

SOUTH BEND NEWS - TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO.

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OCTOBER 19, 1918.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

Whether the war ends soon or late, we shall face the same problem of knowing what to do with our soldiers when they return. There may not be enough jobs for them for a while, especially since women will be established by that time in so many occupations formerly held by men. Many will not want the same old work, since war experience has an unsettling tendency.

We do not know what the state of industry will be. One thing we do know, though, and that is that there will be the same old need of food to eat, and more emphasis on the cultivation of the soil than we have had in some decades.

Quite aside from precedent, then, it is the natural and obvious thing to see that there is land ready for all who want it when the troops come home. We have no such domain as we distributed among the Civil War veterans, but we have more fair-to-good land awaiting cultivation than most Americans suppose. Sec'y Lane has found some 400,000,000 acres which he says can be made available for men who feel like turning from trench-digging to hoeing corn and raising cattle and proving the merits of scientific machinery and methods.

Congress has voted \$206,000 for a survey of it. Some of the land must be irrigated, some cleared and some drained before it is fit for farming. Many millions could be spent on it to advantage, as soon as the plans are developed. Such expenditure would represent conservation of the highest type, and the money would all find its way back into the treasury in due time.

FOCH'S ARMISTICE.

Nobody need worry about that German armistice. When it comes, as it will in its own good time, there is not going to be any nonsense about it. There will be no muzzing up. There will be no letting go of the enemy before the enemy himself has let go. There will be no diplomatic trickery perpetrated by central European masters of the art.

Why are we so sure of all this? For the simple reason that, as Prest' Wilson has informed Germany:

"The process of evacuation and the condition of armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments."

These governments are not even considering an armistice as yet. When they get ready to consider it, they will leave all the essential conditions and practical arrangements to Foch, Haig and Pershing.

The man having most to do with it will be Marshal Foch. At present he is too busy shooting Germans and taking their guns and ammunition to pay any attention to such matters. When he gets around to it, he will take good care that the armistice will be of such a nature that it will leave Germany absolutely powerless for further harm. We can trust him for that.

WHEN BLACK IS WHITE AND WHITE BLACK EVEN WITH THE CLERGY.

A week ago, two young girls, one of them below the age of consent, were arrested by Health Officer Freyermuth under the venereal disease ordinance. Their story involves two local so-called hotels of questionable repute; after a manner which, if true, renders both of them guilty of commercializing vice, and as to one of the girls, guilty of so-called "white slavery."

The board of safety has knowledge of the fact; at least one member. The health officer and police chief have knowledge of it; yet no arrests have been made as to either of the resorts, and if we are correctly informed the police chief sits back grim, and well-nigh defies the board of safety with the assertion that there will be no arrests.

There is something rotten in our police administrative Denmark. It is only a sample. Out on S. Michigan st., in one vicinity, the residents have been trying for some little time to rid themselves of a resort which the statutes of the state have declared a nuisance, but the police officials only smile, and there has been no abatement. There are other instances. Ordinarily such complacency in the face of fact, might be accepted as at least newspaper evidence of some sort of bought immunity, but of course such could never be under the Carson republican administration, which, evidently backed by its dereliction by our republican clergy, at least to the extent of its silence—like the kings of old "can do no wrong."

profit by it, of ever wanting to hear the word again that bespeaks the enforcement of moral law, or civic righteousness. It is all right to "white slave" young girls, infect them with venereal disease, commercialize their virtue, and even then to officially wink at it, if the officials who wink are of a particular political complexion, it seems. In talking with a member of the board of safety about the case; yes, he was much interested, and against it, but don't want to appear to be taking up the case of the girl victims—evidently preferring by his inertia to serve the cause of the traffickers. His status in that respect, is no different than that of every non-protecting citizen, political, ministerial, or whatever. Silence gives consent. It is a sign of approval.

Very cautious this member of the board of safety is. He doesn't want to be regarded as a fanatic. People who demand decent government and clean moral conditions seem all to be fanatics, in his eyes. Very well, then, those estimable gentlemen who are to go about probing the question of who to vote for, for the next state assembly, wanting national prohibition ratified, and state prohibition retained, had better be careful of their "fanaticism," and in the face of the promises as to what the Carson administration would do, and its object failure to do it, with the seeming approval of the very people who are so anxious to have this probing done; why take them at all seriously? These republican candidates who announce themselves "dry," may only have a sense of "dry" humor, and if elected, precedent as established and by silence approved in South Bend, justifies the conclusion that they can go before the state assembly, and violate every precept—without the least criticism from their partisan brethren, even of the cloth.

Fanatical to insist upon decency is it? No, not always; just political when there is a campaign on, and fanatical afterward if wanted to be carried out against the party that played it for politics first.

A WAR-FASHION SHOW.

Something new in the way of a fashion show was given the other day at a fair in Allegan county, Mich. The novelty consisted neither in the styles nor in the materials, but in the general idea of the thing. There were quite a few attractive "creations," but not "direct from Paris and New York," nor even from Chicago and Detroit. All the costumes worn were gowns made over from out-of-date garments.

Visitors reported that those gowns were surprisingly attractive. All of them are going to be worn this winter by the girls and women who made them, and the fashion is going to be followed widely in Allegan county.

It can be followed anywhere, advantageously and without humiliation. There is not only profit, but patriotism and honest pride, in devising ways to wear out old clothes, at a time when all the new wool is needed for the men who are fighting the battle of civilization. Men and women alike can wear them without fear, knowing that for once the sartorial standards are reversed.

If anybody is to feel ashamed, it is the person who needlessly wears brand-new clothing.

Other Editors Than Ours

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

(Indiana Daily Times.) East and west, resentment over the activities of the National Security league is growing. Here is the comment of the nation in its current issue.

A resolution introduced into the house by Rep. Frear of Wisconsin calls for an investigation of the National Security league and its efforts to influence the election of members of congress. 'The days are too critical,' declares Mr. Frear, 'for a war profiteering league to denounce as disloyal' practically 90 percent of the membership of this house and 47 of the 48 states. The league's reply characteristically calls attention to Rep. Frear's vote against the declaration of war and the Kahn amendment, and in favor of the McLemore amendment, suggesting by innuendo that he is a pacifist, if nothing worse. The league, in our judgment, despite the patriotic purpose of its founders, is in a fair way to become an unqualified public nuisance. We have long been of the opinion that many of its methods were operating directly to prevent the maintenance of the unity so essential to national security, and we agree with Prof. Dawson, who points out that unless those methods are radically changed its work is likely to do more harm than good. It is time for the thoughtful people of the country to call sharply to account any man or any organization that huris about loose charges of disloyalty and pro-Germanism. Do the patriotic and distinguished men who are lending their names to the Security league desire longer to promote the campaign of abuse, disunity and terrorism that it is carrying on?"

The question asked by the nation in the final sentence above, is one that Indianapolis citizens should be asking themselves. The National Security league started out, doubtless, with patriotic motives and intentions, but its recent acts, in our opinion, place it right up in the front ranks of aristocratic L. W. Wism and, therefore, a menace rather than an aid.

WHAT WOULD ROOSEVELT SAY?

(Laporte Argus.) If Theodore Roosevelt were president now, what would he say of the duty of Americans in this fall's elections? This would be his reasoning: "This is no time for divided allegiance, for partisanship, but for all Americanism. We should engage in no battle save with the enemies of our country. Wars are not won by debates in congress, but by military achievements. The Germans are the bitterest haters and critics of my administration; shall they be reinforced by furnishing them aiders and abettors in congress, and in foreign eyes the present administration is the present United States government, by presenting in congress indisputable evidence of division of opinion in this country. Shall we present to the world the spectacle of a president with one hand fighting the Germans and with the other warding off attacks from American congressmen? Shall we in the midst of the battle give the enemy reason to think that our commander-in-chief has lost the support of the country? "The people of the United States have made me their chief executive for four years. In the middle of my administration should they surround me with political enemies to harass me in the rear while I face the enemies of my country? I am in no way impugning the patriotism of men of the opposing party, nor their usefulness; but when their election to congress will be taken as a repudiation of the stand this government has taken in this war, their election weakens rather than strengthens the nation." Roosevelt's arguments would be sound. The present administration is the government of the United States. An opposition congress elected this fall would mean a repudiation, partial at least, of the policy the nation has announced and is pursuing. Henry A. Barnhart is the administration candidate for congress in the 14th district. You vote for Woodrow Wilson when you vote for Barnhart.

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

THE PATRIOT.

By James J. Montague.

Our neighbor's lawn is nicely mowed, His hedge is neat and trim, And Tommy carefully has hoed His garden patch for him. With sweat upon his freckled face And dripping from his ears, The child is toiling at a pace That really wakes our fears.

But now the week ends never pass But what he's piling wood Or raking leaves or cutting grass Around the neighborhood. He hasn't suddenly grown fond Of work—he hates it still, But he's set out to buy a bond, And you can bet he will!



RISE FOR INFORMATION. Wilson to the voice from Germany: "To whom am I speaking—to whom?"

HE'S GOT TO BE SHOWN. Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia, but after his note to Germany, Missouri will probably claim him as her own.

One Plague Which War Increases Little

BY WOODS HUTCHINSON, M. D.

One of the few agreeable surprises in this war has been its failure to increase noticeably the diseases of under-feeding and malnutrition in the allied countries. The best illustration and index of this is the surprisingly slight increase of tuberculosis.

This plague of course is not one of the direct results of war, like typhoid, dysentery and the other camp diseases, but in a long drawn out struggle like this one, we should naturally have expected that breakdowns and depression among the soldiers under the terrible strain and hardships of war, and in the home populations from worry and grief and food shortage and overcrowding by refugees, would have broken down the national resistance and paved the way for a fatal sweep.

But to our delighted amazement nothing of the sort has occurred. There have been local increases among special classes such as refugees and prisoners of war and a slight general increase from the causes mentioned but most mercifully slight, not over 10 per cent. The civilian population has been saved by abundant employment at high wages, with the best of sanitary care and the army by good feeding and splendid medical supervision.

Not only has there been no new development of tuberculosis in healthy soldiers under the strains and hardships of war, but many even know to be tuberculous before enlistment or conscription, have gained weight, improved in health, and made active and useful soldiers. Barnard declares that many tuberculous patients actually escaped from French sanatoria and enlisted, and that the majority of them kept up well and rendered excellent service.

Fagninoli reports that many Italian and Austrian conscripts in the incident stage went to the front and were greatly improved by active service. Banks traced 48 known cases, most of them former sanatorium patients, who were accepted by the English draft boards, and 19 of them sent in to active service, and none of the whole number only one broke down.

In Osler's opinion the number of latent tuberculous who broke down in military service was less than might have been expected if they had remained in civil life. Fishberg, after a careful and thorough study of the literature of all

TO CHRISTMAS BUYERS.

- Every patriotic citizen is expected to co-operate with the patriotic merchants of Indiana, in executing the program agreed upon by representatives of the retail trade and the war industries board, by which it is hoped to conserve man power and transportation facilities, ordinarily required to handle the rush of Christmas business. This program emphasizes the following points: 1. Christmas shoppers will spread their buying over the months of October and November, thus avoiding an eleventh hour rush and congestion. 2. Shop during the early hours of the day, for the reason given above. 3. Buy useful gifts, which does not mean that toys are to be omitted. 4. Send all packages through the mails before December 15th in order that there may be no competition with the more essential mails. The same applies to express packages. 5. Avoid shipping or mailing bulky articles. 6. Carry home your purchases, avoid special deliveries, pay cash and do not ask for approvals.

FLEET OF AMERICAN PLANES RAKE HUNS NORTH OF U. S. LINE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 19.—(8 p. m.)—More than 60 American day bombing aviators today attacked Bayonneville, Bazancy and other towns north of the American line at Grand Pre. Escorting planes downed 10 German machines.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME. New York Central R. R. effective Sunday, Oct. 20. New York and Boston train now leaving South Bend 10:20 a. m., will leave 9:55 a. m. Other eastbound trains now leaving 1:22 a. m. and 4:40 a. m. will leave 1:13 a. m. and 4:23 a. m. Advt. 8729-19

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North Star, Lakeside, Society and Amara Blankets—mostly fancy plaids—the best blankets made here at \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6 and up to \$20.00.

Warm Underwear

- Men's - Women's - Children's Ladies' Union Suits \$1—Fleece lined. Ladies' Union Suits \$1.75—Six different models in medium and light weights. Ladies' Union Suits \$2.00—Heavy weight in various styles. Ladies' Wool Union Suits—In white or silver gray at \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 to \$7.50. Men's and Children's—All Prices.

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What Do You Want?

Do you want a new job or a new employer? Do you want to buy a new house or sell one? Do you want to rent a house or a room? Do you want to buy or sell a grocery store or an easy chair, a farm or a typewriter or any one of a thousand other things? Do you want to make a trade, buy a business or sell one? Do you want the whole community to know some need of yours and help you satisfy it? No matter what you want, there's one way to get it.

Where You Can Get It

That one sure way to satisfy your needs is to use a want ad in the South Bend News-Times, the paper that reaches 50,000 people every day in the St. Joe Valley. It is the one paper in the community that goes into the home and is read with attention and seriousness every day of the year. One trial of the News-Times want ad section will convince you of its unusual value.

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