

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.
THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING CO.
GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, President.
J. M. STEPHENS, Jr., Publisher.
JOHN HENRY ZUEHL, Editor.
Member United Press Associations.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. This does not apply to our afternoon paper. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved by the publishers as to both editions.

OFFICE: 210 W. Colfax St. Phone 2100.
Home Phone 1151. Mail Phone 2100.

Call at the office or telephone above number and ask for department wanted—Editorial, Advertising, Circulation or Accounting. For "want ads," if your name is in the telephone directory, bill will be mailed after insertion. Report instructions to business, bad execution, poor delivery of papers, bad 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 Mail 2100.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Morning and Evening Editions, Single Copy, 5c; Sunday, 6c. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$7.00 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; 75c two months; \$1.50 per month thereafter, or \$4.50 per year in advance, all others by mail \$5.00 per year or 50c per month. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

ADVERTISING RATES: Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising Representatives: JOHN J. COOPER & WOODMAN, 225 Fifth Ave., 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 misrepresentation of an advertisement in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

AUGUST 19, 1919.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The suggestion of Sen. Brandegee of Connecticut that the price of wheat be fixed at \$1 per bushel, and permitted to stay there, as the cure—all of our high cost of living ills, has very properly drawn something more than calm retort from the American farmer. It is a debatable question whether it would affect much other than the price of bread-stuffs, but farmers are asking, and with a deal of logic, which they should be made the "butt" of it all, even if it were more effective. Man proposes, but nature disposes. Mother nature has certainly played enough hob with the government wheat plans as it is—without turning around now and kicking all the slats out of the farmer's plans.

With \$2.26 a bushel promised in order to stimulate production, there was the prospect, up to two months ago, of an over-production so great as to amount in some ways to a misfortune. It was commonly said that wheat would be so plentiful and cheap, the government would have to pay the farmers nearly \$1,000,000,000 bonus for their crop. And the farmers were extremely well satisfied. They stood by the government guarantee.

The amazing reversal of the situation has only become generally known within the last few days. Unfavorable weather has lowered the year's wheat prospect to 400,000,000 bushels in Europe.

Thus the natural market price of wheat, which two months ago seemed destined to fall considerably below the guarantee, is now certain to be considerably above it. European wheat is said to be selling at home for \$3.75 a bushel. Experts say that if the government fixed price were abolished, as many congressmen wanted to do but lately, the price of American wheat in the home market would jump immediately to \$2.25 or \$3.50 a bushel.

The guarantee, which seemed destined to be a blessing for the farmer and a misfortune for the rest of the public, therefore becomes a blessing for the consumer and a sad blow to the producer. On the whole, however, the farmer will probably fare well enough. All crops considered, he is in a better economic position than any other large class of citizens. Some wheat-raisers doubtless deserve sympathy, but the majority of farmers can worry along rather comfortably.

But a further reduction, as the Connecticut senator proposes, to \$1, would be a different question. If everything else were reduced in price 50 percent, or better, the farmer might stand it, but to hand it to him alone and depend upon it to drag the price of other commodities down after it, carries uncertainties with it against which he surely has the right of protest.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA AND FRIGHT.

An expenditure of \$5,000,000 is being contemplated by the Harding-Pull bill in congress, to be made by the United States Health Bureau—well, we would put it, in scaring the American people into another "flu" panic, under pretense of a campaign of education, and putting up a fight. If the bill goes through we may anticipate another influx of health bureau propaganda, equal perhaps, if not more elaborate than the one already being waged, in the fight against venereal disease.

The American people would be mighty glad to get rid of both these plagues, but it is a debatable question whether the health bureau's mode of campaign, isn't about the most crude and insensitive that could be devised. As to the "flu" propaganda, we are quite positive of it. There is such a disease, to be sure, and men and women have died of it, but the percentage of their non-resistance, and of the consequent deaths, that have been more psychological than physical, is pretty well conceded by those who have followed the disease, to be great. So much scare was thrown into the public last year, by the advertised awfulness of the "flu," psychologizing it almost as German propaganda, that a large number of people the moment that they were attacked, perhaps by a mere cold, threw up their hands, were certain that it was all off anyhow, and what was the use? They were literally scared to death. Reports from the army camps are equally confirmative of this with those from civil life.

The fight on venereal disease, taking on its strongest impetus with the institution of the army draft, has been equally nonsensical. We were told that as high as 80 and 90 percent of the men who offered themselves for army service, were afflicted with some sort of venereal disease; this, quite apparently for "educational" purposes exclusively, since, as now appears from the army surgeon's report, the percentage ran only from 3 to 11 percent. Chicago had the highest rate of any city in the country, at about 11 percent, with New York next at near 10, while South Bend was down at between three and four—quite a way below 80 or 90.

Besides we were told, and were asked to pass it along to the public—which we did assuming that, of course, it must be true, coming from Uncle Sam's own health service,—that no difference how virtuous one might be, it was hardly safe to live in the same town with the least tinge of venereal ailments; drinking cups, public toilets, towels, and a number of other things were dangers. We literally, and not only we, but quite the entire press of the country, yelled it from the house tops, helping Uncle Sam's health service to pave the way for a line of clinics, established in as many cities as possible, through which the disease was to be fought to a finish. We were told that it was the mission of the press to prepare the public mind for the crusade—and apparently we did, at least contributively, for when the time came to establish the clinics nobody cared to have them around; were frightened out of their wits, lest they become contaminated, or disgraced by its close proximity.

Here was a local example of it. Take the effort to locate a clinic in the Farmers' Trust building. Everybody in the building was for a clinic, yes, but not next door to them; put it over next the people in some other building—and could you blame them, except for their selfishness, and lack of care for the fellow in the other building? They were revolting under the sense that had been thrown into them, indirectly through the newspapers, by the United States health service itself—and now, how swift the change. To assuage the fear, we were wanted to tell the tenants of the Farmers' Trust building, that they were "prudes," that the disease wasn't dangerous at all, save to those afflicted with it; that the clinic would in fact, almost be an air purifier in the vicinity, rather than a menace. One of the clinic's supporters even quoted to the Farmers' Trust tenants from the Bible: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone"—which might have been taken as reverting back to the early conscription days, when it was asserted that the percentage of afflicted was so considerably in the majority.

It is perfectly right and proper that the public should be educated about these things, but let us have less scare and more sense about it. We shall refuse to be taken off our feet by propaganda that the United States health service may send out in the future. We will cooperate, yes, but we are done frightening folks. Indeed, we are of the opinion that in South Bend in particular, one good way to fight venereal disease, for instance, would be for the Health association, recently organized, to insist upon the city administration putting the "lid" on the disease incubators. As it now stands it looks to us very much like a case of, "Oh see, we have a clinic, so go on over there to one of the city's protected bawdy-houses, and come back and we will cure you." Perhaps we are old fashioned, but we still believe somewhat in that ancient doctrine, that while cure is good, everything possible should be done to prevent—and that this latter is really the more important of the two.

As Bob Ingersoll once asked Henry Ward Beecher: "Why didn't your God make health catching instead of disease?" There is some philosophy in the foolishness at that.

THE WHITES AND BLACKS AND THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Race riots in Chicago and other northern cities, seem to have in them a suggestion for South Bend, incident to our housing problem. It is really a "housing problem," say some of those who have studied it, and with a deal of logic.

Says an eastern paper: "The influx of colored laborers and their families from the south during the war necessarily gave rise to the question of how to house them; and there being not enough room in the districts inhabited by their own race, they naturally took up residence in the sections where the white people were living. The latter, of course, resented this, and so for months there have been hostile feelings between the two races."

It is well known that white people and black people do not get along well as neighbors. Quite aside from any theoretical question of "equality," it is always better as a practical arrangement to have them living in separate districts. Where the whites and blacks of any community are thus separated, and where neither intrudes on the other except for necessary purposes of work and business, they generally get along amicably.

Where the two races touch, there is nearly always what might be called racial abrasion. They quarrel along the edges, and if for any reason the edges shift and break, and one section crowds into the other, the quarrelling is likely to spread through the whole mass. That means race riots.

The north invited those negroes during the war. The communities into which they moved expected to profit by their labor, and did. Those communities ought, as a simple matter of common sense, to have provided the necessary living facilities for the additional negroes alongside of their own race, and thus kept them from encroaching on the white sections. If they had done that, there would probably have been little trouble.

A sensible building policy might yet solve the problem.

CRUELTY IN REFORM SCHOOLS.

A boys' industrial school at Manchester, N. H., is under investigation because of complaints of cruel treatment which have come from boys sent there. Gov. Parrott has taken the matter under his special observation, and a sweeping investigation of all New Hampshire correctional schools may follow.

The problem of discipline in any school of correction is a difficult one, but there is never any excuse for cruelty. The delinquent youth is sent to the reformatory to be reformed, not abused. No person should be put in charge of such an institution who is not of proved suitability for the position.

A reform school, improperly conducted, ruled over by a brutal hand, becomes a school of crime. The boy or girl committed to its care becomes an adept in deceit, through the influence of fear.

The dictates of common humanity demand that the children entrusted to the state for any reason shall be kindly treated, first because they are children, next, because, under proper supervision they can be made valuable members of society. Abused and maltreated, they learn early to make society pay its debt.

They say clothes will cost more next spring. But why anticipate trouble? If we are to believe the coal men, most of us will be frozen to death before next spring.

The Ladies' Home Journal suggests that men who worry about women's clothes are fools. Quite so! All that sensible men do about women's clothes is to pay for them.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

MEMORY STREET

Along the street of Memory
The little footsteps came and go
That wandered far away from me
So long ago.
The ringing voices I can hear;
I feel again a happy thrill.
Although the world, for many a year
Has seemed so still.

Beside the street of Memory
Where swings the old and broken gate,
Beneath the arching maple tree,
I stand and wait.
The street resounds with joyous noise.
There comes a fluttering rush—and then,
The laughing girls, the shouting boys
Are home again.

Along the street of Memory
I see the sunlight's golden glow
And happier days come back to me—
The days that vanished long ago.
The days of rapturous delight,
Of fairy grots and elfin isles,
When life was beautiful and bright
With children's smiles.

I wait there, as the sun sinks low
Beside the street of Memory,
Where little feet tripped to and fro,
And—all too soon—away from me.
And when the twilight gleams its last,
I take my way, with silent tread
Along the roadway of the past,
Where they have fled.

(Copyright, 1919).

The Tower of Babel

By Bill Armstrong

Abe Frank told us one of the other day that he'd had a funny bone. For several days letters have been coming to the Oliver hotel addressed to Oliver house and Abe thought nothing of the matter except that he couldn't make head nor tail out of the letters. They seemed to be for the Oliver house on the outside, but on the inside, No. The mystery was solved on Monday when a man stepped up to the clerk's desk and calmly registered, "Oliver House, Kansas City."

Something new to knock now besides the police and army meat—the Orpheum is opened again.

When Tom Brandon and Dave Boswell are in town—we don't get one piece of mail per month.

A card from Charley Howe, former local insurance, from Philadelphia sez we should say hello to all the boys for him.

Thursday is Dollar day over on the main drag. We expect the transfer companies will be doing a big business on Friday, hauling all of them there dollars to the bank.

Bloomington barbers have raised their prices. We had that item cut out of the issue of The News-Times, received by Jake Heckaman at the Oliver shop.

If you want to spend two hours and a half of your time profitably

Just mention Ott Bastian's name to Dr. J. W. Hill.

There should be a law again operating Ford delivery cars on Sunday that would make whippet tanks.

Joe Grand Leader is having the floor of his store reinforced for Dollar day.

Improvements to the front counter at The News-Times are under way. When completed, it is expected the counter will be one of the most up-to-date in the city.

Five additional feet of counter are being installed for leaning purposes.

We saw L. Greenan abroad Saturday in a cap. We guess it was a disguise for some purpose or other.

J. P. Donahue has decided to hit the high cost of living right in the face. Hereafter he will follow the fire wagons on roller skates.

Col. Carlisle gets on the front page these days almost as easy as the actors.

We came on Clarence Heisey down at the South Bend Wholesale Grocery Co. the other day crying as if his heart would break. We asked him what was the trouble and he told us he had just been reading "The sad story of Dr. Hill and the poor carpenter which we told to the trade the other day."

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.—

A FEW WORDS ON BANDAGING.

Perhaps the two most important bandages for the home nurse to know something about is the triangular bandage and the roller bandage.

The triangular bandage is usually made of unbleached cotton cloth although any strong material may be used. Take a piece of material about 36 inches square, fold it diagonally across the middle, and cut across in the fold. This will make two triangular bandages. When folded in lengthwise it may be used as an eye bandage, jaw bandage, neck bandage and to bandage the palm of the hand. However, it is most frequently used as an arm sling. To use in this way place one end of bandage over the well shoulder, allowing bandage to hang down over chest so that the point will be behind the elbow of injured arm. Carry the lower end of bandage over the shoulder of the injured arm and tie up upper end behind the neck. Cover the elbow with point of bandage, bring forward and pin snugly in front. The unfolded triangular bandage may also be used to bandage the head, hand, chest and the foot.

The best material for roller bandages is gauze or cheesecloth, but any kind of material rolled into a bandage may be used. A bandage two and one-half inches wide and 4 to 6 yards long is most frequently used. When a narrow bandage is desired it may be obtained by cutting the wider bandage with a sharp knife. The circular bandage is the one most frequently used at home. This consists simply of a series of circular turns from below upward, each turn overlapping the upper part of the previous one. The roller bandage may be used to make a figure of eight, spica, and reverse band-

age, but it takes practice to be able to apply these successfully. In applying the roller bandage in any form care must be taken not to make it so tight as to injure the part by stopping circulation. The roller bandage may be fastened with safety pins, or a convenient way is to rip the bandage down the center, tie a knot to prevent it ripping further, then bring the ends around the part in opposite directions and tie.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

V. V. C. writes: I am doing some housemending and would like to know the proper way to drop medicine into a patient's eye.

Answer: An eye dropper should be used to drop medicine into an eye. Draw only a small amount into the bulb. Have the patient sit in a chair facing the light. Stand toward the front of your patient, pull down the lower lid, tell the patient to look away from you and drop one or two drops on the outer edge of the lower lid. Dropped in this way the medicine will wash the entire surface of the eye.

O. L. M. writes: I heard a woman give a talk on dietetics the other day and she kept repeating the word "farinaceous" in connection with foods. I would like to know what the word means. I did not like to ask her as she seemed to think I should know what she was talking about.

Answer: The farinaceous foods are the starchy foods, such as bread, rice, oatmeal, hominy, macaroni and so forth.

P. L. writes: Will you please tell me if rotten potatoes in the cellar will cause diphtheria?

Answer: No, rotten potatoes will not cause diphtheria. Diphtheria is caused by a specific germ.

GEORGE WYMAN & CO.

—Come and See Us—

Buy Blankets and Furs in August at Wyman's.

59th Anniversary Sale

Continues Through Thursday

There has never been a time in the history of this business when it has been better prepared to supply its customers with well selected merchandise at right prices.

We are celebrating our 59th Anniversary with a sale of wanted merchandise at less than market prices.

—First Floor Specials—

Underwear, Hose

Ladies' Pink Vests, all sizes, 5c value.....39c
Ladies' Richelieu Union Suits, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Sale price.....89c
Children's Ribbed Hose, black only. Seconds.....29c

Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs

18-inch All-over Embroidery, \$2.50 values at.....\$1.75

Ribbons

Special lot of 4 to 8-inch Ribbons at yard.....39c

Dress Goods, White Goods

2,000 yards Plain and Fancy Ginghams, 32 inches wide, worth 50c, yard.....38c
India Linon, 27 inches wide, worth 20c.....15c
All Printed Voiles in new Georgette designs, on dark grounds, worth 75c to \$1.00, at.....69c
Scotch Plaid Suiting for Children's School Wear, 36 inches wide.....69c
Unbleached Crash Toweling, 16 inches wide, worth 20c, 15c

Notions, Toilet Articles

Sanitary Napkins, 12 in box.....59c
10c Pearl Buttons, assorted sizes.....7c
10c Armour's Hard Water Soap, 3 bars.....25c
25c Meiba Rice Powder.....19c
59c box Stationery, 4 colors to box, box.....55c
\$1.25 Red Coral Black and Blue Beads, strand.....98c

—Second Floor Specials—

Children's Wear

New Winter Coats, all-wool melton, all lined. Anniversary special.....\$8.75
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Gingham Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$3.95
\$4.50 to \$6.75 Gingham Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 years, \$3.95
\$5.75 Tan Bombazine Rain Coat and Hat to match, sizes 5 to 14 years.....\$4.65

Waists and Skirts

\$2.50 French Voile Waists at.....\$2.00
High and low necks. Sizes 36 to 46.
\$10.75 to \$15.00 Skirts in fine wool plaids, wool serges and poplins. (Silk Skirts included).....\$5.75

Coats, Suit

Fall and Summer Coats and Suits, choice at.....\$15.00
\$6.75 Tan Bombazine Coats, all sizes.....\$5.00

Hats

All Untrimmed Summer Hats.....50c
Clearance of all Trimmed Summer Hats at.....\$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50

—Daylight Basement Specials—

Domestics and Beddings

One lot Dress Percales, light and dark.....15c
One lot Gingham, 36c value.....25c
One lot Outing Flannel, 35c quality, shirt lengths; stripes in pink and blue.....\$1.00

Flying Horse Swings

Self operating
Straddle Horse, \$3.00 value.....\$1.50
Double Horse (for small children), \$3.25 value.....\$1.50

Bags

While they last.
16-inch and 18-inch Black Imitation Leather Bags at.....\$2.50
14-inch Matting Cases, special.....95c

Remember! August Blanket Sale in New Daylight Basement

Are You Superstitious?

By Imogene Burch.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.
Did it ever occur to you why it is that the engagement ring is always worn on the fourth finger of the left hand?

This custom seems undoubtedly to owe its origin to the old belief that to this finger, and to this finger only, comes a special nerve or vein that runs directly to the heart. A Roman writer alludes to this belief in the following words:

"Because of this nerve, the newly betrothed places the ring on this finger, as though it were a representation of the heart."
The left hand has always been considered the proper one on which to wear an engagement ring, although there may come a time when women will object to this custom because the left hand signifies subjection.

The custom of bestowing a ring at the time of an engagement has been traced back to Rome in the second century B. C. Plain iron rings were first used for this purpose.

Interesting inscriptions appear on

certain rings that were worn in the first century B. C. in Greece. One of them reads: "To her who excels not only in virtue and prudence, but also in wisdom." And on another is the single word "Honey." It seems strange enough to find this term of endearment (so frequently used by the Negroes) on a ring from classic times.

In betrothal rings of old English origin we find some of the following "promises":
My promise past shall always last.
I fancy none but thee alone.
My love is true to none but you.
To live in love I love to live.
My love is true, I will not range,
I like my choice too well to change.

The inscriptions on rings occasionally seen, which appear to be a medley of meaningless letters, are often the makeup of two names interlocked, such as "George" and "Marion."

G. N. O. H. R. G. E. M.
The one name reading to the right and the other to the left.

(Copyright 1919.)
Bugley Hicks, Jr., Call Main 810,
7155-20.



Third Floor Specials

Draperies

100 pair White Flannel Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, 36 inches wide; conventional design border and lace edge, \$2.50 value at.....\$1.50
75c and 85c Cretonnes, Anniversary price, yard.....59c

Rugs

Hit and Miss Rag Rug, 25x 50 inches.....98c

Dresses and Sweaters

\$25.00 to \$35.00 Georgettes, Silks, Serges and Wool Jersey Dresses.....\$19.95
\$19.75 Georgettes, Silks, Serges and Wool Jersey Dresses.....\$13.75
\$5.00 to \$6.50 Wool Slip-on Sweaters, all colors.....\$3.95
\$1.75 and \$1.45 Bungalow House Aprons \$1.39
\$3.50 and \$4.50 Cotton Bathing Suits, choice.....\$2.95

Corsets

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Corsets, white or pink batiste or coutil. Sizes 24 to 30.....\$1.50
\$1.75 and \$2.00 Pink or White Under Muslins.....\$1.39
Gowns, Envelope Combinations, Camisoles and Skirts.

Doll and Doll Carts

\$1.59

Sleeping Eye Doll, dressed and with hat to match, 15 1/2 inches tall. Together with a Steel Doll Cart with stand to hold doll upright; painted red with yellow wheels. Special.....\$1.59

\$1.59 Special Sewing Table

Sewing Tables, made of selected hard maple, high grade natural wood finish. Yard measure embossed on top. Size of top 19x36 inches. Well made folding table; \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.59

What to Use and Avoid On Faces That Perspire

Skin to be healthy must breathe. It also must perspire—must expel through the pores, its share of the body's waste material. Certain greases and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing, especially during the heated period. If you want an understood that there would be fewer self-inflicted complications if they would use ordinary mercurized was instead of cosmetics they would have healthy complexions. This remarkable substance actually absorbs a bad skin, also unclogging the pores. Result: The fresher, younger under-skin is permitted to breathe and to show itself. The complexion new complexion gradually peeps out, one free from any appearance of artificiality.
Obtain one ounce of mercurized wax from your druggist and use it. Apply nightly like cold cream for a week or two, washing it off mornings. There's nothing quite so good for an over-tanned or freckled face.

Trading with advertisers means more for less cash.