# THREE MEN AND A WOMAN IN PARTY

## Representative of Detective Agency on Trail Bad Gang of Check Artists.

John Y. Murray, a representative of one of the largest detective agencies, left Chattanooga Saturday morning for New Orleans in search of a band of "bad check artists" that he has trailed all the way from the Pacific coast. According to Detective Murray, there are three men and a woman in the party. They stay at the best hotels and are generally out for big stakes. He said Saturday morning it was his belief that the party had stopped at a local hotel Wednesday night, as a party of that description had registered in the handwriting of the leader.

"I am not going to give up until I catch that bunch of crooks," Mr. Murray said. "Sometimes it seems as though I am going to get them in a few hours and then I lose track and they spring up in some city hundreds of miles away. They always make a good haul when they are working and have plenty of capital on which to operate.

"'Bad checks' isn't their only game. One of them is an expert on forgeries and some of his art has not been detected for months after he has done his work. Two other of our men are working on the same case, but I have not seen them for the last two weeks."

The reason that the party left, said Mr. Murray, is because they evidently got wind of the fact that he was near them. "Now I don't know where I am," he added. "The next thing that I shall hear from them will probably come from some city in New Jersey or Maine. I'll have to hand it to that bunch."

Jean Marie Bingham, the name being one of the aliases of the woman in the party, several years ago was one of the most popular vaudeville artists on the big circuits. She is an expert entertainer and plays a leading part in all of the schemes of the gang. The youngest member, who has many aliases, sometimes goes dressed as a lieutenant of the reserve corps and works his little "grafts" independently of the others. On such an elaborate scale do the "crooks" operate that they sometimes rent a house and stay for weeks in a city before they start operations.

All members of the quartet go well dressed and have excellent educations. Mr. Murray said that the woman worked many blackmail schemes, and the victims, rather than have the escapades brought to light, were always willing to pay the amount specified and let the affair drop. He described in detail some of the peccadillos of the lady, one of which was worked on a Chicago millionaire. Cities near state boundaries, where it would be easy to violate the Mann act, are her favorite working places. She is described by the detective as being young and beautiful and capable of making almost any man lose his head.

"You'd better congratulate yourself that they didn't work here," he said, as he left for his train. "They generally get away good. But the time is coming, just you wait. Some of these days a flash is coming over the wire that they have been caught and you are going to have a real story. They are the biggest crooks of their kind in the United States today. It may take time, but we are going to get them. If you ever see me back in town, just keep quiet and stick around. Good-by." And he was off.

There was determination in his voice and it could clearly be seen that he had no little to worry over. The idea of catching the party seemed to be the one dominant thought of his mind. Every one who passed through the lobby as he talked was minutely studied. He said that he had watched so closely that it had become a habit, and once he asserted that if something did not "happen" soon, he believed he was going to lose his mind.

## LLOYD GEORGE IN REPLY REJECTS GERMAN TERMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

long have threatened its genuine peace."

**East Not Overlooked.**

Outside of Europe, Mr. Lloyd George went on, he believed the same principles should be applied. He added:

"While we do not challenge maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black sea being internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesoptamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

The premier told his hearers much had been said about the arrangements which had been made with its allies on this and other subjects. He could say only that as new circumstances like the Russian collapse and the separate Russian negotiations had changed the conditions in which the arrangements were made, the government was always ready to discuss them with the allied nations.

"One regrettable omission we notice in the proposal of the central powers," he said. "We believe a great attempt must be made to establish a great international organization as a means of settling international disputes. War is a relic of barbarism, and, as law has scheduled violence in the settlement of individual disputes, so it is destined to settle national controversies.

**Fighting for Lasting Peace.**

**"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," the premier declared, "These conditions must be fulfilled: Firstly, the sanctity of treaties re-established; secondly, territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.**

"To secure those conditions, the British empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices."

## LOWER DEATH RATES IN MILITARY CAMPS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Lower death rates in both the National guard and national army divisions in this country during the week ending Dec. 28 are shown by the weekly report of the division of field sanitation. In the guard there were 108 deaths, against 120 the previous week, and in the national army there were 98, compared with 118 the week before.

Slight improvement in general health conditions in the camps also is shown, there being a marked abatement of meningitis epidemics prevailing in several camps. Pneumonia epidemics also have improved somewhat, but 73 deaths among the guardsmen and 66 among the national army men were from that disease.

## OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE By Condo

# PROBLEMS FACING M'ADOO

(By RAYMOND NEUDECKER.)

**A Daily Chronicle of Doings at the Nation's Capital.**

Washington, Jan. 5.—Problems to be undertaken by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo relative to the readjustment of the traffic situation in this country are so far-reaching that officials are approaching them one by one with the view of eliminating any overlapping that may result in the transformation of a transportation system as old as America itself.

At its own request the railroads' war board, as such, will be relieved of further service in connection with the government's program of war conservation in railroad affairs. These matters, together with the countless others that will arise in conjunction with new plans of the administration, will be administered by Secretary McAdoo and his associates, men who are the transportation brains of the United States.

Here in Washington, as perhaps in no other city, will the progress of a government-operated and controlled railroad be watched with great interest. Its success is vital to the success of the nation, officials hold.

Besides, the success the government has in running the country's railroad lines may cause congress to decide that the street railway utilities in various cities ought to be operated by the municipal, state or federal governments. In Washington an earnest prayer arises from all sources that an all-kind congress will take the street railroads away from the present operators and restore them to at least a plane that challenges respectable service. Utility officials here who have sought to co-operate with the government in giving Washington a war time service have only aroused disgust and intolerance. The senate is sure to take definite action this session with respect to public utility situations here, it is assured from present indications, but Washington is anxious that matters be hurried along.

So congested have become certain sections that the government has had to step in and aid by releasing its department workers at different hours in the afternoon. If the original hour —4:30 p.m.—were adhered to now by all department heads it would be impossible to navigate in Washington's streets.

Now that the government is actually feeling the pinch of inadequate accommodations, it may be safely assumed that congress will step lively. Benefiting by the sharp lashes it is applying to the war department for slow action, congress may yet spur itself on to reasonable speed in enacting legislation intended to extend emergency relief.

The railroads of a nation at war will shortly be operated under a system that admits of no criticism except that which accrues from inexperience and not from the lure of private gain.

# NOW 1,703 OFFICERS AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK EXCLUSIVE OF TWO SCHOOLS

One commissioned officer to every squad. That is about the proportion of officers to enlisted men at Chickamauga park. On the first day of 1918 the consolidated strength report showed that there were 1,703 officers on the reservation exclusive of those assigned to the officers' training camp and the medical officers at Camp Greenleaf. The same report showed that there were 18,801 enlisted men in the organizations camped at the park exclusive of the medical reserve enlisted men.

Still, there is a shortage of officers in the regiments under command of Gen. Erwin. Lieutenants are plentiful, and the captains could be made to cover the shortage in that rank; but lieutenant-colonels and majors are lacking. Next to the need for a greater number of enlisted men, field officers are in smallest supply and greatest demand. The factories at Washington will have to work overtime to meet the deficit.

For enlisted men to complete the quotas of companies, troops and batteries, the regular army will be required to invade the drafted forces. If men are to be obtained who have had some military training they will have to be drawn from some of the national army organizations already at work, as the men at the recruit depots and those now enlisting are going largely into aviation, the quartermaster corps and other branches of the service that do not require bayonet practice.

War strength for an infantry company under the new tables of organization is 250 enlisted men. The companies now at the park have just about half that number. With the reserve officers now stationed there, these companies have a greater number of officers than will be required for war service at war strength. Some of the reserve officers will be transferred and a few of them—very few, apparently—will be sent back to the factory for remolding.

**Accident Makes Officer.**

The accident that made an officer out of a hospital sergeant was the narrative told Friday by a former training camp official. The sergeant was assigned to the training camp hospital. He reported at headquarters, and in the rush was assigned to one of the companies as a candidate.

A month went by and the hospital authorities started a search for the missing sergeant. The records showed that he was a student in one of the companies.

Capt. Woodbury, the camp adjutant, made inquiry of the officers of the sixteenth company and found that the sergeant was one of the best men in that organization. He was making good and had shown that he possessed the material for an able officer. The report of the facts was presented to the department with such force that the recommendations of the camp officials were sustained. The former sergeant completed the course, is now an officer and is said to be making a good one.

**Vaccination of Lytle.**

Vaccination of civilians and the quarantining of a grocery store and barbershop at Lytle, Ga., quickly followed the discovery of one case of smallpox at that place this week. A few civilians who refused to permit vaccination were quarantined within their homes for observation. The town was not quarantined, as was reported at the rumor factory, which works overtime about all army posts. Smallpox has no terrors for the United States army, but it still is difficult to make the civilian employes and their families understand the necessity for vaccination. The quarantines are maintained by the military police and are quite efficient while they last.

**Way Jim Ham Sees It.**

(Denver News.)

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, who is an exceptionally well informed, acute observer of world events, gave a significant interview which appeared in the News at the close of the week regarding the political, economic and sociological trend in this country and abroad and the changes to be wrought by the war. Senator Lewis knows that this little earth will not settle down to its humdrum, as before the war, when peace does come. Significant changes will result when the battlefield has been cleared of its litter. Our isolation will never return; we are part of the great whole. Whatever influences Europe and Asia is bound to affect the United States. The world has packed itself closer on account of the war. And the millions and millions who are taking part in the war will return to civilian life with different ideas and broader views and so much more independence.

In this country Senator Lewis sees a dissolution of the republican party due to "issues, strange and convulsive" arising out of the war and its emergencies. Surely the party must be dissolved or born again, for as it stands today there is not much left of it. But what of the other party? Its spokesman was strangely silent regarding that one for which he could speak with a certain authority.

"The party issues of the past are ended," Senator Lewis added. "Party ideals of the past are dead. A big shift of voters impends. Tariff agitation lies embalmed in the political bosoms that no longer beat to the call of the times." A phrase, we might interpose, that ought itself to be preserved without need of an embalming process.

Socialism—and regarding it the Illinois leader spoke with a loving sympathy—was here. It had come upon us without our knowing it. That which we feared in other days we accepted with relief under the stress of war. Anarchy? Well, what were anarchistic teachings a few years back were being preached in legislative halls. The state is the thing, not the individual.

Those who feared for socialism and its kindred want the war to end on any terms to preserve something of the past. Lord Lansdowne, with his 140,000 acres of good soil, joined with the bolsheviki of Russia for peace, actuated from the same motive—selfishness.

The west of the United States would be a thing apart politically from the east after the war. Toward the Atlantic seaboard a gravitation toward closer alliance with our present European allies would be advocated; out this way we would stand aloof and seek our own salvation. Very likely it may be so.

# MILK PROBLEM COMES TO ISSUE

## Dairymen Say Little—Federal Health Officers Insistent. Abel Has Plans.

Three calls have been issued by Commissioner H. D. Huffaker for the dairymen to meet him and talk over the dairy situation, but each time the commissioner has met with no success. The first time there were about three present and the other two times one or two. It is understood that the dairymen have refused to confer with him.

It is also understood on good authority that the United States public health service has told Commissioner Huffaker that the recent regulations submitted to him by the department must be passed at once, or the authorities will issue a notice that the soldiers will be kept out of Chattanooga. Owing to this fact, every effort is being made to get the dairymen in the Chattanooga district together at a meeting to be held next Saturday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, in the courthouse, so that the dairymen and health officials may come to some agreement.

Commissioner Huffaker realizes the fact that he cannot let a few local dairymen throw all the soldier trade out of the city, and the question that the dairymen will now be up against is to either "come out or go out." The dairymen have stated that they are not making money at present, the way feed and labor has gone up in price, and if regulations such as pasteurization, etc., are going to be enforced they are going to discontinue business. Some of the dairymen who were acquainted with Dr. Price, the milk specialist who made the recent survey, say that the matter could have been settled when Dr. Price was here if the United States health officials had explained their plans at that time. He understood the situation thoroughly and could have no doubt made some agreement with the dairy producers.

W. M. Landess, in referring to the situation as it now stands, states that most of the dairymen do not want pasteurization now, but that in his opinion a plan by which milk must be produced clean for the present is sufficient, and this will in the near future lead up to pasteurization. "For example, have a regular inspector to go to the various dairies once a week," he said, "and make an inspection. This should be done by a man who knows how to produce clean milk, and make them do it. Keep a close tab on them and see that they come up to a certain standard of so much butter fat and sanitary surroundings."

Mr. Landess said that recently he visited two dairies in this vicinity; one was equipped with a pasteurizing plant and the other was not. The former was kept in a most insanitary condition. It was during a real cold spell and a large number of cows were kept in one place, with practically no ventilation. In the other place the cows had plenty of fresh air. The dairy house was so clean that one couldn't tell that milk was handled; there was no dairy odor at all.

**Assign to Districts.**

The plan of doing away with the individual deliveries over the city will be discussed. The Hamilton county food administrator, J. W. Abel, is considering dividing the city up into districts and giving each dairyman a particular territory. For example, the man that comes in through East Chattanooga would take the territory nearest to him; the man that comes over the ridge, that territory, and so on. This will be done in order to conserve time, and in this way reduce the dairyman's expenses. The dairymen who before spent all day delivering about twenty gallons of milk over the city could do it in a short time and return to his work.

In order to do this, all of the dairymen must be required to produce the same standard milk, so people could not complain that they do not want this milk or that milk because it is not pure.

## DOES ANYBODY KNOW ADDRESSES

### Questionnaires Returned Unclaimed May Cause Registrants Lot of Trouble.

Hamilton county board No 2 is anxious to learn correct addresses of a number of their registrants. This list includes those to whom questionnaires have been mailed and which have been returned unclaimed.

Registrants are not excused for failure to receive questionnaires but if they do not take trouble to secure these they will eventually be placed in class one without any further recourse. Here is a list of returned questionnaires:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. A. Anderson. | George McDowell. |
| John H. Bagby. | John Maggard. |
| Robert Bilbray. | Vester Norris. |
| Andrew Billingsley | John Parris. |
| Edward Bowlin. | Pender Pearson. |
| Bunyan Broom. | Jesse Pullin. |
| P. C. Campbell. | Jesse H. Ranson. |
| Dudley Chaney. | John W. Rogers. |
| John A. Cheek. | N. Rogers. |
| Hilary Clark. | Dave Rowe. |
| John Colton. | Robert L. Sales. |
| Barny L. Daniels. | Nathan L. Sawyer. |
| Arthur DeMoss. | Frank Scott. |
| Jim Dillard. | Ed Smith. |
| John M. Dickson. | Murdock Sosebee. |
| Louis Dooley. | Robert E. Spiney. |
| Dave Frazier. | Ed Stallion. |
| Hersch. Hackee, Jr. | John Swoops (col.). |
| Irwin Hall. | Solomon Taylor. |
| James Henderson. | O. W. Tallent. |
| Lonnie Hicks. | Robt. Thompkins. |
| Don. L. Hurlburt | Andrew Tinsley. |
| John H. Jetton. | Thos. A. Tucker. |
| Ben Johnson. | Edward C. Vann. |
| Henry Johnson. | W. J. Vandergriff. |
| L. D. Johnson. | Clint E. Walker. |
| Jeff Jones. | Herbert Watkins. |
| Jerry Jones. | Joe V. West. |
| Barney Kirk. | Wm. F. Wilks. |
| Thomas Latter. | Francis Williams. |
| David L. Lowe. | Will Williams. |
| John D. McCrary. | James M. Wilson. |

# ARGUMENT OF MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL IN IVINS CASE HEARD

## Judge McReynolds Thinks Transcript Misquotes His Charge—Crowe Grilled by Gen. Whitaker—Sergt. Close Denies Charge of Deputy Marshal.

**The motion for a new trial in the Ivins murder case was heard by Judge McReynolds Saturday morning and the case taken under advisement by the court for the reason that he was very much of the belief that the transcript of his charge to the jury, on which the defense based some important grounds for a new trial, was not an exact quotation of the charge he made.**

**"I may have made such a balled-up charge," said Judge McReynolds, "but I don't believe i did, and I will withhold my decision in this case until I can get hold of the stenographer who took my charge and compare this transcript with his notes.**

**Judge McReynolds said that he would investigate Saturday afternoon and would render his decision Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The motion for a new trial was argued by W. H. Cummings and John J. Liveley for the defense, and Gen. Whitaker for the state.**

**CROWE GRILLED.**

**The feature of the argument for the new trial, which took the entire morning, was the gruelling cross-examination of W. T. Crowe, deputy United States marshal for the eastern division of the state, by Gen. Whitaker. Crowe, it will be remembered, made affidavit to the fact that he had overheard a conversation between Sergt. Close and Private Graham in which Close was attempting to get Graham to swear a lie in the Ivins case, saying that he (Graham) should not mind telling a lie as he (Crowe) was going to swear several lies. Gen. Whitaker objected to the affidavit being introduced, saying that he wanted Crowe in court so that he could examine him, and when the defense was notified they immediately got into communication with Crowe, and as a result he was in court and testified to the facts set out in his affidavit. However, when Gen. Whitaker cross-examined Crowe he could make no explanation as to why he had not told Burkett Ivins, his fellow officer and friend, and who was also in the federal building at the time when he claims to have overheard the conversation. The only explanation that could be made by Crowe was that he did not tell it because he did not want to get mixed up in the case. Crowe admitted that he was now under indictment in Monroe county for murder; that he had on a previous occasion been indicted and tried for felonious assault, and that on another occasion he had been arrested for assault and battery and fined. He said that he was now charged with murdering a man named Cline at Tellico Plains, but stated that he had Cline under arrest and was forced to shoot him in self-defense.**

**DIDN'T TELL.**

Crowe stated that his home was at Tellico Plains, Monroe county, and before being made a deputy United States marshal he had worked in a lumber camp and later ran a livery stable at Tellico Plains. He said that he and Burkett Ivins had not been on the very friendliest of terms on account of them both being applicants for the position of deputy United States marshal. Later he stated that he and Burkett Ivins, brother of defendant, had for the past year been making raids together throughout Monroe and Sevier counties. He further stated that the first time he saw the affidavit that he signed was at Knoxville and it was handed to him by Burkett Ivins. Later he state that before that, though after the trial, he had told Burkett Ivins of the conversation he heard at the federal building and that Ivins had with a pencil and paper taken down some notes, from which he thought the affidavit was drawn.

He said that he did not know Close and Graham until after he heard the conversation between them and then he asked somebody, whom he could not tell who it was, who they were, and was informed they were the soldiers who were witnesses in the Ivins case. Later, he said, he repeated the conversation he overheard to some one and that some one told Burkett Ivins about it, and Ivins came and asked him about it. He said the conversation took place between Close and Graham on the second floor of the federal building and at the time there was a big crowd in the lobby of the building.

**Lawyers Testify.**

After Crow had testified, O. G. Stone and John J. Lively, the latter one of Ivins' lawyers, were called to the stand to testify as to the difference in Private Graham's testimony in police court and in the criminal court. Mr. Stone was not positive of Graham's testimony in police court and hesitated about saying that Graham testified that he was not in the soft drink stand of George Delk at the time of the killing, but had been gone thirty minutes. Mr. Stone said that the testimony was made at police court, but he would not swear that Graham was the soldier who testified to it. However, Mr. Lively was positive in his testimony of the difference between Graham's testimony in police court and his testimony in the criminal court.

**Soldiers in Denial.**

Sergt. Close was next called to the stand and stated that he had never seen Crowe before in his life, had never had such a conversation with Graham as he had been charged with, and in fact he nor Graham nor he or any other witness in the Ivins case had at any time or any place ever discussed the Ivins murder case. On cross-examination he stated that he did not attempt to get Graham to swear a lie and he never swore a lie himself, and that he was present when the killing took place and saw Ivins and Sergt. Flannigan facing each other, talking, and he then saw Ivins strike Flannigan across the face with his pistol and then order him to throw up his hands, but before he could do so Ivins shot and killed Sergt. Flannigan.

Private Graham said that he did not know Crowe, had never heard of him or seen him and that he never made the statement Crowe charged him with making. He said that he and Sergt. Close had never discussed the Ivins case either at the federal building or elsewhere. He stated that he did testify at the police court that he was out on the sidewalk when the killing took place, but that he had been there but a few minutes instead of thirty minutes, as testified by the two lawyers. He said that neither Sergt. Close nor any other soldier had ever attempted to get him to swear a lie.

**Mark on Flannigan's Face.**

After the soldiers testified, Mr. Anderson, of the Harry E. Chapman company, and the undertaker who embalmed the body, was called to the stand. Mr. Anderson, it was explained by Gen. Whitaker, was out of town at the trial of the case, but he wanted the court to hear what he had to say. Mr. Anderson stated that when he embalmed the body of Sergt. Flannigan there was a mark across his face, lip and nose where he had been struck with some blunt instrument. He said he did not know what the instrument was, but the blow was sufficient to cause a congestion of blood about the mouth and nose. After the testimony of Mr. Anderson, Senator Cummings, for the defense, went into an argument of the grounds for a new trial. He attacked the judge's charge, saying that among other things the judge's charge did not contain proof of the corpus delicti in the case; that in defining the different forms of homicide he did not charge as to the penalty for involuntary manslaughter; that he misquoted Chief Hackett's testimony and that he did not charge the law governing self-defense. Senator Cummings went into the argument at length and quoted various parts of Judge McReynolds' charge. However, Judge McReynolds said that he thought the transcript the counsel was quoting from was not a verbatim copy of the charge he made and that for that reason he would withhold his decision until he could find the court reporter who took his charge, and compare the transcript with his notes.

## SQUIRES "HET UP" OVER ROUND-UP OF NEGROES

Squire Dock Street is red-headed.

He is not by himself in this respect, however, as there are people throughout this great land of the stars and stripes who possess flaming locks—and they are not ashamed of them either.

But the esquire's hair, figuratively speaking, was probably a shade brighter Saturday morning, as he was aroused over a report that he interfered with the work in the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad yards by fining a number of the colored employes late Thursday night.

The esquire wants it known that he did not fine the negroes and, furthermore, that he had no connection whatever with the matter.

Esquire J. M. Dobbs was the justice of the peace who tried the caess of the alleged colored offenders, and he, too, appeared, from his conversation, to be a bit wrathy over the story that touched up Esquire Street's feelings.

The situation, as described by Esquire Dobbs, is that eleven negroes, arrested Thursday by Deputies Allen Parker, Gordon and Hartman, were brought before him on charges of gaming. The magistrate said that some of the accused were employes of the N. C. & St. L. road, and he took the matter up with F. H. Dowler, general agent of the road, who, he explained, asked that the negroes be held until the situation could be looked into. Esquire Dobbs stated that the negroes all plead guilty to the charge against them and he kept them in his office about an hour and a half, awaiting word from Mr. Dowler. He said that after eight of the accused, who he sent to the workhouse, were started to the jail by the officers, he again called Mr. Dowler and informed him that if he (Mr. Dowler) wanted to take care of the offenders they would be detained still longer at the esquire's office. Mr. Dobbs explained that Mr. Dowler told him he did not feel that he wanted to secure the fines in the cases. The squire said that the negroes had in two days' work and their fines were $2 and costs. Three of the accused paid their fines.

## RAILROAD CONGESTION ALREADY LOOSENING

With the cancellation of all priority orders throughout the nation freight congestion began to clear up. Railroad men are of the opinion that these priorities had much to do with the condition, and say that the freight condition would have been better all along had none been issued. Cars are beginning to move out of Chattanooga to points that heretofore could not be reached. One manufacturer tells a story of how a railroad actually called him ad told him that he could load two cars over a certain route that he had been trying to send cars over for months. He said he was hardly able to stand the shock, and that he could not believe the cars were really going out until he saw the engine take them away.

Information bureaus which have recently been organized by railroads are doing much to clear the situation. These bureaus see that all cars are kept moving and that they are loaded and unloaded promptly. Several men from each bureau are stationed in the larger yards and give most of their time to shippers in figuring out routes over which they can send their cars.

No great changes have been made in Chattanooga. Soliciting forces are being put at other work, and departments that are no longer needed are being transferred to those that are short of help. Among the employes there is little or no dissatisfaction, and they are setting themselves to the great task ahead with the belief that they will receive fair treatment from the government in regard to wages and labor controversies. The crews are doing the greatest amount of work they have ever done in the same time, and are striving for the highest state of efficiency.

Changes in the passenger service running into and out of the city are expected to be made soon, but as yet there is no indication as to what they will be. There has been talk that the Pullman service will be discontinued to a great extent where it is not absolutely necessary. Some trains will more than likely be taken from the timetables and the ones left increased in size. No definite instructions have been issued either in regard to the Pullman service or the passenger trains.

# CANDIDATES FOR R. O. T. C. ARRIVE

## 500 Future Officers at Oglethorpe by Noon—Many Others Due Saturday Night.

The third training camp at Fort Oglethorpe opened Saturday morning and by the time mess call sounded at noon 500 candidates had reported. Others arrived during the afternoon on every train reaching Chattanooga.

Maj. Gordon R. Catts, the commanding officer, was advised Saturday night that 336 men from Camp Greene would reach Chattanooga by special train at 6 p.m., and Capt. B. D. Edwards, the adjutant, arranged to keep his office open until midnight for the enrollment of the late arrivals. About 1,350 are expected.

All of the men ordered to the training camp from the troops at Chickamauga park reported at the training camp Saturday morning, and were assigned to their companies or batteries.

Noncommissioned officers must remove the chevrons from their overcoat, blouses and O. D. shirt. The two commissioned officers ordered to the camp for instruction will also remove all insignia of rank.

**Dress Regulations Unchanged.**

The dress regulations, under present orders, will be the same as at the previous camp. The men will wear canvas leggings, the red, white and blue hat cord and the regulation uniform of a private soldier. Capt. R. A. Jones, senior instructor, stated Saturday that the men may be permitted to wear collar ornaments, crossguns for the infantry and cross-cannon for the field artillery, though this has not yet been announced, officially.

Many of the official lists of candidates were not received from the southeastern department until Saturday morning and a large force of men was put to work making out the assignment cards and other permanent records.

**Regulars and Civilians Arrive.**

The arrivals from the Forty-third infantry, Camp Pike, are Sergeants Thomas C. Parker, Edward B. Wann, Frank T. Gardner, Fred D. Platt, Henry E. Parrett, Robert W. Hannah, James B. Oliver, Alfred G. Anderson, John McFarland, Robert J. Goodwin, Paul Roberson, Harold R. Boyd, Vernon P. Doughty, David McSweeney, David J. Cox; Corporals Charles G. Billmeyer, Earl J. Rickman, Marvin C. Bradley, Mark B. Groesbeck, Robert B. Ross, Jr., William R. Coutts, Ralph P. Handy, Sherman L. Pobst; Privates Henry A. Stohlman, Ernest R. Elsbury, Clarence A. Marlowe.

Civilians—Thomas B. Snodgrass, who attended the second training camp but did not complete the course by reason of an accidental shooting, has been admitted to the third camp.

Arthur Erickson, of the Army Y. M. C. A. No. 23, has been ordered to the Oglethorpe camp instead of to Leon Springs, Tex.

Other civilians given special authority to attend the camp are Howard P. McFarlane, Tampa, Fla.; Thomas C. Jones, Jr., Howard B. Cobb, Athens, Ga.; Geo. P. Kreider Louis Motter, Jr., James E. Bash Pittsburgh, Pa.; Winthrop Wilcox, Pa.; Gordon B. Reed, Marion, Ala.

Among the regulars from the northwestern department, who arrived Saturday are Sergt.-Maj. Ralph W. Brown, Privates Harry S. Gould, Chester E. Yahn, Joseph A. Thebault, Arthur Crete, Homer W. Porter; Q. M. Sgt. James E. McMurrer, Sergeants H. C. Clauss, W. W. Lennox, William Thacker, Edw. Proun, Jos. Soblosky, R. J. Bohen; Corporals Jos. Levin, J. M. Mangiere, L. C. Young; Sargeants L. R. Paquette, R. A. Roberts, H. A. Palmer, Richard Bassett, W. A. Toth, Lawrence Azbell, Peter Clark, J. T. Middleton, C. E. Lyman, Boston Harbor; Sergeants D. L. Lane, H. A. Thornley, Charles Zonnevylle, Carlisle Hall, E. K. O'Brien; Privates W. F. Stevens, John B. Beck, U. S. army; Sergeants F. M. Waters, C. B. Collis, N. A.; C. J. Crocker, Q. M. C.; Sergeants W. E. Walker, Walter N. Best, L. A. Dart, H. E. Eaton; Corporal F. T. Garland, Privates Frank Norris, James B. Shea, M. T. Allen, from Maine.

## BITS OF BY-PLAY

"He's a really distinguished author, isn't he?"

"I don't think so. They say his books are all best sellers."—Life.

"What is the biggest problem you have faced since the days of your youth?"

"Living them down."—Punch Bowl.

"Are you going to the debate at the club tonight?"

No. A debate is something I never have to leave the house to hear."—Detroit Free Press.

Crawford—It seems to me that the styles are not quite as bad as they were awhile ago.

Crabsham—No, the weather is getting colder.—Judge.

Mistress (to new maid)—I want you to understand that your master is a colonel.

Maid—That'll be outright, mum—I just adores soldiers.—London Opinion.

"After all, Smith, it doesn't really make much difference."

"What's that?"

"Why whether you have only a quarter or only a dollar!"—Richmond Times Dispatch.

"Biggins says he doesn't care for anybody's opinion."

"Which means," commented Miss Cayenne, "that he doesn't care for anybody's opinion, except his own."—Washington Star.

Naval Officer—I say, doesn't poor old Smith look sick?. Awfully nice of you and all that, but why did you chuck him for me?

Flapper—Change of color. I'm sick of khaki.—Passsing Show.

"I don't quite understand this phenomenon."

"Huh?"

"Wife says it was so cold the other night that stuff in the icebox froze."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"As I look into your eyes," he murmured, "I see much happiness in store for us."

"I fear there's nothing to it, Oswald," she replied, not unkindly. "Papa has been looking into your rating."—Kansas City Journal.

## MOTIONS IN CIVIL CASES SET FOR MONDAY

Judge S. D. McReynolds will hear motions in all civil cases pending before him Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The judge stated that he had a lot of little cases that he had not been able to hear on account of being busy with the legal advisory boards, but that Monday morning he would clear the docket of all these cases.