

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday. THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO. GABRIEL H. SUMMERS, President. J. M. STEPHENSON, Publisher. JOHN HENRY ZUEHL, 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 St. Home Phone 1151. 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. Single Copy, 2c. Sunday, 5c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$3.00 per year in advance, or 12c by the week. Morning and Evening Editions, daily including Sunday, by mail, 40c per month; 70c two months; 1.25 per month thereafter, or \$4.00 per year in advance. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department, Foreign Advertising Representatives: CONE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN, 26 Fifth Ave., New York City, and Adv. Bldg., Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from fraudulent misrepresentation. Any person defrauded through advertisement in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

AUGUST 10, 1918.

THE BUSINESS CAPITAL.

Heretofore we have had two national capitals, one for government and the other for business. Now, by an unprecedented concentration of authority, the political and economic capitals are combined.

Washington is today the business center of the United States. New York plays second fiddle. That metropolis lost its financial primacy when the regional banking system went into effect. Now, with the federal treasury department more than ever arbiter of the nation's finances, New York has also lost its grip on industry and to a large extent, on commerce.

The government runs the railroads. It runs the telegraphs and telephones. It runs the ships. It runs the mines. It runs the farms. It runs the factories. Over almost every important branch of business, whether connected with production, distribution or consumption, Washington exercises a direct or indirect control.

The president, along with his traditional political leadership, direction of routine administrative work and command of the army and navy, has become a super-captain of industry.

Never in the history of the world has so much power, of so many kinds, been centralized in one city and wielded by one man.

It is, of course, a necessary development of war. But what an unscrupling job there will be afterward—if we want to unscramble things.

ABOUT DRAFT AGES.

It looks drastic, at first blush, to propose lowering the draft age to 18 years and raising it to 45, making every male American within those limits liable to military service.

It is not so drastic as it seems, however. The statutory military age period is now from 18 to 44. Every man is already under obligation to serve in his state militia—and hence in the national defense—during that period if called upon. Congress merely proposes to apply the general principle to the selective service act.

In theory, then, all the able-bodied men from 18 to 45 might be called into the army. In practice they will not be during this war nor, we may assume, in any other war. So big a nation does not need to use its whole male population to fight its battles.

Boys under 21 may be taken for the army, and probably will be if authority is given, because they are considered by most experts as the finest kind of fighting material. We shall hardly go as low as 18, but the 19 and 20-year-old classes may be called. It is doubtful, though, whether men over 30 will be drafted, except in rare cases, and certain that men over 40 will not be. Men in their forties are poor military material. Men in their thirties are, in general, far inferior to younger fellows. The youth fights better, and can better be spared by his family and community, bitter as is the thought of their loss.

The extension of the draft age will accomplish two important purposes. First, it will make the selective service law more flexible, by adding a few classes from which men may profitably be taken if needed; and second, it will enable the government to organize the entire man-power of the nation for war purposes.

The latter consideration is probably the more important of the two. Far more men are needed at home than are needed in the army. If the war department is given authority over everybody from 18 to 45, it can classify them according to their qualifications, and see that every man is occupied with work suited to his capacity and useful directly or indirectly for the winning of the war. Surely no patriotic citizen can object to that.

OUR BIG CONTRIBUTION.

Some of our jingo jubilations give a false impression. It is not the American army alone that has smashed that Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient and sent the Hun reeling back to the Aisne. It is not the Americans primarily. Let us not forget that 70 percent of the troops participating in that glorious feat were French. The American contingent may be set down roughly at 20 or 25 percent. There were a few British and Italians.

All fought well. We should claim no more than our share of the credit. Our chief glory is that our troops, raw as they were, fought as well as the French veterans, our masters in modern warfare as well as our comrades in arms.

At the same time, we may find gratification in the knowledge that the very presence of our boys on that battle front made the French surpass themselves. The veteran poilus had the skill that comes only from experience. They had courage that we cannot excel. But after four years of such grueling struggle the best and bravest soldier inevitably becomes a little stale. He has lost his first, impulsive zeal. Fighting with him has become a job. With our boys, in the full flush of their novel experience, the war is a crusade and fighting is a passion. Their eager spirit undoubtedly had its effect on the war-worn French, and the veterans fought once more in the same spirit that won the first Marne battle.

We may count on the American troops producing that effect on all our hard-buffed allies. They are more than a physical army. They are a spiritual force. With those eager lads shooting and singing in the charge, any battle line will fight better, any army will take on a keener edge and a more impetuous will to win.

ROADBUILDING IN ITALY.

The tables are turned. Young Americans are laying ties and building railroads in Italy. It has long been a familiar sight in this country to see the Italian laborer working on American roadbeds and laying the tracks. Frequently his job has been looked down upon, and the worker himself has been called "Tony the Wop" by the thoughtless and unkind. It should never be so again.

The young American engineers who are doing such marvelous work in the war zone have won nothing but praise and glory. Little has been said about their courage and achievement in the light of the more spectacular deeds of the fighting men. But when this war is ended and all the brave participants receive their due, the American engineers will receive great and deserved tribute.

The Tony's who dropped their spikes and shovels in America to go back to their native land and fight for liberty appreciate the task of the Americans who are doing reconstruction work behind the lines and keeping the lines of communication open right up to the trenches. There is a mutual appreciation and understanding of the value of the service each is giving that will last long after the victory is won.

If our fighting forces consist merely of "untrained Americans," as the German press has been insisting, what's the matter with the trained German veterans that our boys have been licking?

It's an open question whether those Yankee troops when charging throw away their coats because the collars are uncomfortable, or because they've been brought up to fight in their shirtsleeves.

The Clown Prince wanted "a jolly war," and he's jolly well getting it.

Other Editors Than Ours

BEASY DEPARTMENT OF STATE. (Washington Post.)

One of the most important departments of any government is the department of state. Just as its importance increases during times of war so does its volume of work multiply. During the years before America became an actual party to the war there was a constant expansion of the work of the department. Although America was neutral, the department's problems constantly increased. Caring for the interests of belligerents in various countries was one detail of the new work, while the constantly arising problems of neutrality, as well as those of protecting American interests abroad, added to the department's task so that it became several times greater than in days of peace.

With the entry of the United States into the war some of the problems involving the defense of her neutrality, etc., disappeared, but they were at once supplanted by the problems of coordination and cooperation between this country and the allies.

What America had or could produce in men, supplies and money had to be determined and then fitted to the needs and requirements of the various fronts. The problems of apportionment were tremendous, necessitating negotiations of great magnitude. The situation led to the sending to this country of various diplomatic missions from England, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Belgium and several other countries. These missions came with intricate problems—questions of diplomatic cooperation and decision, of financial arrangements, of military and naval requirements, of general policy.

These missions carried on their negotiations with the department of state. Their military experts were brought into relations with ours, their financial people were put into contact with the treasury department, their economic and blockade experts were taken to the appropriate American authorities. Arrangements of all sorts were speedily made. The department of state had directly to do with many of the problems, such as those concerning supplies to neutral countries contiguous to Germany, and the department became concerned even with technical military and naval problems when military and naval activities assumed a political tinge. The department is often the medium of transmission of views between this and other countries in purely military matters.

The negotiations begin at the time of America's entry into the war have since been carried on with undiminished vigor as questions of world importance have one after another arisen. In addition to the diplomatic missions the department of state received and negotiated with special commercial missions from Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, taking up with them the very intricate problems of supplies to be exchanged, based on the part of the United States, on a determination to permit nothing to go to these countries without full guarantees against American commodities reaching the enemy and, on the part of the others, their own welfare and economic and political needs and requirements. The successful conduct of these negotiations comprises one of the vital aspects of the war.

Under the direction of the secretary of state the special war mission, headed by Col. House, went to England and France, carrying on toward completion the work begun by the special diplomatic and war missions which came to this country. A resume of the report of the house mission has already been published, showing that great things were accomplished in the direction of applying to the war situation America's full strength—military, naval, financial and economic. The discussions in Europe led, as did those which took place in this country, to a thorough and complete understanding of precisely what the allies needed from this country and exactly what this country could furnish, with the equally important decisions as to when and how.

The visit of the Japanese mission to this country resulted in an exchange of notes between the secretary of state and Viscount Ishii which removed causes of friction between the two countries.

Under instructions from the department a mission was sent to Russia, under the leadership of Elihu Root. Whatever may be the situation in that country now, there can be no doubt that that mission implanted seeds in Russia which ultimately will bear fruit.

When America entered the war there was not any other state in the western hemisphere, except Canada, now in the far east, except Japan, in the war. Since America entered Cuba, Panama, Brazil, Guatemala, Liberia, Costa Rica, Honduras, China and Siam have declared war, and Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo have severed relations with Germany, thus placing themselves on the side of the United States. In the case of the Latin-American countries and China the example of the United States had potent influence. No pressure was brought to bear on any nation. Each decided for itself. The department of state, however, by the distribution of the president's speeches through the diplomatic and consular services, and in other ways, undoubtedly did much to bring these countries to a full realization of what it was all about, and thus was partially responsible for their "coming in."

The series of exposures which the department has made, beginning with the Zimmerman note early in the year and followed by the Lanning telegram, the Bernstorff telegrams concerning Calliaux, and the secret German censorship regulations, showing how the German press is controlled, undoubtedly served to bring to the attention of Latin-America, as well as to the world, the precise character of the enemy with a consequent influence upon the policy of many of these countries.

As a whole it may be said that since America's entry into the war her foreign relations, for which the state department is responsible, have shown no retrogression. And this in the face of enormous difficulties.

THE MELTING POT "Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

JUST YANKS! By James J. Montague.

They walk through barabaras as if they were rain; They rush through the rivers pell-mell. And the terrified Hunns drop their jaws and their guns At the sound of that wild-western yell.

In vain the machine guns spit hatred and death. They keep coming up on the hop. They have learned how to fight an offensive all right, But neglected to learn how to stop.

Like so many wildcats just out of the woods, They fall on the enemy's flanks— The savage and terrible Wholly unscarable Pierce, do-and-dare-able Yanks!

They haven't been disciplined seventeen years. They often forget to salute. They're a little bit rough in the tactical stuff. But they certainly know how to shoot.

And any German who thought they were soft And never could count in the war. In the combat of strife of a bellicose life Will not take a hand anymore. While others are rushing like mad to the rear In advance of the oncoming ranks Of the scowling and glowering, Hun-overpowering, Kaiser-devouring Yanks!

They're gentle as lams if you let them alone. But their fury is dreadful to hear When a Gotha slides by half a mile in the sky And a hospital's bombed in the rear.

And it riles them clean through when a treacherous foe Walks out with a smile of good cheer And observes "kamerad" while a camouflaged squad Cuts loose with a gun in his rear.

It is then that they go through von Hindenburg's lines Like a squadron of armor-clad tanks, With purpose unshakable, With vengeance unslakable, They're simply implacable Yanks!



Splicing our Human Telegraph Wires

BY WOODS HUTCHINSON M. D.

Recent dispatches announce that an operation has been performed upon Capt. Archie Roosevelt to repair the nerves in his arm, wounded by shrapnel when he won the military cross last March. This calls public attention to one of the more perplexing aspects of war wounds and most puzzling problems of modern military surgery. For some reason or another these appear to have been a rather large number of wounds of the nerves, particularly of the larger nerve-trunks, in this war than formerly. The writer was surprised when visiting the magnificent French schools for the reeducation of the wounded, to find how large a percentage of the men were suffering from a paralyzed arm or leg due to the cutting across of a main nerve trunk.

Every wound of any size, of course, involves the cutting across of one or more smaller nerve twigs or branches, but these supply such a small territory, that even if they do not unite again, they result in nothing more serious than a little patch of insensitive or unfeeling skin, or the weakening of a few fibres of some muscle. But when one of the larger or main nerve trunks, which usually run deep in the interior of the limb close to the bone for purposes of protection, is cut across, the results are much more serious. Whole muscles may be paralyzed by being cut off from the brain and central nervous system, and in severe cases, a whole group of muscles, which may upon the one side bend, or on the other side straighten out or extend, the limb may be left useless. This is one of the most tragic accidents that can happen, because the muscles are there in absolutely perfect condition, the bones and joints of the limb may be unhurt and ready to move as easily as if on ball bearings, but the limb hangs useless, because no message can be sent to it from the brain telling its muscles to move. The limb is in exactly the condition of a telephone instrument or telegraph key when the line that connects it with central is out of order.

The situation is of a painful simplicity, what is to be done? In a similar case outside of the body, the linemen simply splice the wire, or if it is badly worn, stretch a new one, but there are difficulties in the way of doing that in our own arms or legs. In the first place, when the body was made up, there were no extra lengths or coils of spare nerve telegraph wire lying about anywhere or tucked away in one of the pockets. If the nerve trunk has been cut cleanly across without loss of any of its substance, and the cut ends can be brought promptly together and skillfully stitched, there is a good chance of its "uniting" so as to restore the line for the transmission of messages. Though it is only a good chance, and by no means a certainty. But if part of the nerve trunk has been torn away or so badly damaged that an inch or more of it has to be trimmed off in order to get two good clean-cut ends for sewing together, then there is so much tension on the stitches holding the splice that they are apt to pull out or "give" so that the cut ends are not held closely together, when, of course, there is no chance of their growing fast to each other.

As a whole it may be said that since America's entry into the war her foreign relations, for which the state department is responsible, have shown no retrogression. And this in the face of enormous difficulties.

ONCE-OVERS

ARE YOU A SHIRKER?

Young man, you may be getting away with it in that plant of yours, to shirk all the work possible where you are employed, but you are following a course you will surely regret in the future.

That young fellow whom you look upon as an easy mark because he keeps going all the time and undertakes all the difficult jobs which you shirk, is likely to be your boss some day—that is, if he would permit you to work under him, knowing as he does your record of shirk.

Easy routine work is fitting for you for nothing except to draw all you can get in wages, and you are missing opportunities to become more proficient and you are setting yourself into the way of loafing on your job.

You are providing a fine condition to result in a general house-cleaning in your department, and in the shakedown you may be the first one discharged.

Do you wish to grub all your life or do you want to get in line for a more-responsible position? Be prepared. (Copyright, 1918.)

OVERHEARD IN THE SUBWAY. It was on a crowded express, and a mouse would find difficulty finding room to squeeze in, that the following was overheard: Two men were commenting on the methods used by the platform guards to pack in every person possible. "This reminds me of a story of an Irish wake," said one. "A woman entering the parlour after glancing around the room said, 'Sure, and a it's fine new eight-day clock ye have, Mrs. Murphy.' 'That's no clock,' said the widow, 'that's the deceased; we stood him up in the corner to make room for the mourners.'"—Wall Street Journal.

GOTT STRAFE 'EM. Hereafter the Plave and the Marne will not appear in German geographical.

U.S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE HOW TO CAN

To can okra select young tender pods. Remove stem without cutting the seed pod. Blanch by dipping into boiling water from three to six minutes. Plunge immediately into a cold salt bath (one teaspoonful salt to one quart water). Pack into previously boiled jars, cover with hot brine (two and a half ounces salt to one gallon water). Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process pint jars 30 minutes under steam pressure of 10 to 15 pounds. Seal immediately, and cool in a place free from drafts. When cold test for leaks, and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent process is used, boil for one and a quarter hours on the first day and one hour on the two succeeding days. Loosen the covers on the jars before each successive boiling, and seal completely after each boiling. Cool, test for leaks, and store.

If the single-continuous boiling period is used, boil for at least two hours. Seal, cool, test for leaks, and store.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

COTTAGE CHEESE SPECIAL. 1ST IN STATE.

Miss Nellie Johnson of the U. S. department of agriculture has been assigned to work in Indiana cities in the interests of the campaign to encourage the wider use of dairy products. She will devote her time to cities, meeting the manufacturers, the retailers and consumers. She will meet the women and show the food value of cottage cheese and other dairy products. Miss Miriam Beall of Purdue university, who has been conducting this campaign for some time in rural sections, will continue her efforts.

WILSON BRANDS DIXIE ASPIRIN FOR TOLA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—President Wilson, in a telegram sent today to Frank P. Glass of Birmingham, Ala., characterized Congressman George Huddleston of the ninth Alabama district who is a candidate for re-election, as "in every way an opponent of the administration."

Mr. Huddleston is opposed by Fred M. Jackson and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Dickinson. The president's telegram was sent in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Glass as to Congressman Huddleston's record.

Advertisers make profits from volume—not prices.

Try NEWS-TIMES WANT AD.

Geo. Wyman and Co. Through Our Paris Office This Store Will Buy It In Paris for Your Soldier In France. We place your order here at Wyman's for food, clothing, candy, tobacco or whatever you would wish to send the American soldier in France.

R. N. BEEBE SERVICE THE BB CLEANERS SUPREME 108 West Colfax

The Latest in LADIES' WEAR. T. S. GARLAND & CO. 139 S. Michigan St.

Prices Cut Again. We have a big stock of Purina Molasses and Grain Feed for horses that we are sacrificing to make room. We are selling below cost and strongly advise buying now, as the price will never be lower. We are also selling Chick Feed for small chicks at less than cost, and our stock cannot last long. You had better buy now for the balance of the season. Artificial Ice Company. 525-535 N. Emerick Street. Home 6123. Bell 2221.

Do You Want All the News All The Time? Are you concerned in Analytical Reviews of the War—and other things—By people who study them and have the courage to speak? The South Bend News-Times Meets all these requirements. It should be your daily school and guide. It is the— ONLY newspaper in this territory covering the field seven days each week—and that for the usual price of a six day paper. ONLY paper with a seven day Associated Press news service reaching into every battlefield—and all the corners of the earth—supplemented daily by the International News service, and International News features. ONLY newspaper carrying the famous Frank H. Simonds war editorials; these supplemental to its own—reviewing the war, analyzing its progress, its strategies. You cannot afford to miss these Simonds reviews. PUBLISHED Morning, Evening and Sunday—with the Sunday edition to both morning and evening subscribers. DAILY—All the news, local, state, national and international. Financial section—markets, stocks, etc. Sport page. Society and Woman's page—including the "Revelations of a Wife." SUNDAY—A regular morning paper with a four page "Comic Supplement, feature stories, Woman's section, and other things special. Positively the Best News Value of Today Morning or Evening and Sunday, by carrier.....12c per week Morning or Evening and Sunday, by mail.....\$4 a year "The Paper That Does Things" Call Bell 2100, Home 1151. Say send your paper every day.