.)

"The imperial chancellor has laid special stress on the great political significance which he attributes to the fact that we have, as he says, succeeded for the first time in establishing, by means of an agreeable, friendly relations of mutual advantage between France and ourselves and in arriving at a settlement which, in his words, may be expected to satisfy both parties. He looks upon this as a step toward a permanent reconciliation between these two great nations."

"Well, gentlemen, I for one can not altogether share that opinion. I can well understand that France feels quite satisfied under the circumstances. But I do not indulge in any illusions, as if this could induce them to bury the hopes which are still alive in France today. Our peace is safeguarded not by such accommodations nor by

agreements and understandings, but only by our trusty German sword and at the same time by the feeling, which is probably in the minds of the French, and quite rightly too, that we also hope to see to it that there shall be a government which is determined not to let that sword rust when the proper time comes."

(Von Heydebrand, conservative Agrarian leader, in reichstag, Nov. 9, 1911. See note on p. 129.)

"Gentlemen, Herr von Heydebrand has suggested that the imperial chancellor ought to have said, 'Since we did not succeed in obtaining what we wanted in the Morocco convention, we mean to stand back and await events.' But Herr von Heydebrand has admitted himself that he can not tell us what he could have proposed over and above what has been arranged in that convention, as far as Germany is concerned; he said it was difficult to make any such proposals if one was not in control of affairs. But the course of action which you propose, Herr von Heydebrand, would have involved nothing less than war. ('Hear, hear!' from the social-democrats.) For what would have been the consequence if no agreement had been reached between France and Germany—if what you wish had come about, and the conference had been dissolved without achieving any results? There would have been mad outbursts of the war spirit in both countries alike. ('Hear, hear!' from the social-democrats.) War would have been urged by all possible means and would have become inevitable."

(Deputy Bebel in the reichstag, Nov. 9, 1911.)

"The stars indicate, but do not compel"

HOROSCOPE

Monday, January 28, 1918. Again the stars are unfavorable, Uranus, Venus and Mars being all in malefic aspect.

This is read as one of the turning points, after which stern realities will be faced in connection with the war, the aspects that gave hope of peace having passed.

On this day the trend is more toward a bad state of mind than toward any actual national condition, and caution is given against harboring despondent thoughts.

During this rule women are likely to suffer most, as disappointment and apprehension are foreshadowed. There is a sign indicating transition, change, discouragement and then an access of courage and attainment of heroism.

There is a forbidding direction for theaters and amusements. Motion pictures come under a sway that is read to presage retrenchment in cost of production, and women will lose much in salaries, the seers declare, but films that record history will gain in popularity.

The stars seem to prognosticate many innovations in which the government will lead and one of these will develop a foremost woman leader.

Although the stars seem to promise peace for a long time, there are apparently portents toward a settlement of the war early in the spring.

All the signs appear to foreshadow storms of the most extraordinary violence.

Congress has a prognostication of sensational incidents that will solidify public sentiment and encourage unity of thought.

Exposures of mistakes in war matters will be numerous in the next few weeks, it is prophesied, but to counterbalance these will be shown supreme attainments in inventive genius and great growth in efficiency.

Persons whose birthdate it is may have changes that are not successful, for rather an anxious year is foretold.

(Copyright, 1918)

Geo. Wyman and Co. Come and See Us. Our big ad is on Page 3—turn to it. End-of-the-Month Sale starts Tomorrow. Special Offerings in all Departments of the Store.

Free-Harmonola Phonograph-Free. Made in South Bend. To introduce the Harmonola we will give one away absolutely FREE. This is a home product, Made in South Bend. Come in and let us tell you how you can get this Harmonola Absolutely Free. Beautiful Cabinet—Mahogany, Golden Oak or Fumed Oak. High Tone Quality. Special Retail Price \$86.00. The Harmonola plays any Record without changing the Reproducer. Swanson-Lee Furniture Co. 112 East Jefferson Blvd. 53 Steps from High Rent District.

FOR LUMBAGO. Try Musterole. See How Quickly It Relieves. You just rub Musterole in briskly, and usually the pain is gone—a delicious, soothing comfort comes to take its place. Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Use it instead of mustard plaster. Will not blister. Many doctors and nurses use Musterole and recommend it to their patients. They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. Always dependable. 30 and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

NEUMONIA. First call physician. Then begin hot applications of VICK'S VAPORUB. PREDICTS SEPARATE PEACE WITH ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—Predictions of a separate peace between Germany and Roumania in the near future was made by Foreign Minister von Kuehmann at the close of his long speech before the reichstag main committee Friday, in which he recounted the progress of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. He emphasized also the cordiality of the relations between Germany and Austria.

Sequel To Love For Doll. Maternal Instinct Greatly Developed by Teaching Children to Love their Dolls. The little child's doll is mother to the most romantic fairy. And in the years that pass, the doll takes into the periods of a Jane Ross, to evolve the most wonderful of all transformations.

NUXATED IRON. 100% FORTIF. Increases strength of delicate nervous system, raddown people 100 per cent in ten days. In many instances \$100 forfeit if it fails to do so.

ADLER BROS. On Michigan at Washington Since 1864. THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS.

50% of the American People. between the ages of 20 to 70 years have rheumatism in some form or stage. The use of Trusler's Rheumatic Tablets will relieve you of that dread disease. Being purely vegetable they will not harm the most delicate. They are chocolate coated and easy to take—you don't have to bother with bitter medicine or greasy, messy salves. While other rheumatic remedies sell for much more money, Trusler's is only 50c a box—a full 20 days' treatment. Every box sold under a guarantee. Ask your druggist, and if he will not supply you, write the TRUSLER REMEDY COMPANY, Huntington, Indiana.

VERNON HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES. C.B. STEED, MGR.

Don't say you saw it in the newspaper. Say News-Times.