

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.
THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO.
GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, President.
J. M. STEPHENS, Publisher.
JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor.
Member United Press Associations.
Morning Edition.
MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news papers herein. This does not apply to other newspapers. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved by the publishers as to both editions.

OFFICE: 210 W. Colfax Av. Home Phone 1151. Bull Phone 2106.

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 by the telephone directory, bill will be mailed after insertion. Report attention to business, had execution, poor delivery of papers, had telephone service, etc., to head of department with which you are dealing. The News-Times has thirteen trunk lines, all of which respond to Home Phone 1151 and Bull 2106.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Morning and Evening Editions. Single Copy, 5c; Sunday, 6c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$2.00 per year in advance, or 15c by the week. Morning and Evening Editions, daily including Sunday, by mail and inside 100 miles from South Bend, 40c per month; for two months, \$7.50 per month; for six months, \$22.50 per month; for one year, \$40.00 per year. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising Representatives: C. J. N. LORENZEN, 2 WOODMAN, 225 Fifth Av., New York City, and 72 Adams St., Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from fraudulent misrepresentation. Any person defrauding through purchase of any advertisement in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

AUGUST 11, 1919.

BOYCOTTS AS AN H. C. L. REMEDY.

We cannot quite agree with the attorney general of Ohio on his solution of the high cost of living problem, looking as it does, too much like public officials wanting to snirk their duty, while asking the people to take up their responsibilities and execute them in some other way. Discussing the cost of commodities, he seems to think favorably of the boycott as a remedy:

"If the prices are a result of combinations we can break them up if evidence can be gathered; but if due to normal causes, then a club in the hands of the public would accomplish more than all the officials could accomplish."

"If the entire country should refrain for a time from eating meat, I believe that prices would tumble without further regulation."

He recommends the application of the same principle to other commodities, particularly in the form of the "meatless," "wheatless" and other "less" days familiar in the war.

No doubt it would work that way, and the public may be expected to boycott various lines of food-stuff if it becomes necessary, but that remedy is surely uncalled for except as a last resort:

The "less" days of war-time were meant not as a club for profiteers but as a patriotic device for food-saving. Authorities agree that, generally speaking, there is enough food now. It is simply a question of getting it distributed at fair prices. The way to do it is not for consumers to go without the things they need, but for the purchasing public through its influence and officials' through their public authority to make producers, manufacturers, middlemen and dealers go without their unjust profits.

TAKE A VACATION.

There has probably never been a time when for the average family vacations seemed so impossible. When the every-day expenses are so heavy, the natural tendency is to give up anything which can possibly be construed as an unnecessary expenditure of money with the words, "I can't afford it."

Actually, for most people, the thing they cannot afford to do this year is to give up their vacations. There is no person of mature years but has suffered a tremendous strain upon body and mind in the past four years, and in this country especially during the last two years.

For such strain as this, Nature exacts a heavy toll. Fatigue may not show itself in a conscious feeling of weariness. It may take the form of over-excitement, of extreme activity, or of irritability. The expression is heard on every hand that things are near the breaking-point. And so they are, largely from fatigue.

The wise man will say, "I am tired. If I had subjected any piece of machinery to the strain of over-use, without proper repairs, to which I have subjected myself, it would have to go to the shop for an overhauling or it would break down completely." Thereupon he will take a vacation himself, realizing that the woods or the streams or the seashore or a motor tour will do his body what the shop does for his machinery, and that after such a session he will resume his work with increased efficiency.

Take a vacation! It will not prove half so costly as nature's bill if you do not.

CONGRESS STILL ON THE JOB.

Yes, Teresa, congress is still on the job, even to the lower house of congress; has given up its wanted five weeks of vacation—to deal with the problem now coming to a focus: the high cost of living. It is a sort of "rubber stamp" process that has kept congress in session; "rubber stamp" because the house seems to lack the gumption to be any thing else. Anti-administrationists screamed, yes awfully, last fall, because, as they said, the executive was habitually usurping the functions of the legislative department of the government, by insisting upon things it should do and whipping it into line. Evidently without such insistence and leadership, even with an anti-administration majority, the house lacks the gumption to move. Accordingly the president has at last taken a hand, and the high cost of living problem is up for solution.

At present this matter is receiving more consideration by the public, by the press and by most public authorities, than the peace treaty. And certainly it is essential that the food-cost problem, so long neglected, should be dealt with intelligently and earnestly without any more delay.

Congress thus far may fairly be said to have failed. Starting in last spring with an ambitious and praiseworthy outline of recommendations from the president, it has done little more than pass the necessary appropriation measures held over from the last session. Scarcely one of the comprehensive plans contemplated for taking care of the returning soldiers, promoting agriculture, easing the industrial and financial situation and getting the nation generally back from a war to a peace basis has

been put through. The food problem particularly has been ignored.

The house has not had the excuse of the senate—and until recently it has been an "excuse" only—that its time was demanded by the peace treaty. That matter is technically none of the business of the house. Its function is to attend to the more strictly domestic problems of the nation. Certainly it can find plenty to do along that line in the way of reconstructive measures, and particularly in the way of straightening out the tangled question of distributing a bountiful food supply promptly, efficiently and at reasonable prices.

Did you ever stop to think of it, when men talk about "rubber stamp" congresses, that they could scarcely serve the purpose if the application were not well made?

H. C. L. AND CHILDREN.

A statement issued by the Children's bureau of the department of labor declares that 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 American children are not getting enough to eat because their parents are not able on their present incomes to buy proper food in sufficient quantities.

In school such children are likely to be pronounced "lazy" or "delicate" or "ailing" or "indifferent," when the trouble is simply under-nourishment. Feed them, and they would be well behaved and would make as good progress as the others.

The number in this class is estimated at 15 to 25 percent of the nation's school children.

Here is an angle of the cost of living to which little attention has been given. While thinking of the hardships of the parents, people have given small heed to the growing boys and girls on whom the cost of food bears most heavily.

Their elders can generally get along somehow. The youngsters, without proper food, cannot grow physically or mentally. They suffer particularly because, as food prices rise, the things they need tend to cost most, and parents tend, naturally enough, to buy the cheaper, less nourishing, less easily digested foods. The children miss good bread, butter, milk, eggs and meat. Too often they eat, as regular fare, coarse bread without butter, and tough, salty meat and fish, with scarcely any milk and eggs at all.

The first essential of a healthy, vigorous nation is well-fed children. Any revision or regulation of the food industry is bound to take that into account.

REFORMATORY HONOR.

Kansas has recently been the scene of an interesting demonstration of successful "square dealing" with reformatory inmates, and their "square" response.

The labor shortage in the Kansas harvest fields became so acute that the state board of administration of charitable, penal and other institutions determined to allow boys and young men from the state reformatory to go out as harvest hands. These youths, all under 25 years old, were given the privilege of retaining all their earnings in the fields and of taking other jobs as fast as one was finished. The only request made of them was that they work honestly and faithfully and return to the reformatory when the harvest season was ended, or when the pressure for extra men was relieved.

Three hundred of them went out to harvesting jobs. It was announced not long ago that every one of them had returned quietly and voluntarily to the reformatory.

In Kansas, malefactors under 25 years old are not sent to the reformatory where they are taught farming or various trades and fitted to hold honorable positions among their fellow men. When their term of sentence is over they are placed in jobs for which they are qualified.

It is an enlightened system, one great proof of whose value is the way in which these boys returned to the institution after their period of freedom. Trust, respect and honest labor cure many human ills.

A British aviation expert prophesies "flier airplanes" within a few years' which the poor workman can buy for \$500. Very likely he will fly to work in that flier, and park it on the factory roof.

There must be something wrong with grown-ups. Do you hear any of the kids around the neighborhood complaining about the heat?

Better bring Hoover back home and put him on the food job.

Other Editors Than Ours

MEAT PRICES.

(New York World.)
Writing to Clarence Outley, acting secretary of agriculture, Louis E. Swift, head of the Chicago packing house, says:
"Prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about 14 per hundredweight, or nearly 25 percent, since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 percent."

"During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 percent to 30 percent."

He avers further that the profits from by-products are not concealed, and that except for three weeks from January to July Swift & Co. have lost money on their dressed beef business ranging from \$1.50 to \$7 per head of cattle purchased.

The mystery in the increased cost of all animal products therefore becomes deeper. If hides, tallow and fertilizer earn a bare sufficiency to save the packers from bankruptcy, who is getting the enormous sums paid by the public in increased prices for table and footgear? Is a retail conspiracy to vast and efficient really possible?

CRIME TO BE PUNISHED.

(Gary Post.)
Murder and crime are to be punished just the same in Chicago whether there are race riots or not. That seems to be the understanding of Judge Crowe. Those who shot and killed people, those who threatened, those who attacked, those who conspired, all are liable to indictment and to punishment according to the magnitude of their crimes. People who have no more sense than to think they can go man-hunting will be taught a lesson that will last them the balance of their lives.
Atty. Gen. Brundage predicts the sternest justice ever seen in Illinois. Some men and even women are likely to be hanged. More than 20 people, several murderers, have already been indicted. Man-hunting is to be made a dangerous pastime. People are to be taught by a stern example to attend to their own business and that hunting men of another color is to be a poor trade. It is a pity that it requires a few high executions by the state to teach people what ought to be obvious to everybody.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

WORK

No sounding sense or radiant beauty
Or inspiration could I see
In Mr. Wordsworth's ode to duty.
For duty sounds like work to me.
And work is just continual hustle.
A dreary exercise, designed
To wear away a fellow's muscle,
And mind.

I know some men who swear they love it,
Whose rapturous phrases fairly glow
When they declare the doing of it
Is all the joy they ever know.
No batting eyelash I've detected
When idleness they have decried.
But, notwithstanding, I've suspected
They lied.

To work, when other men are taking
Their idle ease seems rather queer,
It looks to me a lot like making
A dreadful mess of one's career.
I notice Wordsworth didn't do it,
Though loafing, he maintained, was wrong.
The fellow's life had nothing to it
But song!

I work myself because I've got to.
To pay the rent and butcher bill,
My doctor will not tell me not to
Though very often I feel ill.
I work to stock the household larder,
I'd be a lazy, idling oaf,
I know, excepting it is harder
To loaf!

(Copyright, 1919).

The Tower of Babel

By Bill Armstrong

We notice where a man with lumbago in Mishawaka was suspected of being a bootlegger.

The above paragraph is inserted for the general edification of the trade and for the enlightenment particularly of Mr. L. Greenan.

OH, DEATH WHERE IS THY STING?

We had been riding Ed Bonds of the Central Union in our customary genial way about the telephone service, and Ed brings an add into us to be run in the paper—and we forgot to run it! Ed then promptly calls us up and complains of the service he is getting. Can you beat it?

We notice that \$500 furs have now been marked down to \$425 and you can get a fairly nice fur outfit for around \$1,000. OH, MIN!

A cloud of dust passing through a Pennsylvania town was discovered to be Frank J. Verles on tour, when the wind changed suddenly.

A motorcyclist isn't such an important individual but he can interfere with another's happiness once in awhile. We noticed Tom Brandon walking along Main st. today.

Bill Nichols passed through Utah the other morning. Constables and deputy sheriffs have been trying to get a line on him as a result. Nichols has been racing with the Rocky

Mountain limited, aeroplanes, birds and rabbits every since he left Chicago.

This H. C. L. is certainly getting fierce. We saw a small boy go into a neighborhood grocery the other day and he sez to the man in charge, "I want some mixed nuts." The groceryman ast him how much money he had and the boy sez two cents. The counter man lays out a couple of pecans and tells the boy, "There they are. I'm busy so you will have to mix them yourself."

Pa sez he will defy anyone to say South Bend is not metropolitan and up-to-date—it's got an exclusive hot dog store just outside the loop.

Nels Jones, within the next few days, is going to lay aside his tape measure for awhile and go up in the north woods with a bunch of his cousins. We expect to read of plans for augmenting the Canadian international police force pretty soon now.

Harv Rostiser is going to Washington to round up a bunch of army corn-willys to bring back here to sell. All right Harv, go ahead, but as one friend to another we advise you not to eat any of it yourself.

The man that gets busy these days of aeroplanes and invents a collar that you can lay your head down in at about the same angle as the back of a steamer chair, is going to make a fortune.

FOR THE HOME NURSE

(Copyright, 1919).

Questions of general interest pertaining to Home Nursing will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Isabella Griffith, care The News-Times.

—BY ISABELLA GRIFFITH, R. N.—

HOT APPLICATIONS.

In applying either dry or moist heat care must be taken not to burn the patient. There is always danger of doing this especially when the patient is a baby or an old person, as their skin is very tender, or when the vitality is low as in case of chronic or exhausting illness.

Hot water bottles are generally used to apply dry heat. This should be filled only two-thirds full, and the water should not be hot enough to scald the patient if the bag should leak. Never use boiling water. Before screwing on the top expel all air by laying the bottle on a flat surface until the water reaches the top. Be sure that the stopper is screwed in well and that there is no leakage. Then wipe the bag, and wrap it in a towel or cover it with a cotton flannel bag.

In applying moist heat poultices and hot fomentations or stupes are used. Fomentations or stupes are cloths wrung out of boiling water and applied to the skin. The back of an old flannel undershirt or a piece of an old blanket if sufficiently thick can be used as a fomentation or stupe cloth. These should be applied as hot as possible not to burn the patient. To keep the heat in it should be covered with a piece of oiled silk or muslin, then with a thick pad and then bandaged. The doctor will say how often the stupes are to be applied. It is better as a rule to change them at least every hour. Always bring a hot one to the bedside before removing the cold one.

Remember a stupe that is cool enough to wring out with the hand is not warm enough to do any good. Stupes may be wrung out by simply placing the cloth in a towel and twisting the ends of the towel in opposite directions, or a stupe wringer may be used. A stupe wringer is a heavy piece of toweling or ticking with a wide hem at each end through

which a round stick is passed. The wringer should be placed in a basin with the stupe cloth in it. Boiling water may then be poured over it, or it may be boiled in the basin. When ready the handles at the end should be twisted in opposite directions until the cloth inside is as dry as possible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
D. A. D. writes: I have slight swelling in several fingers joints and in my left wrist from rheumatism. Could you tell me any proprietary remedy or cure for this disease, or something to prevent the trouble from spreading?

Answer: So far as I know there is no medicine that will cure rheumatism. In fact it is a disease that is not well understood. The best way to treat rheumatism is by dieting. The following foods must not be eaten: Pork, veal, turkey, duck, fried fish or meats, cooked oysters or clams, salted, dried, potted or preserved fish or meats except fat bacon or ham, crabs, salmon, lobster, eggs, rich made dishes, gravies, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, asparagus, mushrooms, candies, rich puddings, pie, pastry, nuts, cheese, coffee, cider, malt liquors or wines. But water and milk should be taken freely.

H. M. K. writes: Will you please tell me how to make barley water for feeding infants, and which is the better to use barley flour or pearl barley?

Answer: Barley flour is better to use than pearl barley and it does not take so long to cook. To make barley water take two tablespoonsful of barley meal, add enough of a quart of water to make a thin paste, then add the balance of the quart of water. Stir it constantly, and let it boil from 15 to 20 minutes. Pearl barley has to be boiled from two to three hours.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

—Come and See Us—

August is the time to buy Furs and Blankets. Early selection—lower prices—and the benefit of the entire season.

Tuesday Opening Day of

August Sale of Furs

Planned on a more intensive, impressive scale than ever before and providing values that are truly exceptional as 15% to 25% reductions are made from the season's prices.

Advanced orders placed months ago, insure prices that will be impossible, and enable us to select the choicest pelts and secure the most expert workers



The New Fur Fashions are Elegant—

Coats in straight youthful box models, with deep shawl collars, and wide cuffs—and many bell shaped and novel cuffed effects. The proper coat length this year is 30 to 36 inches.

Linings are richly hued. Pussy Willow Silks, brocaded Crepes, Poirer Silks or Georgette Crepes—and soft rich Satins. Every detail of trimming and finish has been carefully studied for effectiveness.

Coats and Coatees

Hudson Seal (seal dyed Muskrat),

Near Seals, Marmot,

Muskrat, and Coney.

Neckpieces and Muffs

Cape Shaped Scarfs, Animal Shaped Scarfs, Tie Shaped Scarfs, Cape Shaped Scarfs with pointed ends. Animal Scarfs, Two-kin An-

Canteen shaped Muffs and Barrel shaped Muffs in the following furs.

Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat).

Natural Furs.

Natural Mink, Natural Squirrel, Natural Raccoons, Fitch, Opossum, Kolinsky and Moles.

(Mounted in the latest novelty effects).

Narobia Lynx

The popular priced, high black lustre, soft, silky furs. Designed to many shaped scarfs and muffs. Long wear is assured, and every buyer of furs should see them before making a decision.

Plush Coats

In soft pile fabrics—imitating sealskins, Hudson Seals, Beavers, in the newest fur effects. Specializing in Salt's plushes, some lined with Skinner's Satin lining, at 15% to 25% reduction.

100 Girls Wanted

by Stephenson Underwear Mills

Highest pay for experienced Sewing Machine Operators.

50 Places for Learners

Best pay while learning under patient instructors. Excellent mill conditions—attractive surroundings, high ceilings, good ventilation—coolest place in town to work.

Good food served at cost in cafeteria.

Expert machine fixers always on the job to keep machines running.

8 HOURS PER DAY

Stephenson Underwear Mills

Try NEWS-TIMES Want Ads for Best Results