

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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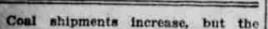
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Coal shipments increase, but the famine seems to keep step with them.

Payments on liberty bonds, like the subscriptions, have gone over the top.

Jones still pays the freight. But he looks to one W. G. McAduo to move the freight.

The Galveston News speak of it as "the president's campaign in Germany and Austria."

"Cook with honey instead of sugar."—Headline. All right, whence shall we obtain the honey?

A patriotic Memphis woman has re-named German measles, calling it "continental" measles.

The cotton crop is smaller than last season's, but is worth considerably more in dollars and cents.

The Atlanta Journal remarks that "international life these days is one message after another."

Plenty of coal in town didn't help the situation much Saturday. It could not be delivered to the users.

Perhaps Senator Hardwick was just trying to even up with the newspapers for the roastings he had received.

The colonel seems unable to perceive that criticism becomes pro-German when it becomes chronic.

Private pension bills are still being passed by congress, one recent batch containing no less than 300.

The Philippines are trying out government ownership of railroads and are apparently finding it profitable.

There are still a few politicians in Alabama who are not able to get their democracy separated from their booze.

The weatherman is trying to reinforce the suggestion of but one bath a week as a soap conservation measure.

An exchange wants to know what we are going to do with the large number of submarines being turned out.

The food administration will undertake to see that the flour stock is equitably distributed in case of shortage.

One can only regret that Capt. Whisler's crazed desperation was not expended upon the minions of the Kaiser.

The death of Senator Brady suggests that the current congress has suffered from an unusual number of fatalities.

Was it significant that Mississippi, the Civil War leader for state's rights, was the first to ratify national prohibition?

We keep hearing of a serious political crisis in Germany that is impending. We wish it would hurry up and materialize.

Charles Edward Russell seems to be overlooking his hand in not furnishing us a daily interpretation of the situation in Russia.

After thinking the matter over, railroad presidents think they would prefer to have government operation terminate with the war.

Chairman Wilcox says it is important that the republicans elect a majority in congress this fall. And perhaps it is—to them.

The senate will now receive a visitation from the suffragists. This is about the toughest proposition the women have yet tackled.

The local street car strike was a rather expensive proposition. And, at that, we've only been furnished with the figures on one side.

Theatrical managers in New York spent \$720,000 to show that "The Century Girl" was a failure. Of course she would be. Too aged.

Notwithstanding our respect for the dead, we cannot escape the conclusion that the late President Madero sinned when he spared Felix Diaz to posterity.

The Knoxville Journal and Tribune thinks that rye bread is very good bread but that very little is being said about it. Because, perhaps, the rye has been used up for other purposes.

Gov. Henderson of Alabama, did not like to see native coal going out of the state while Alabama's froze. And, after thinking of it a bit, he decided to stop it.

NECESSARY FOR MINDS TO MEET.

A permanent peace will be brought about largely through the existence of a frame of mind in all the nations of the world.

This is what the president no doubt thought of when he told Germany that we were fighting to compel that country to accept a status as an equal rather than a master.

If the military party in the enemy countries can show their peoples tangible fruits of conquest, worthy their efforts and sacrifices, in the shape of territory, political and trade advantages then the spirit of mastership will make the Germany of the future insufferable and a menace to the peace of the world, as it has been lately.

Referring only to modern history we have the rise in turn of Spain, France, Austria and Sweden, who have subsequently been reduced in power because of overweening ambitions of their military caste, rulers or leaders.

If Napoleon had contented himself with success in Italy, Austria and Prussia the map of Europe might have been drawn at Tilsit in 1807 instead of Vienna in 1815.

Germany was late among the nations which became absorbed with the militarist spirit. The Teutonic tribes under Hermann had checked the extension of Roman power northward at the battle in the Teutoburger forest, but the medieval Germany was still a loose collection of kingdoms, marks, palatinates and duchies, joined in the most imperfect manner by their own and the Austrian-German governments in the so-called holy Roman empire.

Frederick the Great really laid the foundation of the military system in Prussia. He trained the Pomeranian grenadier and his prowess fired the admiration of the Prussians. But under Frederick-Wilhelm the system fell to pieces and Napoleon enforced his will to the furthest Baltic. In the worthy desire to free his people from the foreign tyrant old Marshal "Vorwaerts" Stein trained his people and Waterloo was the result.

But after 1815 all Europe was sick of war. Czar Alexander even formed a highly idealistic and purported Christian agreement with Austria and Spain to develop civilization along the lines taught by Jesus. But as soon as popular movements were started to weaken autocracy in Europe the "Holy Alliance" was amended by a secret agreement to unite forces to put down any democratic movement for representative government.

Bismarck's whole life was given to the federation of the German states into the present empire. He used both force and persuasion. Saxony and Bavaria alike were jealous of Prussia. After taking Schleswig-Holstein, with Austria's aid in 1864, he fell on Austria in 1866. The war was short and Bismarck laid the foundations for a future alliance with Austria by making a generous peace.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 the German empire was formed and Kaiser Wilhelm I, was crowned at Versailles.

But the effect on the German mind of Von Moltke's victories was almost exactly like those of Napoleon and his marshals, three quarters of a century before on the French. The spirit of militarism and the lust of expansion and conquest transformed the typical German, whom we knew in Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Freytag and other writers into the ruthless military type we now call the "Hun." Much of the "Gemutlichkeit" or friendliness was gone and the "schrechlichkeit" or terror took its place. The evident intention of France to retake its lost provinces and the fear of Russia made the pleas of the military party sound more reasonable.

The theory of mastership, of the super-man, of being the favored of God and like deviations from the principles on which brotherhood or equality are based found lodgment long generally among the German people.

The president is willing to quit when Germany is convinced that it is only an equal and that war doesn't pay and ceases to plan for privilege through force of arms. In his address of Jan. 22, 1917, in setting out the terms of peace, the president emphasized the importance of a result which would not strike the hot iron of humiliation into the flesh of any great people. In his address of April 4, he reiterated this, and at the opening of the congress now in session he emphasized again that the terms must be "generous."

It will be a victory for the allies to pull the Prussian Junker from his high horse, destroy in the minds of the German people any idea that war as a policy can be made to pay—the greatest of all illusions—and induce our enemy to unite with other countries of the world in a policy of disarmament, arbitration, freer trade, economic cooperation rather than competition, together with mutual confidence. It will be a triumph, in fact, to convert all nations to this. The arriving at a common point of view that the interests of humanity come before national interest is necessary. Once do away with the race for armament and we remove the fear and distrust which lead to international hatreds. Make trade as well as travel among the people of all nations without selfish advantage and another cause for grave international differences is removed. With these principles established boundary lines and flags will become of much less importance. What we want everywhere are the protection of life, liberty and property and the pursuit of happiness.

The conclusion of this war in such manner that the whole civilized world shall be convinced that force in the settlement of international differences is just as much an anachronism and out of date as the duel or personal violence between individuals is necessary

so that the world may not fear another great war. The cost of this struggle was not foreseen by any nation. Lloyd-George well says that the world cannot stand the burden of such armaments as would be necessary in the future, unless there is a change of policies.

The highly organized countries can stand the burden of modern war to a degree, but it is at the cost of all productive of permanent wealth. Unorganized countries like Russia break down. In Germany the whole population is on war work. Loans are piled up. There is a fictitious prosperity, but no investments are available except war loans. At the end of the war machinery even will not be available for the manufacturers of peace. Other countries are reduced in real wealth only to a less degree. Such a loss will probably sink into the consciousness of any people and deter from wars of aggression.

The president has set forth correct principles on all these propositions so vital to the world's future. At the outbreak of this war those who had contended for international agreements in the interest of peace were hooted at as visionaries whose theories were utterly impractical. But as the war has gone on more and more of the world's statesmen and thinkers, like Lloyd-George, the president and even the Chancellor Von Bethman Hollweg have stated solemnly that the world could not suffer such a catastrophe again and steps must be taken to prevent it, through the adoption of these very principles.

Mr. Wilson's address is meeting with more favor both in Germany and Russia, as its real meaning sinks in. Vorwaerts, the organ of the social democrats, the most numerous party in Germany, admits that the message "presents a beautiful, alluring program for world peace." But this newspaper adds that it "must be on guard against too ready a confidence."

For its favorable comments, which are joined in by many liberal newspapers in Germany, Vorwaerts is bitterly denounced by the annexationist papers. Of even more favorable significance is the comment of Prince Von Hohenlohe, who says:

"Every unprejudiced leader must admit that President Wilson's new message can become a way toward peace. But for that it will be necessary that the German people disengage itself from the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests."

In Russia there is much difference of opinion, but it grows more trustful of the president. Del Nardga, the leading social revolutionist paper, says that in their "present form" the American conditions may be regarded as the "basis of peace negotiations." The bolshevik papers claim a moral victory.

Moralizing on the apparent fact that much of the opposition to the enfranchisement of women is based on the theory that it never had been done the Atlanta Constitution declares:

"Before this war is over, or before the world becomes readjusted after the war, many of us will awaken to a realization of the fact that there are a whole lot of things that never have been done before that will take their place in the new order."

Which is assuredly true. The old order is passing. We may not know with assurance, where we are going but we are on our way. Many of the landmarks of thought and action and manner of living will be missing when we look for them—after the war. Many new processes of thinking and acting will have come to take the place of the old.

Change is one of nature's inexorable laws. It may sometimes move more slowly, at others speed up rapidly as a result of some great catastrophe, like the present, but the kaleidoscope never ceases its revolution. We can only hope that other impending changes may be as beneficent in their effects upon society as we believe suffrage and prohibition will prove to be.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? The chief objection, however, to the president's attitude is that he should have taken it needlessly in antagonism to a vast body of his fellow citizens who are supporting him very loyally in the war with Germany. His attitude as an individual cannot be dissociated from his attitude as president. The hope is that he may be right; that his action will not "complicate the situation."—Morning paper.

Are we to understand from this that reactionaries who are supporting the liquor traffic and the movement against justice to women and who have been making a great display of patriotism expected the president, because of their activities, to refrain from taking up these questions, and now that he has come out for suffrage by federal amendment he has "complicated the situation" and may not secure their support?

Italians, in the portions of the country, invaded by Germans and Austrians, are being forcibly reminded of the correctness of Gen. Sherman's observation.

Those who complain about the centralization of ownership of government railroad ownership will probably remember that Mr. Bryan's suggestion contemplated state ownership of industrial lines.

The Jackson Sun can only recall two congressmen who have left their seats to join the colors. It is our impression, however, that two or three others have answered the call.

A GRATIFYING RECORD.

An advance summary of the forthcoming annual report of the state department of fire prevention is clipped from the Nashville Tennessean and printed elsewhere on this page. The official report will be issued about a month later.

There are several commendable features which are included in this report. The service has been more nearly perfected, in that the number of inspections shows a large increase. There have been a number of indictments for arson and several convictions. Much of the activity and efficiency manifested by the department is due to the thorough-going work of the present commissioner, Hon. Ed M. Gillenwaters, who was appointed by Gov. Ry. last July.

A very unusual compliment can be paid Mr. Gillenwaters' management of his department, although he was under the handicap of familiarizing himself with the details of the work. This is based on the fact that while the work and efficiency of the department have been greatly increased, the expenses have shown a decrease. Not many state departments can duplicate "his record."

LINCOLN AND PEACE.

Persons whose knowledge of American history is crude frequently write for the eastern papers to the effect that Mr. Lincoln had a similar question as to the propriety of discussing peace in 1864 and '65, as now confronts our president with regard to Germany and its allies and that he refused to consider peace with the south. This is an error.

Mr. Lincoln did not close his mind to a discussion of peace. With Secretary of State Seward and other officials, he embarked on a boat on the Potomac river in the early part of 1865 and at Hampton Roads met a delegation of Confederate officials, headed by Alexander H. Stephens. From the best accounts of this famous conference, the president told the southerners that he would be willing to write at the head of a paper the word, "Union" and they could fix the rest of the terms pretty much as they saw fit.

Unfortunately Vice-President Stephens and his associates were under positive instructions from Jefferson Davis not to treat except on a basis of the independence of the Confederacy.

So the peace conference failed. But it indicated what was in the big heart of Abraham Lincoln at that time.

If the union had then been restored without doubt there would have been a settlement which would have saved the south from much of the misery that ensued. There would have been compensation for the slaves. The states would have entered at once into union with the other states and there would have been no period of reconstruction with all its tyranny and horrors.

And Abraham Lincoln probably would have spared the hand of the assassin, and his broad humanity would have governed, rather than the vindictiveness of Thaddeus Stevens.

It is a noteworthy fact and should warn the countries of the world today, especially Germany, that despite the south's desperate condition and impendency of dissolution the majority of southern leaders thought they could fight on to victory. Even when the surrender of Lee occurred the southern people at first refused to believe it. Such are the influences in time of war on the human mind. The application of reason at such a time is difficult.

Now is the "winter of discontent" for the morning paper, because of the prohibition and suffrage amendments. It even turns to the wall its well-known motto, "Stand by the president."

If we understand the morning paper correctly, most any sort of combination to defeat or avenge prohibition or suffrage is commendable, but a combination to promote either is treasonable.

An exchange does some comfort from the reflection that the snow will retard the boches until Italy has arranged to tender them a warmer reception.

Numerous Fires Investigated in 1917. (Nashville Tennessean and American.) The annual report of the Tennessee department of fire prevention, which will be issued soon, will show that the department has been very active during the year 1917, and especially during the five months' administration of Commissioner Ed M. Gillenwaters, who was appointed to that office July 28, 1917, by Gov. Ry. The department records show that three times more inspections were made in 1917 than in 1916; likewise, many more orders were issued and compliance of same carried out. This work was done by regular deputies as well as men who cannot be employed in this service. "All suspicious fires reported have been investigated, several indictments for arson and incendiary fires are now awaiting trial and several convictions have been secured." Mr. Gillenwaters states.

During the past five months many bulletins have been issued by the department. These were handled by the newspapers, thereby reaching a majority of the people. These bulletins called attention of people to the great danger of fire by reckless handling of matches and the open grate, the cause of many people being burned to death, to say nothing of the fires caused by coal falling out on the floor. Mr. Gillenwaters says that quite a per cent of fires reported to his office would be avoided if all grates were screened, and many children's lives would be spared. Only two placed in corners, gasoline in bottles, accumulated trash, oil stoves, matches left in pockets when carried is not in use, etc., are the cause of other fires.

Mr. Gillenwaters is to be commended for the businesslike manner in which he has handled the affairs of the office, and those most directly interested in the great work of fire prevention are the better for his management of the fire prevention department. While the expenses of the department have been

JUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

I SAY THE CHECKS WERE SENT OUT. NO, I SAY THE CHECKS WERE SENT OUT! I SAY THE CHECKS WERE SENT OUT! I'LL SPELL IT: S-E-N-T-O-U-T! SENT OUT! THE CHECKS WERE SENT OUT. CHECKS—CHECKS—CHECKS! NO, NOT SPECKS—



MAYBE THE PARTY COULD HEAR WHAT YOU SAY IF YOU'D GET YOUR MOUTH CLOSER THAN A FOOT AWAY FROM THIS TRANSMITTER! TRY IT ONCE! NOW TELL HIM!!!



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"I do believe your hair is getting thin," said Mrs. Jarr, as she rose on her toes to give Mr. Jarr his good-bye morning kiss.

"What whiz! Why do women always wait till they kiss a man to hand him some bad news?" asked Mr. Jarr, petulantly.

"I'm not going to bleach my hair," said Mrs. Jarr, as she turned to go. "I'd look nice in my home guard uniform with bleached hair, wouldn't it?" growled Mr. Jarr.

"I didn't say you were going to bleach your hair," said Mrs. Jarr, as she turned to go. "I'd look nice in my home guard uniform with bleached hair, wouldn't it?" growled Mr. Jarr.

"I'm not going to bleach my hair," said Mrs. Jarr, as she turned to go. "I'd look nice in my home guard uniform with bleached hair, wouldn't it?" growled Mr. Jarr.

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women feel the same way about it. They are giving up their sons for this cause, and in making the supreme sacrifice, in giving visible evidence of their devotion to their country, beyond the possibility of description with words, we shall be guilty of the gravest injustice if we ascribe to them motives less patriotic than those we profess.

They are asking for equality with the ballot. We are asking only just consideration in the deliberations of the congress. There is something in this proposition that appeals to the man who wants to be fair.

The members of the congress may not know it, but the rest of the country is fully aware that not one national campaign that has been launched by the government since the beginning of the war would have succeeded without the loyal and patriotic help of the women. Especially has this been true in Memphis.

And, we might remind our friends in the congress, the war is not yet over. The women made the Liberty loan bond campaigns a success. They brought the Y. M. C. A. campaign to a triumphant conclusion. Their Red Cross work is of vital importance, as any a hundred other useful and indispensable endeavors in which they are engaged.

The campaigns we have gone through are but the beginning. We shall have others when success is less assured, and when defeat would be perilous. We cannot triumph without the aid of the women, but we would not intimate that their future loyalty and sacrifice depends in any degree upon the result of their appeal for the ballot, or rather an opportunity for all people to determine if they shall have the right of ballot.

We may count on them in the future as we have in the past, whatever the fate that may befall their aspirations. They are asking no reward for what they have done, no compensation for what they have done. They are asking for that which no one can deny, and which no one ought to want to withhold—justice.

TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writers. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

Dagley "Dee-lighted," Too. Editor The News:

Now that the cause of "right and justice"—equal suffrage—has won, permit me to say that the continuous and consistent work done by The News, for a humanitarian and genuinely democratic cause, touching the fundamental rights of tens of millions of our American people, has been of almost inestimable value. I sincerely regret to learn that so many of our representatives from the south voted against the amendment. It will not increase the belief of the rapidly growing and progressive west that the democratic party is the great progressive party of the nation.

C. A. DAGLEY.

RUSSIA ON VERGE OF UTTER COLLAPSE

(Petrograd dispatch to New York Times.)

The idea that Russia can fight may be abandoned. There are wild schemes in the Smolny institute for recruiting an army of volunteers, but all such schemes are being abandoned. Russia as an organized state has the time being ceased to exist. This is not a country that can either make war or peace. It is the biggest power with which we have to deal. Russia is in a state of almost inconceivable and daily increasing anarchy. There is no socialism. Looked at coldly, apart from all views and persons, it is a rapid disintegration. Russia has gone back into the Middle Ages.

Take the case of Petrograd, which is in a far way from fulfilling the prophecy of the old belyevskian prophet, by Peter: "Petersburg is to be a desert." The food supplies are giving out. All reports from the provinces say no food is being loaded for the capital and unless the situation improves starvation is certain. Already in the factory towns near Moscow there is rioting because of the complete disappearance of bread from the market. Coal is falling, the electric companies are cutting off hours for an increasing number of hours every week. There is danger of the stoppage of trains and it is a question whether overland communication can be kept going. Want of fuel, labor, control and transport difficulties have led to the closing of a number of factories and the army of unemployed is growing daily. The winter is now on at the door and the bitterest winter known here for years.

The large official class is still on strike. Trade is lagging for want of goods and ready money. The closing of the banks is much more serious than was expected; no one can get at his banking account, and there is a general scramble for money tokens of every kind. Yesterday in several banks strong boxes of depositors were opened in the presence of their holders and gold and silver confiscated. All financial problems are completely blocked, and when this state of affairs will end no one knows. The ruble has gone up because people are selling all kinds of valuables now to get rubles for current expenses, while those who have large supplies are hoarding in view of further possible emergencies.

There is little actual violence yet, apart from frequent street robberies and the fact that from time to time soldiers load their rifles and go to shops. The masses are sullen and the purely anarchistic propaganda is making headway among them at the expense of the bolshevik. The anarchists promise to confiscate the Russian New Year's day all property, including factories and houses, in one of the working quarters. But in any case the question is not one of theoretical socialism or anarchism, it is simply a question of what the starving, utterly disillusioned masses will do when driven to the wall by the inexorable facts.

PIONEER LADY OF VALLEY DIES NEAR DUNLAP

(Special to The News.)

Sequatchie, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Phila Deakins died last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. P. Smith, near Dunlap, after a short illness. She was 78 years old, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Sequatchie Valley, having resided in it practically all of a long and useful life. She was married twice, first to James Humble, who was killed in the Civil war, and second to Matthew Deakins, who died several years ago. Mrs. G. P. Smith, of Dunlap, is her only surviving child, another daughter, Mrs. J. J. Lester, having died several years ago. Her interment was made in the Rankin cemetery, near Dunlap, by Revs. J. B. Alexander and A. D. Stewart conducting the exercises. She was a member of the M. E. church, South.