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THE EVERSOLE SUICIDE AS PROOF(?) OF GUILT.

The suicide of Silas N. Eversole (not Ebersole), accused of the murder of Hazel Macklin, may or may not be an evidence of his guilt. It is quite possible that realizing the web of circumstantial evidence woven about him, and the difficulty he was to have in eliminating himself, he preferred an innocent death to possible conviction, with death by electrocution in the end, and decided to reserve the belongings of his lifetime for his family, rather than turn them over to his lawyers. There is evidence afloat that certain enemies of the attorney whom Eversole had employed were not doing anything to relieve him of the thought that possibly "this lawyer" would "bleed him to death," which may have helped, or, maybe, it didn't. The attorney, or the source, isn't material, though it may have had its effect, and that quite as effectively as the arrest. It would be well for the public mind, perhaps, if the Macklin case could be dismissed with the feeling that her slayer had been run to earth, and had put himself out of the way, but the authorities will have to place more of their evidence on exhibition than they have so far, before we, at least, will be willing to conclude of a certainty, that guilt and guilt alone, could have been responsible for the man's self-destruction.

This is not saying that Eversole was of necessity, innocent. Only one thing could convince us that such was essentially the case, and that would be the assurance that the wisdom back of the arrest all emanated from that print shop from which a newspaper issues on N. Main st., as the aforesaid newspaper is wont to claim. But on the contrary, we happen to have an inkling that such claim is only another bit of sublimated audacity such as that with which the South Bend public must constantly put up, and consequently conclude that perhaps the police and sheriff's offices acted upon a more substantial knowledge. The suspicion of Eversole's guilt is within a few days of being as old as the public knowledge of the crime. It has taken several months of effort on the part of the authorities to make that possibility appear sufficiently like a probability to justify taking the man into custody. For months it had buzzed in the ears of newspaper men, county officers and city police and detectives and for months it had been known that the now dead man was being watched, which, if there be anything in psychological effects, might have been enough to turn a mind to suicide in itself.

Accordingly, as we see it, the suicide of Silas Eversole proves nothing; absolutely nothing, so far as concerns responsibility for the death of Hazel Macklin. The state's case is by no means made by the incident, nor its job finished. Of course, if the officers are satisfied that they had the right man, no further search for the culprit is likely to be made, but we doubt if that court called public opinion, will accept arrest and suicide, as such proof of guilt, beyond all reasonable doubt, as would be required by a jury to convict. It is perfectly right and proper to withhold judgment in a case like this. Silas Eversole, even though dead by his own hand, and his privilege of being heard thus cut off by himself, is still entitled to his reasonable doubt, and that he be presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty.

PRICES AFTER THE WAR.

Everybody is entitled to his own opinion regarding the economics of the war. The professional economists have already been proved wrong in so many particulars that nobody has any more confidence in them, and they have little in themselves. An utterance from Dr. Slater of Oxford University, England, forecasting conditions after the war, may therefore lack convincing power, but it is interesting nevertheless. This expert declares that, contrary to the usual opinion, the war will probably be followed by no period of poverty. At least, he says, "there will be no necessity for poverty, and such poverty as there is will be due to misapplication of the productive powers which will be available. It will be the poverty which comes from wasted resources, and not from inadequate resources."

Prices, boosted by the war, will remain high. And "that means that there will be a permanent readjustment of our methods. There will have to be a permanent rise in wages and other permanent readjustments, to meet the higher prices."

The proper policy for the trade unions, he says, is to accept the war bonuses and wage increases "not for the duration of the war, but for the duration of higher prices."

This looks reasonable. Prices—including the price of labor—have been rising pretty steadily for the last decade or two, owing apparently to the great increase of the gold supply, which has lowered the intrinsic value of a dollar, making more dollars nec-

essary to buy the same goods. It is evident that the war is using up the world's destructible wealth at a tremendous rate. But the gold isn't being destroyed. Gold and land are two forms of wealth that are sure to survive. In fact, after the war there will be more gold in the world than ever, while there will be less of nearly everything that gold buys—including labor. Why, then, shouldn't the same old law work, with still greater effectiveness, raising higher the prices of the necessities of life?

This theory has a practical interest to all creditors, including subscribers to government bonds. Obviously, if prices are going to go up and stay up, the money they have loaned will be worth less when they get it back, because it will buy less. The envied creditor is thus at a disadvantage, and the long-term debtor wins. There should be some comfort in that to those who owe money, and to statesmen who feel the responsibility of the tremendous national debts their governments are assuming. It is possible, however, that this feature cheapening of money is already discounted in the abnormally high rates of interest the belligerents have to pay to float their war issues.

As far as the average man is concerned this forecast doesn't seem to indicate much change in his situation. He may be a little worse off, because his higher wages may be eaten up by still higher prices and taxes.

ALL AGAINST CARRANZA.

The most convincing proof that Gen. Carranza has not made good is the fact that the other Latin-American nations want to side-track him in establishing a stable government in Mexico. The Latin republics have all had their periods of turbulence, and might be called good judges of revolutions. They know how to size up a revolutionary leader. And without apparent exception the Central and South American countries repudiate Carranza. No judgment the United States might render could be so damning as that fact.

Carranza still talks big, rebukes our government for presuming to meddle with Mexican affairs at a time of intolerable provocation, and expels the representatives of Latin-American governments. Secure in his egotism, he defies the western hemisphere. Uncle Sam, at least, has stood about all the defying he's going to. The time has come for action. That action will be taken with the cooperation of the Latin republics so far as possible, and without them if they refuse to help when the final test comes. Carranza demands that the revolution be allowed to "follow its natural course." Carranza himself has diverted it from its natural course, and turned a successful revolt into competitive slaughter and pillage at the hands of rival leaders devoid of patriotism. Outside aid is needed to give the Mexican people the logical fruits of their revolution, and it's up to Uncle Sam to provide that aid in spite of the fire-eating "First Chief of the Constitutionals."

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

The state of Illinois has decided that a piece of work done for it by a woman is worth just as much as the same piece of work done equally well by a man. A rational and disinterested human being would probably say that the fact is self-evident, but very few communities in America, or anywhere else, have yet recognized it. Beginning Sept. 1, all women employees of the state will receive the same pay as men doing the same class of work. This step, decided on by the state board of administration, affects directly 3,500 employees and indirectly some 20,000 wards in state institutions.

It is regarded as an act of simple justice. "There is no reason," explains the president of the board, "why a woman nurse in a state institution should not receive as high wages as the men attendants for the same class of work." It is the same view taken in New York when that city broke the ancient, unfair rule by paying women teachers the same salaries that men teachers received for the same service.

It's all a part of the big question of democracy. If a woman is paid less than a man for doing the same work, simply because she's a woman, then the sex is in a state of serfdom, exploited by man to the extent of the difference in wages.

If this is really a democracy, and women are people, then men and women should have equal opportunity to earn a living, competing in business and industry on the same basis and being paid according to their earning power.

PATRIOTIC ITALIAN LABORERS.

One of the most impressive bits of war news received for some time is an item from Rome, Italy, to the effect that the railroad employees of Rome have refused to accept payment for all the extra work imposed on them in the mobilization of the Italian army. "We would feel humiliated," they

declared in a public statement, "if we were not willing to give our toil while others give their lives to their country."

In comparison with the pure patriotism how sordid seems the spirit of the workmen in some of other belligerent countries! The world knows how near Great Britain came to ruin through the deliberate refusal of English factory workers and Welsh miners to perform work essential to the national campaign, unless their hours were shortened and their wages raised. Even Germany narrowly avoided a labor revolt at the Krupp munition factory. It remained for the Italians, toward whom native Americans are inclined to be supercilious, to show the rest a noble example.

In Italy, it appears, nobody is trying to make money out of the war. Rightly or wrongly, Italy is really fighting for an ideal; rich and poor, learned and ignorant, are united in spirit.

In only one other country is there apparent such unselfishness and unanimity. That's in France. The world has still much to learn from the Latins.

MAKING IT EASY FOR HIM.

George Johnston, a convict just released from the Milledgeville prison from which Leo Frank was yesterday taken and murdered, says:

Frank was treated as if he was the warden's brother there on a little social visit. No guy with money is ever required to work at that place. Some of them wear their civilian clothes and white collars and have their food sent in to them. Frank had a big roltop desk moved in and he spent his entire days writing at it—working on his own business, I guess. You can fix things pretty soft over at the farm if you have a sizable little war.

Which, if only for the sake of Frank's supporters, needs looking into. Little of that kind of business may have gone a long way in Georgia.

Frank was entitled only to, and should have had, precisely the treatment all other convicted criminals get at Milledgeville.

Lots of money was raised for his defense and to secure him commutation of sentence; properly raised we think. Not one penny should have gone to purchase him special privileges in prison. It is misguided sympathy.

We are afraid that Frank's friends' persistence in this course, may have had something to do with making a little angel of him prematurely. Frank should have been left to take his punishment manfully, until new proof was found to exonerate him. That's the chance he prayed for and which Slater gave; no more.

Now, of 1,007 business and professional men who presented themselves at the New York volunteer camp, only one failed to pass the medical examination, and 900 were pronounced fit to pass the severe tests required by the regular army.

To appreciate what this means, it must be remembered that the civilians examined ranged from 23 to 53 years, and that their average age was 35, which is ten years more than the average of the regular army. Though "old" as military age is reckoned, they sized up as well as the average American in his twenties.

Which seems to show that there are still brawn and healthy innards back of American business and professional life, and that few of our citizens wealthy enough to "live softly" are yet enervated by luxury.

"Los Angeles morally is one of the best cities in this country," says Billy Sunday. But he hasn't begun sailing into them yet. Wait till he sees the multitudes and multitudes rolling up, all afraid of his kind of hell!

German is the foreign language most spoken in the United States.

This country has 68,000,000 people British born or of British stock.

STILL COMING

Requests for the Latest Fiction Selection Show No Signs of Abatement.

The piles of last Sunday's fiction coupons continue to grow and the stacks of books at the distributing points to diminish as well-pleased readers of our Sunday issue continue to apply for this interesting volume, "A Man and His Money."

Although it was endeavored to distribute the books evenly at each point so as to avoid disappointing even a single person by running short of the supply, the inroads made into the stocks of books have caused them to require quick replenishing more than once since Sunday and it behooves all coupon holders to apply as early each week as the books are released and thus avoid the inconvenience of being delayed by reason of books running out, and awaiting fresh supply.

The "Man and His Money" is such a book as always meets with great demand, and the offer of this volume on practically gift terms makes the public call for it so extensive that even the largest supply must necessarily prove inadequate.

THE MODERN WAY.  
Mrs. Henry Peck, Men have degenerated sadly since the days of chivalry. Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak on the ground for the queen to walk on; women do not walk on men's elbows in these modern days.  
Henry Peck: No, they walk on men's necks now.—Peck.

THE MELTING POT  
COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

LOU KUHNSE'S CANARY.  
Have you heard Lou Kuhnse's guinea hen sing her roundelay?  
If not, you've missed a melody.  
You'll not hear for many a day.  
She sings in "high C" with perfect ease.  
And then she sings in "saw."  
Then sometimes she combines the two  
And strikes a note in "C-saw."

NOTING an article in the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin credited to the South Bend News-Times impenetrant comment on the "I see," he writes, "you have consolidated—but what I want to know is, now that you (two) are one, which are you? Have you merged into F. A. M., or has some kind friend dumped him into the M. P.? Even so, he might come out quite tasty as a pot roast. Who knows?"

SINCE a recent experience we have had a world of censure for the dope fiend. We are with him first, last and all the time, when he needs it, though we don't commend his judgment, or lack of it, in getting tied up to the habit. You've got to hand it to the dope when you're in trouble. At the same time perhaps a surgical operation would be better.

More Additional Puckerville Items.  
The undertakers' convention Wednesday last, caused the usual grim; even Nature wept. As the poet declaimed:

"No quality of lowly beer  
But knows a sympathetic tear."

Well, well, well! Flowers strune in the name of J. Whitcomb Riley at Columbus! He can recite when the farmer, men of that vicinity wouldn't let him paint his verses on their barns—an! so I can!—But he deserves the booky.

Mrs. Scripply has a ad in this week's News to this effect: "A nice single room, for a nice single man, with a nice single bed and no other occupants." Mrs. Scripply is a "single" woman by grass legislation.

Simp Todd the P. M. says there's a letter in his office directed to A. Bristol Hoag—there's several generations of em in Puckerville.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

THE GREEK IN AMERICA.

(Greek National Herald.)  
It is gratifying to record that the Greeks in America stand firmly behind the actions of Prest Wilson, endorsing him as a man who weighs the measures of thought and deed in a brain balanced by intellect and high purpose, not to be deviated by the siren song of politicians "intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity," prompted by the hope of political gain and personal aggrandizement at the expense of the nation.

There has never been such a creation as a Greek-American. Where the hyphen may be used to bridge the two nationalities the compound word reads American-Greek.

The Hellenic race in America recognizes the privileges of American independence to the full, and first, last, and all the time, stands by the side of the United States, the mighty republic and the essential doctrines of that republic he so wisely comprehends, expounds, and executes.

In this friendship and gratitude they are loyal, whether they take the oath of allegiance or leave the country in which they have found the active fount of liberty to answer the imminent call of their fatherland, long enslaved, and battle side by side with their blood brothers for the same proud independence achieved by the United States.

The same impulse that wrought the Declaration of Independence dominates the patriotism of the Greek. As an American citizen or as a soldier of the home army the same cause of freedom will inspire his arms to victory.

ASHES AND A SONG.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)  
Eighty years after his death the world is beginning to realize its indebtedness to Joseph Rouget de Lisle, author of the most stirring anthem ever composed. Yesterday his ashes were honored by the thousands of inhabitants of Cholsy le Roi on the occasion of their removal to Paris.

The "Marseillaise" was produced in a night. Rouget de Lisle is credited with the composition of both words and music except by one authority, who declares that "the music was adapted probably from the oratorio Esther." On an evening in April, 1792, the mayor of Strassburg gave a banquet in honor of a force of volunteers who were about to leave the city. He proposed a Rouget de Lisle, a captain of artillery, that he write a song in celebration of the event. The officer may have lost some sleep as a result, but the next morning the birth of an immortal anthem was recorded. It was sung with such rapturous enthusiasm in Strassburg that the number of volunteers was increased from 600 to 1,000.

The song acquired its present name when the Marseillais battalion sang it at the storming of the Tuilleries. The Parisians received it with transports and, ignorant of its origin, they styled it the "Hymne de Marseillaise." It became the song of freedom not only in France but throughout Europe. Because of this significance it was suppressed under the first empire and the Bourbons, but the revolution of 1830 revived it. Again put under the ban by the second empire, it finally emerged under the republic to become the established national anthem.

During the present war France has reverberated with it from border to border. It has been sung in the theaters by favorite opera vocalists and in the trenches by the men. A circumstance of one man's life has been translated into the voice of a great nation. Jean Rouget de Lisle has long been dead, but the "Marseillaise" goes marching on.

THE MACHINE GUNS.

(Springfield Republican.)  
While in general the war has followed closely the lines laid down by Bernardi, he has failed like most professional soldiers to realize the importance of machine guns. They could seldom, he argued, aid in the attack, which is the matter of prime importance, and might impede it. Therefore the auxiliary weapon should be given to the infantry in limited numbers, and machine gun detachments should not overburden the marching columns. The idea that they can to some extent replace infan-

Sig Crumstatler an' wife returned from Camp-meetin' much benefitted. Sig has reduced his price of shaves. They both put a dime in the contribution plate Sunday. Go agin Sig!

A Puckerville Jay.  
Went to a circus one day.  
Threw some "Plug" in the elephant's quarter.  
Then the mammoth big trunk  
Hit the hooey kerplunk  
Right square in the place where it orter.

F. L. T.  
IT never occurred to us, nor, we presume, to Sheriff Bailey, that Eversole would have himself, and yet when he began to talk about allis we might have suspected something of the sort.

VERY strange that none of those foreign powers can take the same view of current questions as ourselves, especially when they know we are absolutely neutral and unbiased.

Another Fortunate Accident.

(Columbia City Post.)  
A very fortunate accident happened Saturday morning when Mr. Augereight crossed the little culvert across Sugar creek on the B. S. Miller farm. He was driving a team across and was walking behind them when the stringers gave way and the team went down into the ditch. He was not hurt at all, nor were the horses.

BY the way, it seems, after all, that Eversole might have done what he did, that he could have done it, and that he would have done it, and we are not uncertain that he should have done it.

SUNDAY having been a pleasant day those thanks in advance go.

With fiendish glee reporters chase From suicide to murder—  
Let some of the boys finish that.

CARRANZA'S ultimatum is war. If war ensues you can guess his ultimatum.

STILL, if he wants to fight, why not let him fight Villa?  
C. N. F.

is quite erroneous." Yet it is now said by the London Daily Mail, in an article calling for the placing of orders for unlimited quantities of this arm:

"The Germans are virtually substituting men armed with machine guns for the old fashioned infantry armed with rifles." At Neuve Chapelle, it may be recalled, a few machine gunners in a trench protected by barbed wire which the preparatory bombardment had failed to destroy held up the British advance at an important point and made the results of the victory small.

In trench warfare it is easy to see how the concentration of fire power in a few individuals, by reducing the target at the most exposed places, may not only lessen the loss of life from a preliminary storm of shell, but make it much more difficult to destroy resistance. Even a few experts with machine guns, prepared to sell their lives dearly, can inflict severe losses upon an attacking force. The Germans have been best equipped and best trained in this specialty as in heavy howitzer fire; the other armies now have to catch up as well as they can.

MILITARY SYSTEM CHANGES.

(Reno Gazette.)  
It is estimated from Washington that, in his report to congress, the secretary of war next December will recommend some radical changes in the American military system and that he may be supported by Prest Wilson in the regular message from the White House on the opening of the national legislature. The same source of information says the army war college has been studying the subject for months and that, as a result of its inquiries, the Swiss system will probably be favored.

Under the Swiss system, the army of the little republic is fully as effective as that of the United States, yet it costs 28 times as much to maintain the United States army as it does that of Switzerland and where the Helvetic republic can mobilize its forces within three days, it would require six months to bring the army together in this country. Lieut.-Col. George Bell, Jr., who was sent to Lucerne to study the Swiss ideas, saw the inspection of a whole corps and in his report has this to say: "At 8 o'clock in the morning there had been practically nothing in the square. Before 2 o'clock there was a complete body of trained soldiers, who had been organized and were ready to entertain."

Every Swiss is a soldier, beginning at the age of 20 years, passing to the landwehr, or first reserve, at the age of 22, and to the landsturm, or final reserve, at 45 years. Recruits are fitted out with a uniform, rifle and complete field equipment, all of which they have to take home and care for. After learning their duties, there is a brief service with the colors every year and that is all. At the call to arms, every man knows where to report and just where his station in the ranks will be.

It certainly looks like the ideal military system to introduce in America and it does not mean the formation of such a belligerent force as might prove an incentive to bring on war, for Switzerland has demonstrated that an army such as it possesses is a physical protection and a moral defense against invasion. And that is all the United States wants.

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