SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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AUGUST 15, 1919.

JUDGE GILMER AGAIN.

Acquittal of Mrs. Louis Sarka, by Judge Gilmer in the city court yesterday—from the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, more apparently because her attorney was her husband's landlord, and because that attorney had taken some fine cracks at the city police administration, than because of the law and the evidence,—is so significant of occasional attitudes on the part of that judicial gentleman as to call for comment.

When will Judge Gilmer learn that he is not a legislature; that he is not on the city bench to off-set faults in the city administration; that he is there to serve the public, rather than his friends? Quite true as counsel for the defense told him, there are bawdy-houses much nearer the city hall than the Sarka residence; that going up in the west side and raiding somebody to make a showing, with down-town resorts running riot, savors of a favoritism, and perhaps a boughten favoritism; but, if Mrs. Sarka was guilty, and the evidence showed plainly that she was, all the rest of that stuff is none of Judge Gilmer's judicial business. Furthermore that he should have attempted to justify himself by prostituting the law, and making his acquittal a technical one, makes the situation even worse.

The situation with reference to the police administration of things is bad enough, but that some bawdy-houses are permitted to run unmolested as they are, does not remove the offense from others running the same course. Let Judge Gilmer put those who have no permits out of business, and we will eventually be able to locate pretty well those who have, and force the issue as to them also. Oh yes, he could find the girl guilty, and fine her, but the woman who sheltered her, and required a division of her money, he lets go—because she was the wife of her husband. He didn't find that way, for instance, in the case of Mrs. Del Green, but—maybe that was different.

Judge Gilmer may not know it, but his decisions in a number of cases, showing a similar lack of judicial acumen, are making a very joke of the city court, and even among the very lawyers sometimes favored by it. He can't hold public respect for his court, or even professional respect, by the sort of a game he is playing. The city administration, insofar as it does attempt to enforce the law, and put down vice, is entitled to every assistance that the city court can give it, the evidence brought forward, and the real law of the case taken into due account,—and the fact that the administration is republican, and the judge on the bench a democrat, makes no difference. If the judge catches the police playing favoritism, or arresting people for camouflage purposes, he has a right to chastise the police, but that does not excuse the party against whom the camouflage is played, if they are guilty. Judge Gilmer condescends to the level of the police, when he ceases to be a judge, and becomes a policy-player defiant of the law instead.

THE "Y" IN THE WAR.

Good news is found in the detailed report of the war work of the Y. M. C. A. putting that organization in a more favorable light than might have been expected from the widespread criticism which prevailed a few months ago.

The "Y" actually spent in its war service, from the end of April, 1917, to the end of March, 1919, about $98,000,000, and had $27,000,000 left to carry on the work until next January.

Only two percent of that $98,000,000 was spent for religious purposes. The rest went for personal services and entertainment, necessary expenses and the distribution of supplies.

The impression that soldiers had to pay for everything they got from the Y. M. C. A. is refuted by such facts as these:

There were 557,000 baseballs and 20,000 sets of boxing gloves distributed free overseas.

There were 97,000,000 free concerts, vaudeville performances and other entertainments given in American cantonments, and more than 34,000 concerts and entertainments overseas, costing altogether over $2,000,000.

For motion picture films there was expended more than $1,000,000. There was a million spent for literature and education, and two millions for athletics.

A chain of hotels for men on leave was maintained at a cost of half a million. There was about $11,000,000 spent for the erection and maintenance of "huts" for men in training camps on this side, and nearly as much for the same purpose abroad.

There were 400,000,000 sheets of letter paper and half as many envelopes and 16,000,000 postcards provided for soldiers in France.

About $16,000,000 went for similar benefits to the allied armies.

Many mistakes, no doubt, were made on the human side, owing to a lack of tact on the part of some of the men in charge of the "Y" stations. On the whole, however, this great institution seems to have performed a big, creditable work, whose worth is only beginning to find proper appreciation.

TREE SURGERY VACATIONS.

Persons at a loss for a way in which to spend their vacations might take up tree surgery.

According to the New York Times, the chief danger which strikes at the heart of a tree is from decaying limbs and adds:

"Throughout the land many men and some women have given over tennis, even the alluring exercise of the golf links, in order to carry an extension ladder through the woodland and minister with pruning saw, chisel and paint brush to the noblest of all things that grow, and the most beautiful."

It is a new idea in vacations, but not at all a bad one. Of course a little preliminary study would be valuable, so that the tree need not suffer more from the ignorance of the operator than from blight or rot. But with the study and the practice would come a growing interest in trees which would compensate for all the labor. And certainly as a means for keeping the vacationist out in the air, not to say up in the air, nothing could be better.

A PROBLEM OF SCARCITY.

What was the beginning of the cost-of-living problem now occupying the minds of all thinking people? The Saturday Evening Post says:

"Fundamentally it is a problem of scarcity, real or fancied, and there is no possible way of correcting scarcity except through greater production or breaking down the fancied barriers."

It follows, the Post remarks, that:

"Every interference with production, by strike or otherwise, obviously merely aggravates the trouble. When workmen go on strike and cease producing goods, as a protest against the scarcity of goods, they are simply intensifying the condition they protest against. Every interference with production makes it more difficult for people of small means to get staple goods."

Other remedies may help, but production is the one, big, sure remedy for the thing that ails the world,—production and profits on the absence of it.

Remember the Schley-Sampson controversy? Thank heaven, there is no petty row like that mussing up the creditable record of American commanders in this war.

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

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

Other Editors Than Ours

BOLSHEVISM UNFURLS ITS FLAG IN FORT WAYNE.

(Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.)

On Sunday night Fort Wayne had the distinction of entertaining a bolshevist and of listening to his propaganda. As a result of the meeting we have before us some bolshevik literature which is to be distributed in the city. This bolshevist was presented to the audience by a socialist chairman as "comrade," and it seems that American socialists have concluded that bolshevism is socialism and that socialism is bolshevism. They ought to know. We had thought that socialism had no thought of destroying the state but of centering everything in the state—making it more powerful than ever; and that bolshevism aims at the destruction of the state. Perhaps Lenine and Trotzky have made Debs a back number in America.

Turning the pages of the pamphlet with which Fort Wayne is blessed we find that the signing of the peace of Brest-Litovsk, dictated by German militarism to destroy all hope of democracy throughout the world was one of the really fine things that bolshevism did.

We also learn here that it was bolshevism which led to the German revolt and the defeat of the kaiser, albeit there is no explanation of the absence of bolshevism in any of its forms in the German government now established.

We are shown numerous pictures of people employed and paid to do certain work throwing up their jobs to become "ladies and gentlemen," and thus we learn that labor is undignified.

And we are told that "bolshevism stands for the majority" and that "that's what the word means in Russia," although Lenine himself makes no such ridiculous statement. The bolsheviki in Russia represents a very small minority—with guns and knives.

We read that "the bolsheviki caught some profiteers planting bombs to implicate labor leaders and promptly marched them off to face a firing squad." We believe this is a lie, and is manufactured to create class hatred in America.

We have thought socialism a mistaken theory but never thought of considering it criminal; if the actual crimes of bolshevism do not make it a criminal theory we know not the meaning of words.

And yet we have this bolshevik pamphlet, distributed in Fort Wayne, summoning "Colonel" Raymond Robins to testify that bolshevism has been cruelly treated by the United States government, and that Lenine and Trotzky are not only perfect proper personages but considerably superior to such crooks as Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

"God Almighty couldn't make a man to do the things I saw Nicolai Lenine do, if that man had dirty money in his pocket," Colonel Robins says.

"Trotzky never broke faith with anybody, and he always put behind his promise force sufficient to carry it out," says Robins.

"At Amus I got the freedom of the city on the basis of Lenine's letter. That happens to be history, not hot air," says Robins.

"Propaganda, however, well organized will never stifle truths," says Robins. "No matter how much agitation is made by the old interests, the defenders of autocracy, those views will eventually surrender to the truth."

And these words of Robins are now in the propaganda pamphlet of the bolsheviki, distributed at the bolshevik meeting in Fort Wayne Sunday night.

Perhaps the people of Fort Wayne would be glad to read more of "Colonel" Robins. He is the man who always posed as a progressive, left the party of Woodrow Wilson in 1916 to support Hughes and Penrose and the packers. He has been lavish in his abuse of the president because of his refusal to recognize the blood stained "government" of Lenine. In this he differs only in degree from Hi Johnson, a candidate for president.

The Metropolitan magazine is running Col. Robins' story of bolshevism—a defense. The magazine tells us that Mr. Roosevelt was sympathetic. We don't believe the slander.

The Metropolitan ran the Hard article against the president during the war which the kaiser's government had translated into the language of all the neutral nations for distribution as propaganda.

The bolsheviki will be delighted with the Metropolitan for publishing the sympathetic articles of Mr. Robins.

And the Metropolitan is bitter against Wilson and favors the nomination of Leonard Wood whose views of the League of Nations, the cost of living, and all other political and economics questions are unknown.

Mercy what a mess.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

MY WEALTHY NEIGHBORS.

When, nose to the grindstone I must sit
  Engaged upon my daily labors
I cannot help but sigh a bit,
  In envy of my wealthy neighbors.
They live up yonder by the hill
  Until October—never later,
For when the autumn breeze blows chill
  They're off to follow the Equator.

They never have a thing to do
  But gad about with lordly leisure,
The whole delightful summer through,
  Their life is just one round of pleasure.
I see them often in the lane
  That winds along the vale below us
And want to speak—but I refrain,
  For they don't seem to care to know us.

They'd not receive me should I call,
  Their manners are extremely airy,
And this I can't explain at all,
  For they're so full of life and merry.
All day I watch them hurry by,
  Among the fields and trees and flowers,
And when the sunset paints the sky
  They'll often sit and sing for hours.

I envy them their happy lot,
  I'm sometimes filled with base resentment
That these exclusive folks have got
  So much that makes for sweet contentment.
But when a tomcat happens by
  And home the frightened father hurries,
No longer do I sit and sigh,
  For even robins have their worries!

(Copyright, 1919).

The Tower of Babel

By Bill Armstrong

OUR NEW FOOD DEPARTMENT.

City officials, besides trying policemen, are now beginning to bring army food into the city to battle with the high cost of living, and letters are already beginning to pour into the office for the editor of The Tower, asking his advice about this food because of his long and—ahem—honorable service in the United States army. With our usual anxiety to cooperate with the public, wherever there is an opportunity to knock anything, we leap gaily to the task of answering these countless letters.

A batch of the first letters to be received follows:—

Editor Tower of Babel,
South Bend, Ind.

Respected Sir:—

I would like to have your opinion of the army food that it is about to be sold in the city. I am somewhat familar with your army career and feel that you would be a good judge as to whether these meats and provisions are fit to feed to my family, and to loan to the neighbors. Am chiefly interested in the canned beans. Will you kindly tell me if these beans are worthy and it would pay me to purchase a supply?

Cordially,
R. M. HUTCHINSON.

Answer—My Dear Mr. Hutchinson, if I should advise you to purchase a supply of these beans, you would probably not be so cordial. The army bean is a peculiar creature. Oftentimes it grows extremely wild and it has to be sneaked up on. However, I believe if you purchase a limited supply, you would make no mistake in loaning them to your neighbors or giving them outright to some of your policy holders.

Mr. W. R. Armstrong,
Editor The Tower, News-Times,
City.

Dear Sir:—I understand you were in the army and would like to know what you think of the army meat known as Corn Willy. I contemplate purchasing a supply for family use during the coming winter.

ANXIOUS.

Answer — !!!!!!6/&&$$!!!!!!!!&??
???****!*?*!&—?.

Tower of Babel,
The News-Times,
South Bend, Ind.

Dear Sir:—I was a commissioned officer in the army but did not get much real experience as I was stationed in Washington most of the time and lived at the Hotel Willard. Am interested now in buying quite a supply of this army grub which is going to be sent to South Bend if you would recommend the same. I am now making $12 a week, and believe me every nickle counts. What would you advise?

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Answer—Dear lieutenant, so you went to Washington during the war and now want to buy up some army bill-of-fare, eh? Well, I'll tell you, you may have had a good time during the war but your war is just ahead of you. Buy until it hurts. I recommend it to you from the bottom of my heart.

We observe the city police are going to sell the four carloads of army food for Mayor Carson. Well, in that case, we don't think the mayor will have any trouble selling his single car load of food at all.

Watch out for a board of safety investigation later on, in which a can of Charley Horse has been turned to a pint of axle grease.

We yawned through an interview with a returned soldier yesterday p. m.

The lady reformer harps about abolishing tobacco because its foolish and we can stand the same lady up and ask her to take off all the things that are foolish and quit doing all the things that are foolish, and she wouldn't have much left either in the way of clothes or things to do.

Our friend Wheeler down at the Star store is following the tobacco discussion in these columns. He tells us that he feels just the same way about it he did about another little matter before the 1st of July, and is smoking them end to end in daily fear of being hit by more prohibition.

Andy sez there is only one thing that ever makes him wish he was a gold fish, and that's when he looks over grocery prices.

George Hines is a lucky cuss. He don't ever have to worry about an actors' strike.

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.—

WATER AS A FOOD AND MEDICINE.

Water comprises about 70 per cent. of the body weight and is necessary to life. It gives elasticity and suppleness to the bones, muscles, cartilage and tendons. As a food it is quickly absorbed into the system, temporarily increasing the fullness of the blood vessels, which in turn promotes the secretions of the kidneys, lungs, skin and intestines. In this way it is of great assistance in carrying off the waste products of the body. These products if allowed to remain within the body may cause many kinds of illness. It also helps the food to be dissolved and increases the peristaltic action of the bowels, thus helping to prevent constipation.

The trouble with most people is they drink too little water. Every one should drink at least three pints daily, the amount varying somewhat according to exercise, diet, temperature and so forth. Fever patients require a large amount of water. In fact, most sick persons should not only be allowed water, but should be encouraged to drink it freely. A nurse should not wait to be asked by her patient for a drink, but should bring it to the bedside at set intervals, at times even insisting upon her drinking as much water as possible. Growing children also require a great deal of water, especially in hot weather, and mother should see that they take it even when it is not demanded.

Very often we hear the discussion of whether water should be taken with meals or not. There is no set rule about this. It is a question which each person must decide by experiment. Some persons finding it better to drink water only between meals, others only with meals, except in very hot weather. However, as a rule it is better to teach children to eat their food without much drinking, so that it will be necessary to chew it well in order to swallow comfortably, otherwise the food may be washed down practically whole, at times causing an upset stomach.

If there is any doubt concerning the purity of the water it should be boiled for 10 minutes or more before being used for drinking purposes, cooking, cleaning the teeth and so forth. Remember the water will not kill germs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

K. M. L. writes: My husband is very thin and weak, can you tell me of some nourishment that I can give him to have more flesh?

Answer: Give your husband plenty of fresh eggs and milk. Give him milk and eggs between meals. Beat up two eggs in a glass of milk, add a little vanilla and sugar, and see that he gets this two or three times a day. Beef broth is also strengthening.

M. H. writes: My little boy, who is only four years old has bad sore throats very often. He has just had an attack here in the summer time. What causes it, and could you tell me what to do for him?

Answer: I expect your little boy's sore throat is from his tonsils. If he has enlarged or diseased tonsils they should come out. In the hands of a skilled surgeon this operation is comparatively simple. The best thing to do when he has one of these attacks it to give him an efficient purgative, and if there is fever keep him in bed. Cold applications to the throat may help. However, it is usually best to send for a doctor, as this trouble can be easily confounded with diphtheria. Until the doctor arrives give him all the cold water he will drink and only liquid nourishment.

"Jim" Mann won't enlarge the "steering committee" of the house of representatives, he announces. The republican majority in that branch of congress has found the present number and personnel of the "steering committee" able to furnish more trouble than the leaders could settle.—Evansville Courier.

GEORGE WYMAN & CO.

—Come and See Us—

You may celebrate our birthday, too, by taking advantage of our many bargains.

See Page 3 for Large Ad.

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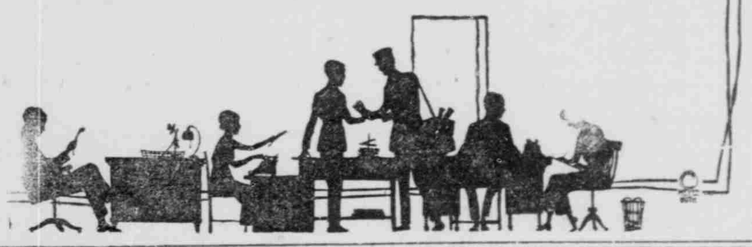

TALK OF THE TOWN

Free Cars Sunday at 2:10

to show the biggest success in South Bend.

Plat of 150 lots sold out in two Sundays.

In order to supply the demand, the owners have consented to grade another street of sixty new lots for next Sunday and every one a beauty.

One is yours for One Dollar down, then only 50c and 75c a week.

Prices $119, $129, $149 to $195, except corners; positively the biggest bargains around South Bend today.

Two big free cars will leave Northern Indiana interurban station, corern Indiana interurban station, corgan street at 2:10 Sunday.

Cars will carry banners and stop for passengers along Washington avenue.

Follow the crowd. Come and bring your friends. Adv.