

THE SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

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APRIL 10, 1920.

THE GERMAN RUSSIAN "AMBASSADOR."

If any meddling foreigner deserves deportation, it is probably Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the "Soviet ambassador" from Russia. As the representative of the Lenin government, which the United States has never recognized, Martens of course has no official diplomatic standing. His explanation that his presence in America was solely for the purpose of encouraging trade with Russia has been proved false. The department of justice accuses him of having been engaged from the first in revolutionary activity intended to arouse American Reds to violent action for the overthrow of our government. His headquarters have been a center of bolshevik propaganda.

More than this, Martens is declared not to be a Russian at all, but a German subject masquerading under false colors. That a German should engage in such nefarious work as the tool of the Lenin-Trotsky regime only adds to his offense. There will be general approval of the government's demand that he be expelled from the country.

MOTHERS AND LOCAL VICE CONDITIONS.

Something about Dan Pyle's address before the Mothers' club at the Lincoln school, Wednesday, perhaps ought to be said if for no other reason than because it revives some unpleasant recollections. He recommended resort to the injunction as one means of eradicating the brothel and the booze joint, and it is well that he made it to mothers; mothers too of a district like that of the Lincoln school. In some other sections of the city there are mothers with husbands, who, despite their social, financial, and even churchified respectability, profit too well from these vice connections, to justify anticipations of their aggressiveness in such a campaign, once the facts are to them made known.

Happily the mothers of the Lincoln district are in the main of that great middle class—since society has taken to measuring respectability by degrees of wealth—whose husbands own little or no downtown or other property available for vice purposes, but who are still the heart and soul of every community; of whom Lincoln said, "God must love them," mothers of the common people, best, "because He has made so many of them." An organization of such mothers, would indeed, be a powerful force for good, particularly when they get the ballot, already quite assured them for the next municipal election, at least—though meanwhile, extending a moral support, back of a law enforcement program, whether by injunction, or otherwise, they might have appreciable influence.

The proposed injunction process is not entirely new to South Bend. Pros. Schwartz tried it on the bootleggers, and heavens, what support he received! Brought to the attention even of the Ministerial association, there, instead of backing him up in the interests of public morality, certain of the members seem to have greatly preferred to follow the advice of the administration's graft collectors, with whom they immediately went into conference. Assuredly the word of a pettyfoggish, police court lawyer, and profiteer from vice cases, generally recognized as the official holder of the bawdy-house and bootlegging concessions, ought to take better with clergymen than a public official, who is trying to do his duty—particularly if that public official should happen not to be of the political faith of such clergymen, and the clergymen of the same political faith as the city administration upon which a law enforcement program might cast unwanted reflections.

The mothers, we anticipate, should they undertake the work suggested to them, will be more womanly about it than the clergy has been at the least. And the term "womanly" is not used in any offensive sense. Womanliness in more instances than a million, has been, when dealing with questions of morals, infinitely more manly than some brands of maleness. Not half the story of South Bend's vice and immoralities was told by Mr. Pyle, and woman untroubled by man, would, once understanding the situation, not stand for it for a minute. It is in dealing with such conditions as this, quite as Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, put it when addressing the local Franchise league recently, that woman will do her best work—in tolerant as she will be of the misuse of public trusts reposed in public officials.

More mothers' clubs should hear the story told by Mr. Pyle at the Lincoln school, and more mothers should interest themselves in the conditions with which their growing children are surrounded. They should be taught to consider also, that it is not alone the vices complained of, but the commercialization of those vices, profited from by men generally regarded as eminently respectable, that gives them their foothold, and too often protects them from the official hand. We need a little of the "white life for two" sentiment, pumped into the hearts of the mothers, wives and daughters of we men—and a considerable more of it pumped into the hearts of we men.

Of course, it is politics to expose immoral con-

ditions, unwanted in the community, to the discredit of our city administration as exposure of existing conditions does? Will the mothers join the g. o. p. clergy in the assumption of that attitude, or will they rise above it, on the premise that it is at least good politics, superior to tact approval of those conditions by knowing and not exposing and opposing them. It remains to be seen how far the mothers will go. They asked for the information, and received it. They have it in their power to compel correction of the conditions complained of if they will.

THE SEPARATE PEACE.

The house of representatives having sat on the fence and watched the senatorial peace embargo pass by, has now, by virtue of the astuteness of the majority, undertaken to see what it can do. The senate being weary of the whole business, and having a great deal of politics to look after, is perfectly willing that the house should take the initiative, and despoil itself with equal ignominy. Anything it seems, to present an apparently solid, anti-administration front.

Some senators and representatives talk confidently of "peace by resolution," but the majority seem dubious. It is not so simple a thing for congress to make peace as for it to declare war. There are questions of constitutionality that would surely be raised concerning a resolution pronouncing the war at an end. If the possibility of a constitutional resolution for that purpose is conceded, there is the practical difficulty of writing a provision that would be binding on Germany and preserve the German penalties and the American rights guaranteed in the Versailles treaty. If that obstacle is surmounted, there is the further practical difficulty of getting such a resolution past the president. Mr. Wilson, it is believed, would certainly veto it. Could congress then muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it over his veto?

Back of all these objections is the question of public sentiment. The American public in its present mood seems not disposed to sanction a separate peace with Germany, no matter how that peace might be arranged. It is remembered that each of the allies was pledged not to make a separate peace; and though the United States gave no formal pledge to that effect, there is a general feeling that the principle is morally binding on this country, and that by patching things up with Germany separately, we should be guilty of shamefully deserting our war partners.

What this nation wants is an honorable peace obtained by ratification of the treaty already ratified unreservedly by all the other enemies of Germany. And that is probably what the nation will get, sooner or later.

STANDARDIZED LOAVES.

A bill under consideration in the New Jersey legislature would fix standard weights for loaves of bread throughout the state. All bread, whether for wholesale or retail trade, would be divided into three groups. Loaves in these groups should weigh respectively one pound, one and one-half pounds and two pounds avoirdupois.

This has a familiar ring to it. During war days housewives became acutely aware of the fact that a 10-cent loaf of bread was a variable object. In different cities, and in different bakeries in the same city, the loaves were found to have a wide range so far as quantity went. In some places regulations were passed requiring bakers to turn out uniform loaves and to charge within certain limits for bread of certain weights.

The New Jersey department of weights and measures is backing the bill as introduced in the legislature. It is a sensible proposal. The demand for standardized containers for fruits and berries is growing. Many vegetables and fruits are already sold by the pound, with much greater satisfaction to the consumer. Bread and eggs need to be put on some such sane system, too, if the purchaser is to receive a fair return for his money every time he buys.

Some optimist suggests that if the American people could make an absolutely clean sweep this year, putting a different man into every office in Washington, maybe we'd get somewhere next year.

Harding says he is "in for finish race," and all the other candidates hope they see his finish.

Maybe the saloon is dead, as Mr. Bryan says. And then again, maybe it is merely still.

Other Editors Than Ours

NO NEED TO PAGE KANSAS.

(Dearborn Independent.)
The fact that Gov. Allen and the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations continue to draw fire from editorial, special, and magazine writers, is not without promise in these hours of darkness. Scarcely a day passes that does not bring forth in daily press and monthly periodical some bit of comment to the effect that all eyes are turned on Kansas. These comments range in tone all the way from mere dispassionate interpretation to high eulogy. Except for what is to be found in the labor press, admittedly opposed to the plan on general principles, there is to be found in all these varying comments not one single note of unfavorable criticism.

Nor is the reason for this general approval of the proposed Kansas method of settling labor disputes difficult to find. It lies undoubtedly in the fact that our political government, state and national, has found itself utterly unable to cope with the situation. Our method of dealing with these disputes in the past, and the state has ever been reluctant to take part in them, has been to resort either to arbitration or to the machine gun. And except for army officers who aspire to promotions, or political leaders who seek to ingratiate themselves with the more powerful interests, the machine gun method of settling labor disputes is nowhere in favor. Machine guns settle nothing; they merely show that one party to the controversy is stronger than the other; and that the weaker party must bide its time or try to exert its power in another direction. The injustice, the real seed of the conflict, remains.

And, as Gov. Allen maintains, the arbitration method has inherent weaknesses. This plan results in the worst, when the decision goes strongly against one or the other of the two contending parties, in complete rejection of the decision of the board. And at best it ends in a compromise, "splitting the difference," from which both parties emerge as victors; what is gained by the parties at dispute being extracted from an entirely innocent and helpless public.

It is precisely the fact that in the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations the public is represented, and that it is no longer to be made the goat which has attracted nation-wide attention to this new departure in settling industrial disputes. Kansas may yet give us the thing we have looked for so long.

The Tower of Babel

By BILL ARMSTRONG

PUTTING THE PAPER SHORT-AGE ON THE RUN.

April 8, 1920.
Mr. J. M. Stephenson,
Publisher News-Times,
City.
Dear Mr. Stephenson:
As it is much easier for me to give advice than to work, I have been making a careful study of the paper situation, and believe I am in position to suggest a few methods by which quite a little paper can be conserved, and then used up later on the Bob Jones revival.

In the first place, I believe I would follow the suggestion made some time ago to hire boys to carry sign-boards about the city, on which the unimportant news could be pasted upon. The boys should be provided with large bells, which they would ring furiously, crying out in a loud and unseemly manner:

"Nice fresh news today."
The front windows of the office could also be used for some of our advertisers, who are inclined to be a bit touchy about position. You could sell positions as follows: (a) Next to and immediately under office clock; (b) Middle and top of window; (c) Next to door and surrounded by poor reading matter.

I am also advocating a sweeping reform for use in our editorial department, viz: the use of slates and pencils for the editorial department. This might also be a practical idea to be installed in the advertising department except for the fact that occasionally I run in contact with a person, or persons, who would file me to the extent of me hanging my slate over their head and fitting it down on their shoulders. You can see therefore, that this might prove an expensive proposition if put into effect with the advertising solicitors. In this case about the only thing you could do would be to keep a wagon load of slates out in front of our office, but it would perhaps prove a sort of nuisance.

Imagine me calling the office, excitedly, as follows:
"Send the wagon to Max Adler's immediately with eight extra strong slates. I have just visited one of Max's been, but I think he will recover. Rush those slates, because he still shows some fight."

But in the editorial department, the slate idea is entirely practical, and I would put it into effect without delay as it would save a great deal of valuable white paper which the reporters use to make their notes on. Of course a sponge boy would have to be assigned to each reporter to make any changes or

corrections in the notes on the slate. The boys with the sponges would necessarily have to keep very close to the reporters at all times, or complications might develop. Imagine our Mr. Cooper gravely interviewing Mayor Carson and discovering that he had misquoted him on his slate, and discovering at the same time that his sponge boy was missing. About the only thing Mr. Cooper could do in a case like that would be to go ahead and misquote Mayor Carson.

Another means of conserving paper would be to let me go around each day to the advertisers and allow them to clip their add out of the copy of the paper in my custody. Advertisers now receive an individual copy of our paper, and you can plainly see that we could save a great many papers in this manner. Where advertisements happened to be on each side of the paper, one advertiser could use the copy of his add during the morning and the one on the other side could use it in the afternoon. The advertisers could draw cuts to see which one would enjoy the use of the advertisement during the morning, and the loser could use it during the afternoon. In case Joe Scheininger of the Grand Leader is the advertiser, dice may be substituted. Throwing a pair of sixes could be made to entitle Mr. Scheininger to use the copy of the add throughout the day.

I hope, Mr. Stephenson, that these suggestions of mine will be of some material benefit, and that in a short time we will have the bugaboo termed the paper shortage safely on what I shall describe as, the run, toward New Carlisle.
Very respectfully,
BILL ARMSTRONG.

WHAT'S IN A NAME
Facts about your name, its history, its meaning; whence it was derived; its significance; your lucky day and lucky number.
BY MILDRED MARSHALL.

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

THE MEN WITH THE EDGE.

On hearing that the price of meat had been revised—and this time downward—

I took my hat and hurried toward

And sure enough, the price was cut.

My butcher verified the rumor:

He got his beef much cheaper—

but

I didn't—I was a consumer.

When anthracite began to drop,

Because they stopped its exportation,

I hastened to the fuel shop

A-throb with eager agitation.

But no reduction I could get.

Or learn a thing about, did not

it!

There was a cut in price, I'll bet.

But no one but the dealer got it.

'Tis ever thus, when prices fall,

Do you and I get bigger slices.

For fewer dollars? Not at all.

We calmly pay the same old

prices.

When cuts are made in clothes or shoes,

Or on the things one eats at dinner,

Or anything consumers buy,

The dealer always is the winner.

My Uncle Mike believed in luck—

A gambler to the very marrow.

Who very often used to back their

pastime widely known as

faro—

When told about our troubles said:

"My son, you're talking like a

quackster;

Get this idea through your head:

Nobody ever beats a dealer!"

Maybe she forgot it.

Emma Goldman says she is coming

back to the United States to

start a revolution. Why didn't she

start one while she was over here?

On The Contrary.

Winter resorts are not necessarily

watering places. Look at Cuba for

example.

The world produces 12,000,000

tons of cotton a year, 9,000,000 tons

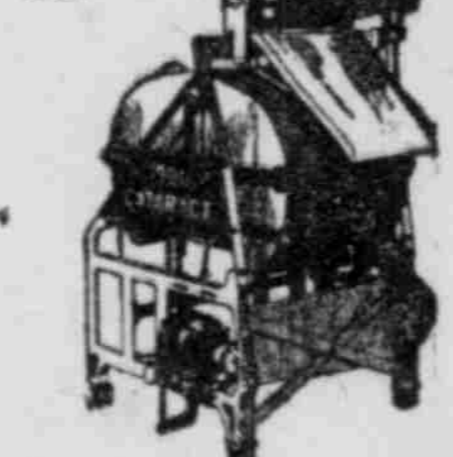
of which originate in America and

2,500,000 in India.

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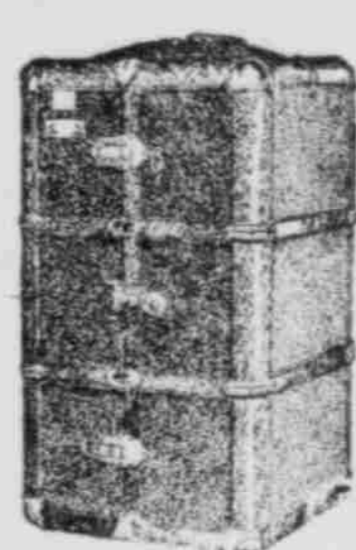
GEORGE WYMAN & CO.

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The complete line here, of trunks, bags and suit cases meets every demand, values which will please you.

Full Size N. V. P. Wardrobe

Closed Top \$41.50 Open Top \$45.00

A special value in this full size wardrobe trunk, 43 inches high and 21 inches wide.

Constructed of three-ply veneer panels which are covered inside and out with a high grade vulcanized fiber.

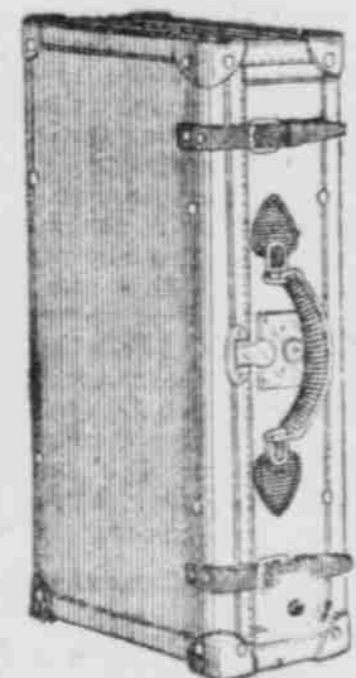
This trunk riveted throughout and protected by heavy pressed steel ball hardware and bound with heavy fiber.

Lined with beautiful cottons, this wardrobe comes in the convenient four drawer arrangement, including hat boxes, shoe pockets, laundry bag.

There is ample room for five suits, two dresses and one overcoat on the larger side.

Truly a trunk value.

Closed top, \$41.50; open top, \$45.00.



AUTOMOBILE TRUNKS

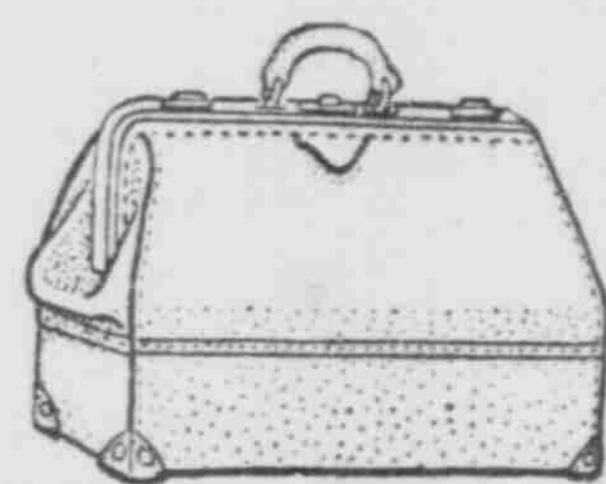
A sturdy constructed trunk, 30 inches long by 13 inches deep. Suitable for automobile touring. (Indestructo make), \$15.00.

HAND LUGGAGE

No matter where your traveling leads you to, a voyage is made much more pleasant by suitable luggage.

Opinions vary as to weight and size of a bag or suitcase, but in this basement luggage shop you will find the correct weight and size that you desire.

Matting suit cases \$1.10 to \$12.50.
Fibre suit cases \$1.75 to \$10.00.
Leather suit cases \$12.50 to \$40.00.
Leather bags \$7.50 to \$55.00.
Bags of imitation leather \$4.00 to \$10.00.
Boston bags \$6.50 to \$18.50.
Over night bags and cases \$8.50 to \$17.00.
Hat boxes, automobile cases, and week-end trunks \$9.75 to \$45.00.



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I-CE

If there were two water systems in the city, one pumping water from the river and the other pumping from deep wells, which water would you use? We thought so.

The same should be true of ice, as it does not purify water to freeze it, ours is pure before it is frozen.

ARTIFICIAL ICE COMPANY

Main 2221, 395;
Lincoln 6123, 5395.