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OCTOBER 14, 1918.

GERMANY BLAZING AWAY.

Germany has not surrendered unconditionally, as yet, that is, if we know her as we think we do, guessing from the reputation she has made during the past four years. The apparent acceptance of Pres't Wilson's peace terms as handed out Saturday by Prince Max is only that much more camouflage; another military offensive in sheep's clothing. Doubtful if any one will be trapped by it; especially none of the heads of the various allied governments. Germany will have to go much farther than she has gone before peace can be hers, and as the dispatches from the battle fronts indicate, she is still going with bayonets close at her back.

Supplemental dispatches from neutral countries interpret the German note as reserving the right to the Russian militarists to exact certain terms for an armistice. None but Belgium troops, for instance, are to be permitted to enter Belgium. Fighting must stop everywhere until peace is settled, or peace negotiations broken off. It should be a handsome spectacle. The Kaiser and his clique must still think the allied governments are made up of fools. The war hasn't knocked the super-egoism out of the Potsdam crowd as yet, and doubtful if it ever will, short of an absolute crushing.

Developments will be interesting. Frankly, the thing is getting just a trifle complicated for backwoodsmen of our school. It is difficult for us to make ourselves believe that we know it all. Besides we have little or no knowledge of what is going on behind the scenes, either in Washington, London, Paris or Rome, or being wedged in between them. To our mind the advice from Washington is good; withhold judgment until more definite information is at hand and dissected—don't take judgment by default.

Possibly by waiting a while, hoping for the best, and being prepared for the worst, Germany will come forward and confess judgment in full. She has entered her appearance, confessing in part, as it is, but not sufficiently so as to justify anyone becoming over-optimistic.

TWO-FACED MAX.

There were many people in allied countries who believed Chancellor Maximilian when he said, in his peace address to the reichstag:

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies but of all humanity which has been suffering for years through the war. I have taken it because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German government and with the overwhelming majority of our people."

Honest men are prone to be a bit over-credulous, because they want to believe in the honesty and sincerity of other men—even of German statesmen. Prince Maximilian, moreover, has had a reputation for pacifist leanings.

Unfortunately for the prince's consistency record, a letter written by him last January to his cousin, Prince Alexander of Hohenzollern, has been made public in Switzerland. That letter, be it noted, was a protest against the public understanding of a speech he had made on Christ's "Sermon on the Mount." People had taken the prince's apparent endorsement of that sermon, and his application of it to the war, too seriously. He virtually repudiated his Christian sentiments, and added:

"For many a day I have longed to have a good dig at our enemies, and to hold up to ridicule this affected judicial attitude of theirs in the matter of responsibility for the war as well as their care about democracy."

"With regard to the peace situation, I naturally wish the greatest possible exploitation of our successes. In contrast to the so-called peace resolution of July, 1917, adopted by the reichstag, which was a disgusting child born of fear and Berlin dog-days, I wish to have the greatest possible indemnities, no matter in what form, so that after the war we may not be too poor."

"I am not yet in favor of saying anything more about Belgium than has already been said. Our enemies know enough, and Belgium is the only object of compensations (meaning apparently the only means of compelling the allies to compensate to Germany) that we possess."

We may hark back now to another passage in the chancellor's maiden speech to the reichstag:

"So far as I am personally concerned, the conception I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was entrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs."

So it appears! And by comparing Pres't Wilson's peace principles with those of the letter quoted, Americans may decide for themselves how much chance there is of getting from this two-faced representative of the Kaiser any such peace as America demands.

THE SOLDIERS' WAR GARDEN.

A harvest luncheon was given not long ago near the biggest war garden in the country. That was the soldier garden at Camp Dix. This garden was an experiment.

It proved so successful that probably all the big camps will have gardens next year.

String beans and corn on the cob just gathered the morning of the luncheon, potatoes dug by machinery, and honey from army bees, were some of the products from the garden enjoyed by the 49 guests at the luncheon.

Camp Dix crops for this one season—and the garden was started late—are valued at \$25,000. The soldier gardeners produced 239 tons of hay. Also they raised enough broom corn for 1,000 brooms which will be used at the camp. At the present price of brooms this crop alone was worth while.

Many men not ready for active military duty upon their first arrival at the camp found the exercise in the fresh air exactly what they needed to fill out hollow chests and build up a sturdier physique. Two thousand men passed through the farm work division during the past summer.

Similar war gardens at every camp next year will have a fine effect on the men themselves and will help greatly to reduce transportation needs for the camps during the fresh vegetable season.

EXIT ANOTHER GERMAN WORD.

The movement to eliminate all things German from our daily life has now reached the kindergarten. Everybody seems to agree that there is no Kultur to be found in the school room of the tiny tots, but the name is German and must go.

The question of a new name seems to be puzzling persons interested. Why not translate it literally, some people inquire, and call it the children garden? That is what the Italians are said to have done from the very beginning. They called it Giardino d'Infanzia.

The school board of Ossining, N. Y., changed the name of kindergarten in that city to primary circle. And after all, isn't that fairly good? We have primary departments in our Sunday schools. Why not a primary class in the public schools?

The name may not be so prettily suggestive as child garden, but that branch of the public school system will undoubtedly function as happily and helpfully under any new name as under the old. In time, all the pleasant associations will be grouped around it. The spirit that endeared that institution to the little folks who joyously attended was never confined to the name.

David Jayne Hill bought twice as many bonds as he had originally intended, because these splendid battles which our boys are winning are being fought 70 or 80 miles from Paris but 350 miles from Berlin, and the Germans wouldn't like anything better than to have us stop before the figures run the other way.

The Germans will derive much benefit from studying Pres't Wilson's 14 terms plus four terms plus five terms. And when they have done that with German thoroughness, they will find that the whole business boils down to two words: "Unconditional surrender."

Other Editors Than Ours

ALSACE-LORRAINE DIPLOMACY.

No friend of the American and allied cause, much less the president of the United States, would for a moment consent to any adjustment of the war situation that did not include the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France. This was one of the original 14 points insisted on by the president. Some note has been taken of the absence of reference to Alsace-Lorraine in the president's letter to the German chancellor which he speaks of the abandonment of invaded territory as a prerequisite to an armistice, it is natural and proper that when we begin to think in terms of peace we group all of the conditions which we regard as fundamental, and it is just as well that Alsace-Lorraine should never be out of our minds until it is again in the possession of its rightful owners. We will all agree in the sentiment expressed by Frank H. Simonds, who says: "Better two more years of war than hesitation, shuffling and compromise in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine."

We can all feel that the president from the vantage ground of contact with all the allies as well as with the information which our own government affords, knows what his next move is going to be and that he will take care of Alsace-Lorraine, without which, of course, there could be no just peace.

Both as to the effect of the president's letter on France and at home, we think that Sen. Lodge, who usually commands the respectful attention of the country, in his first speech to the senate yesterday reflected first, rather than mature, impressions of the president's letter. He said that he could not but feel a painful anxiety as to what effect the note would have on the allies and on our armies, and he properly quoted the president's memorable speech of Sept. 27 in which he said that "there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central powers." The president knows that he made the speech. It must remain the basis for his future dealings with the powers and it is not conceivable that the recent note is intended in any respect to be a departure from this platform.

We hope and trust that the developments of the next few days will show that Sen. Lodge's fears were groundless and that not only was the president adroit and wise but that he knew how further to uncover the thanks of the enemy, France, which comes first is considering Alsace-Lorraine, is satisfied with the president's note, and Sen. Lodge may be consoled by this fact. It is just as well, of course, that senators should keep alert to the progress of diplomacy, for the world has already recognized that it is not on the battle field, but "around a green table" that Germany now hopes to extract victory out of defeat.

SPOT HAYS.

There isn't much politics but there is a heavy drift. It is toward Pres't Wilson and to men who will sustain him. That is all the interest there is in politics outside the peanut order. That is where the vote is drifting as surely as the needle turns to the pole. The effort to support the president is to vote for republicans is evidence of imbecility.

Pres't Wilson came nearly carrying Indiana in 1916. It was only the trickery of Hays by which he double-crossed the Germans that year that he won. If any one wonders if this statement is true let him read the literature issued by Hays' republican bureau in 1916. There is the record of an unrepentant pro-Germanism as anybody can find. Hays there urged the defeat of Mr. Wilson when the president was doing his duty and for doing his duty.

That German bureau operated by Hays' German lieutenants, makes him responsible for it the same as if Hays had done it himself. The bill for that pro-German work amounting to \$1,500 was audited and paid by the republican treasurer. Mr. Hays is absolutely responsible for the whole transaction and it is as crooked as anything can be.

It emboldens us to measure Hays. The appeal was part of the pro-German propaganda to prejudice the Germans against Pres't Wilson for his stand for the right of neutral nations to sell foodstuffs and supplies to belligerents which was an unquestioned right of neutrals by international law and the usage of nations and which had been practiced by Germany from time immemorial.

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

By James J. Montague.

When I contracted Spanish grip the doctor shook his head. "Your case is fortunately mild, but cut out smokes," he said. "Now, smoking is a habit which is firmly fixed on me—I learned it as a little child at my old granddad's knee. I get the rickets in my legs, a numbness in my brain, and shake and quake in every limb, whenever I abstain. A week or two I gnawed on nails and breathed a fervent curse upon my honored grandisire's name—yet still the gripe got worse.

Again I sought the doctor out; he held my wrist awhile. "Stop eating and you'll soon be well," he told me with a smile. "That happened just a week ago, today I sit and brood. And all my brooding had to do with sundry forms of food. I think of pies and steaks and chops and sausages and ham, and feel that life is nothing but a mealless, hollow sham; and while around my shrinking midst my belt each day I cinch, I know that down inside of me the grip gains inch by inch.

Perhaps you've had this Spanish grip, and maybe you have not. But it is not the sort of thing that cheers one up a lot. It keeps your heart upon the jump your nerves upon the rack. It stabs you with sharp dagger stabs along your ribs and back. It gives you hideous dreams by night and vivid blines by day. You'd give whatever you have got to drive the thing away; But though my heart is pounding and my pulses boil and seethe, If I call in the Doc I know he'll tell me not to breathe!



They'll Answer Him.

W. Hohenzollern, Potsdam—Tell that peace proposition to the Marines.

'Tis an Old Stall.

Capt. Kidd, also, when they got him, said he only fought in self-defense.

Make Him Hear You.

Every bond you buy is your personal answer to the kaiser.

Before We Quit.

"I have extended my hand to the All Highest. He'll soon have to extend the other, and hold both of 'em up.

JUSTICE.

We hope that Foch will fix it so That Belgium lands the knockout blow!

Quarantine Against Influenza

BY WOODS HUTCHINSON, M. D.

Part I. Few better illustrations could be found of "the letter that killeth" than the word "quarantine." Indeed, we are doing our best to get rid of it entirely and to talk of "detention," "isolation" stations, "observation" camps, or any other phraseology which will avoid the hated and unpopular term.

And with good reason, for the word is misleading as well as unpopular and is almost totally inapplicable to modern methods of barring out disease. To quarantine is literally to "fortify," for the name is simply the Italian word for forty, quarenta, and its use grew out of the fact that 40 days was the period for which all ships or caravans with their passengers and goods were held in confinement before being allowed to enter the country.

It was a stupid and brutal performance, often imposed for spiteful or commercial reasons, or for purposes of pure blackmail. Little or no consideration was given to the comfort or even the health of the prisoners. The buildings in which they were housed were often filthy sheds without proper water supply and they had to either provide their own food or pay exorbitant prices for miserable and scanty supplies. If the disease which they were supposed to be carrying did break out among them, they often got little or no medical attendance or assistance, but were left to fight it out as best they could alone, just like Germany treats epidemics in her prison camps today. It was little wonder that quarantine became one of the most dreaded and hated words in the language.

So dire and vivid was the impression that it made through the centuries, that something of this idea of horror and hardship still clings to the term in the popular mind. Any

proposal to quarantine a house on account of scarlet fever, or to "declare a quarantine" against a disease in a port rouses fierce and agonized protest, and is regarded as a most serious matter, next almost to a sentence of imprisonment or death.

The modern method of barring out disease from a country or preventing its spread in a community is almost totally different from quarantine. In the first place, instead of shutting up sick and well together in one ship or camp until all who were susceptible to the disease, had caught it and had either recovered or died, the sick on board a vessel for instance, entering the port of New York, are promptly removed to a hospital, where they are given the best and most skillful of care and treatment. It is not a pest house, either, nor even necessarily a special fever hospital or hospital for infectious diseases, for by modern methods against the spread of infection, consisting of scrupulous cleanliness, the wearing of gloves and masks, and changing of clothing by nurses and doctors, so as to prevent the literal carrying the germs of disease to another case, any infection, no matter how virulent and dangerous, with the possible exception of some cases of smallpox, can be treated in the infectious ward of an ordinary hospital.

It is not even necessary to have a separate ward for those suffering from each particular infectious disease, half a dozen different infections can be treated in the same ward by what is known as the cubicle method, which means surrounding each bed by glass walls or screens about six feet high, so as to prevent the patients from coughing into one another's faces or from getting out of bed and touching one another. Where glass is not immediately available as in military hospitals in our cantonments, for instance, it has been found almost equally effective to simply hang four sheets around each bed, enclosing each patient in a sort of roofless tent.

So that there is not only no hardship imposed upon the sick by modern "quarantine" methods, but on the contrary, they are benefited on every way. In fact, it is not necessary for modern health officers to "declare a quarantine" against any disease or infection, but merely to take care of the sick from whatever cause, in the steerage of each incoming vessel, in a commonsense, up-to-date manner.

When the sick have once been removed, nine-tenths of the danger to the remaining passengers and crew, as well as to the community on shore, is taken away; so that there is no hardship or danger in a brief further detention, if deemed necessary, only such inconvenience or financial disadvantage as may result from the loss of time. But this need only be very moderate for the greater part of the ship's company, as the next step is to go very carefully through the entire group and pick out all those who, for various reasons, have come into close personal contact with the sick, and place them in some easily isolated part of the ship, away from the other passengers.

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