

CHATTAHOOGA NEWS

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Italy seems to be finding the snow an efficient offensive, as well as defensive, ally.

Bible foretells Kaiser's defeat.—Headline. Then, of course, it isn't a German Bible.

Antifragrants in England seem to be making about as little impression as those in this country.

The reform spirit is in the air. The manufacture of ice cream furnishes no exception to the prevailing fact.

Morristown lacks coal, sugar and coal oil.—Headline.—Otherwise, Morristown appears to be all right.

Mr. Daniel Willard has decided that he has one more job that he can attend to. So he has resigned one of them.

The Charlotte Observer has already voted for the return of Jim Ham Lewis—pink whiskers and all—to the senate.

The expenses of the salaries of the \$1 a year men is not burdensome. It seems to be the expense outside their salaries.

Congress has given the navy a clean bill of health, and Josephus Daniels, the country editor, is feeling very well, thank you.

The New York Evening Post estimates that 200 ships in New York harbor are prevented from sailing by lack of coal.

If the packing industry is taken over, we trust that the experiment will be more successful than that with the coal industry.

"We must eat less wheat," remarks an editorial headline. And the task will be easier when we learn that there is no more to be had.

The report that the Hungarian cabinet has resigned on account of lack of support for its military program may or may not be significant.

Germans are said to be acting upon Russian suggestions and are trying, to institute a propaganda within Serbian lines by means of airplanes.

The New York World has apparently made the discovery that the Model License league is about the only democratic institution left in the country.

As another instance of the advance of the public ownership sentiment three bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature authorizing cities to acquire traction lines.

Instead of suspending industry to accumulate coal those New York newspapers would try speeding up production. In which they manifest an almost human intelligence.

President Tener has registered no complaint against the operation of the draft upon his league, but putting Grover Cleveland Alexander in class I will probably promote some rapid-fire thinking.

A batch of \$475,000 in currency failed to reach the Camp Funston army bank last Friday because of a failure to make connection. Verily, there are some compensations for our demoralized train service.

The fuel embargo expressly prohibits the use of fuel in buildings where liquor is sold on the Monday holidays which are set out. This is calculated to put an added strain on the loyalty of the New York World.

Congress has again manifested its curiosity and interest in "Garabed" by passing the bill providing for the test by scientists of that mysterious invention and granting a patent to the inventor in case its success is demonstrated.

Following hard upon the president's declaration in favor of publicity for peace negotiations and international treaties, Senator Borah has offered a resolution providing for the abolition of executive or secret sessions of the senate.

Krook was awakened by a snore yesterday which at first was thought to be an earthquake but which proved to be a domestic blast nearby. The explosion was probably not intended to disturb anybody's slumbers.

Proponents of the plan of turning the clock back an hour fail to realize that after a little while we shall get just a little lazier and the clock will be turned back another hour. We not just make up our minds individually to save that hour by getting up earlier?

THE FUEL ORDER.

The order of Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel director of the United States, closing manufacturing industries for five days beginning tomorrow, and requiring the observance of Mondays as holidays for a period of ten weeks, on which days most factories, wholesale and retail establishments and many other lines of business and occupations will not be permitted to use fuel, came as a surprise, and a most unpleasant one, judging from the protests which are being filed today with the president and in congress.

Great power has been given the fuel director. He has studied the situation and no doubt knows it thoroughly. Probably he has consulted with the president and members of congress before he has taken this drastic step. We are at war and must not expect that our business and other affairs shall go on uninterruptedly as they did before we entered the great struggle. If through this stoppage of industry and trade for a short period the coal shortage may be relieved then it will be worth the cost.

Pessimistic, however, as we have always been at the practicability of applying such rigorous regulations in regard to fuel, prices, etc., in this loosely organized country, we must in frankness express fears as to the benefits that are likely to be derived from the policy being pursued. The effect too certainly will be that other departments of the economic and industrial system will be caused. The coal supply may be restored nearly to normal, but with the cessation of production other shortages no doubt will develop.

In addition, the mental effect is bound to be bad. The people will be disturbed. They don't know what next to expect. Their ability to loan money to the government for the financing of the war will be impaired. Then, too, we cannot help but think of the millions of workmen who are for a short time deprived of their gainful occupations. They may suffer, and all who depend on them for business will be affected. However, there is this encouragement to be found in the situation. The worst will be over at the end of the first five days of industrial suspension. The observation of Mondays as holidays will not seriously impair our business organization, especially in this period of midwinter, when business always is far below normal.

GROW MORE CHICKENS.

Everybody on the farm is getting ready for next season's big crop production. Plans are being made for expediting the work when the busy season opens. Suggestions are being given for increase, conservation and diversity of output. The poultry and egg crops are not omitted from consideration. The January number of Southern Farming offers the following advice to poultry growers: "Stop marketing for meat this winter the young hens and pullets that have potential egg production value next year. Save stock now to insure an adequate supply of layers for next spring."

"Start the hatching season earlier next spring. "Produce infertile eggs after hatching season. "Dispose twice a week of eggs not needed for home use. "Preserve eggs for winter use at home from the surplus of the heavy laying season."

The poultry crop is one of the most important and profitable features of the country's food supply. It is likewise susceptible of considerable expansion in production. There is no more delicious alternative to the use of meats than poultry. But it must be made available if the situation is to be relieved. Most farmers who can conveniently do so will not require a second admonition to cultivate an increased poultry crop for the season of 1918.

Within just a few days after Lord Rhonda had asked the United States to ship ninety million bushels of wheat to the allies along comes Winston Churchill and insists that we must send troops immediately. Spokesmen for our friends ought to get together. Such conflicting requests are confusing. Mr. Churchill's advice during the war has not always been the wisest. He was responsible for the unsuccessful defense of Antwerp and later for the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition. The United States would, as a matter of course, prefer the participation of its men at the front. We do not crave to be the suter of this war. But sentimental considerations ought not to close the mind to reason. If our allies are in need of foodstuffs and their armies need our munitions then manifestly our first consideration must be to keep up the line of supplies. We are building ships fast, but not yet fast enough to supply the allies and also move large armies across the waters and supply them, too.

On all these matters there must be brought about a team work which will not be subject to such differences of opinions as between Churchill and Rhonda. These breaks are disturbing, they bring about confusion and lack of confidence. It was the object of Col. House's counsel to correct these failures to co-ordinate.

"DUAL OWNERSHIP."

Reluctance about accepting the policy of government ownership and operation of railroads has prevented some of us from discussing details of the proposed innovation. While we have recognized that the signs of the times have long been pointing to that ultimate consummation, we had, in our conservatism, hoped that it might be reached through a period of gradual and easy transition. But half the intervening distance has lately been traversed at one bound. The country has assumed control and operation of the railroads, as it were, overnight. It is but one more step to complete ownership, and that is apparently impending. Some thought as to the working out of the various features of the program are now in order. Thinking out details, however, is something many ownership advocates do not bother about. With them "taking over the railroads" is a simple procedure. But there is one notable exception to the prevailing attitude of mild.

When Mr. W. J. Bryan announced his belief some ten or twelve years ago, that government ownership of railroads was coming in this country, little disposition to study the forecast was manifested. Most everybody contented himself with denouncing the scheme as one of Bryan's crazy dreams. The press of the eastern portion of the country had great fun with it. They had always said that Bryan was an impractical visionary, now they knew it. They had caught him with the goods on him, so to speak. But he laughs best who laughs last. Government railroad operation and ownership are not nearly so funny as they once were. Mr. Bryan may now do a little laughing if he wants to. His reputation as a prophet is growing by leaps and bounds. But Mr. Bryan did something more than predict the coming of government ownership. He outlined a rational plan for bringing it about.

Briefly put, Mr. Bryan's plan—which he calls "the dual plan"—contemplates the ownership of trunk lines only by the general government, thus conforming to the constitutional authority of congress to control interstate commerce, at the same time obviating much of the anticipated centralization by providing that lateral and intrastate lines should be owned by the states or by private corporations, as at present, according as public sentiment indicated. Mr. Bryan inclines strongly to the old democratic doctrine of state's rights—the New York World to the contrary notwithstanding—and he thinks that state ownership of short lines of railroad would greatly strengthen the position of the states without detracting from the advantages of government ownership. But the dual plan has other possibilities than preservation of the inviolability of state lines.

A paramount advantage of the plan is its adaptability. It may be entered upon gradually—almost experimentally. One trunk line may be taken over and, after a period of operation, the lessons derived may be applied to the handling of those next to be acquired. The change of ownership could be so arranged, if desired, as to involve no revolution in the finances of the country. If the policy was found to be an unwise one, it could be abandoned before the country was irrevocably committed to it. And the process in the states would be very similar to that in the country at large. If one state wanted to buy up and operate the short lines, and another did not, there would be no constraint either way. And the freedom of operation of branch lines, under either state or private ownership, would not be impeded and handicapped by the coercion of the big systems in respect of terminal facilities and exchange of business.

Under the divided ownership plan, the investment of the general government would be much less, even if all trunk lines were purchased at once, than would be required to finance the taking over of the entire systems. The lateral lines might then be acquired by the states at their leisure. One state might be anxious for the experiment—another might want to wait and see how it worked in a neighbor state. The plan adjusts itself readily to the state of public opinion in the different portions of the country. The private ownership of branch lines would not become untenable since there would be no reason for the starving of one road to feed another by the big trunk lines. The state might even own some of the branch lines within its territory while private corporations owned others, without inconsistency. In short, the Bryan plan comprehends a comparative paradox in that it provides a conservative method for inaugurating a radical departure.

We believe that Mr. Bryan may well stake his reputation for constructive statesmanship on the practicability and the successful working out of his ideas of government ownership of railroads. In it he manifests a comprehensive grasp of the elements of the problem such as is not often met with. It illustrates again the fertility and accuracy of his thinking processes which have so often been vindicated before by the march of events in the country whose citizenship he has adorned. Public ownership is coming. The trend of popular sentiment—much of which is without discrimination, as above noted—is unmistakably in that direction. It is only a question of how and when, and it has remained for Mr. Bryan to suggest a feasible method of procedure—the only one we have seen.

The New York Evening Post says: "Neither the British prime minister nor the American president could have expected Germany to accept the terms now offered without altering them one jot. The principles laid down must be accepted; their application in detail is a matter for adjustment. There are several burning questions, the Balkans,

the German colonies, the Turkish and Austrian provinces seeking autonomy. Alsace-Lorraine—this is one of special danger and doubt for the United States. To all these problems it might be agreed to apply the statesmanlike solution proposed by the British labor party. Its view was that not every vexed territorial and national dispute could be settled outright at the peace conference, and its plan was to create a sort of international commission, with jurisdiction over this class of disagreements, with power to bring about in the end, after a period of years it might be, an amicable settlement. This could certainly be done for the colonies. We think it might be done for Alsace-Lorraine. But first we must know if Germany is willing; to listen to reason, and see what kind of response her rulers will make to the magnificently attired of President Wilson for a peace built on foundations of righteousness."

Getting together first on the big affairs will make it easier to approach other questions later on.

Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson, multimillionaire mine king of Montana, has just returned from Russia and says that we are being fed on a lot of misinformation as to the anarchy existing there or lack of capacity on the part of the bolshevik to carry out their domestic program. He says there is not nearly so much difference as has been represented between the views of Trotsky and Lenin and those of Kerenski whom they displaced. The main change of policy is the substitution of direct for indirect methods. Russia, he thinks, is pointing the way toward a new order of society throughout the world. The colonel cultivated the workmen and earned their point of view. For that reason he says he was invited into the houses of millionaires only once each.

"I sincerely believe that Russia is pointing the way to general peace, just as she is pointing the way to great and sweeping world changes. It is not in Russia alone that the old order is passing. There is a lot of the old order in America, and that is going too. We may just as well open our eyes to it—all of us. The time has come everywhere where affairs must be handled for the benefit of the many—never again for the comparatively few, and what I call legislation by proxy must cease."

Mr. Bryan's "dual" plan of government ownership of railroads could be manipulated so as to afford the states an opportunity of reconstructing their tax and revenue systems which the change would necessarily involve. One of our neighbor states has, for a long time, owned a line of railroad from which it has derived much revenue. One of the big lines entering Chattanooga is owned by a municipality. It might be that the state of Tennessee could develop a scheme of ownership which would compensate for the loss of revenue from the railroad taxes. It would require more constructive ability than has usually been on tap, but maybe the men would arise for the occasion. Who knows?

Joseph H. Choate left an estate appraised at \$4,629,873. This reminds us of the story told on one of the Choates who was associated with a Hebrew lawyer in the conduct of a corporation case. After a successful termination the associate consulted Choate as to the amount that should be charged, and suggested a fairly liberal sum. "Leave it to me," said the famous lawyer. A little later the lawyer received a check for his share, which was several times as much as he had had any idea of charging. "Alas! thou persuaded me to be a Christian," he wrote to Choate.

Congress has created a special committee to consider water power legislation. This committee will probably now take plenty of time to study its new duties. Meantime the industries of the country are closed down from lack of power.

A school is being maintained for the instruction of those affected in the intricacies of the income tax law, but so far as is known, nobody is being taught how to get the income.

Hon. Clyde Shrepshire has been re-elected to head the Nashville baseball league without opposition, but we continue to hear rumors of others who will try to block his path to the governorship of Tennessee.

"The people of Jacksonville are burning gas, wood, coke and slate," according to the Times-Union. And probably trying to supply the full deficiency with hot air.

It may be observed that Dr. Wiley did not say that he is now actually living on thirteen cents a day.

Stefanssen is said to have discovered some new lands which he claims for Canada. It was not stated, however, whether they will be available for increasing the food supply.

Comparison is a useful factor in describing weather conditions, declares the Miami Metropolis. With what?

The reduction of Ban Johnson's salary to \$10,000 may cause him to register another kick against the draft.

State's rights were declared to have perished in the Civil war. But there has hardly been an important piece of legislation since the sword decision in which the time-honored doctrine was

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"What treasure are you secreting now?" asked Mr. Jarr as Mrs. Jarr came from the depths of the closet and then turned the key to its door.

"You never mind," said Mrs. Jarr, evasively. "Carbon?" Mr. Jarr inquired.

"Carbon?" repeated Mrs. Jarr. "What do you mean by carbon?" "I mean coal, sugar or diamonds," Mr. Jarr replied.

"They are all forms of carbon," Mr. Jarr said. "And although of different form they are all of like value these days."

"Well, it isn't carbon in those forms or any other," said Mrs. Jarr with an air of finality. "But I will say this, that I can understand how coal could be so scarce, for one seldom sees coal at any time, but why was sugar so hard to get, when every candy store in the country was making and selling as much candy as I ever did?"

"Ah, my dear, that's one of the great mysteries of the day," said Mr. Jarr. "Another great mystery is where you are secreting in your closet there? Is it food stuffs that may be commandeered while we are led off to jail for hoarding?"

"You mind your own affairs, I tell you!" replied Mrs. Jarr. "Oh, very well, then," remarked Mr. Jarr in an injured tone. "Anyway I was only joking. I really am not interested in what you are secreting, and to be frank with you—"

"Now you are going to say something real mean!" Mrs. Jarr broke in. "When a man says he is going to speak frankly he means he is going to speak cruelly."

"Well, I won't speak at all then, if you think that!" said Mr. Jarr in hurt tones. "And seeing that I am not in your confidence?"

"Am I in your confidence?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "Have I ever been in your confidence? A man can keep his wife and family in the dark as to where he goes and what he does and how he spends his time, but if he sees his wife attending to her affairs well, here Mrs. Jarr gasped as though to choke off a sob.

"Good gracious!" cried Mr. Jarr. "I was only joking. I wasn't really curious—"

not invoked or declared to be at stake. Now it is being made to defend booze and to fight the women. The ancient principle seems to possess more lives than the proverbial coat.

BITS OF SUNSHINE. "Does your husband ever refer to our honeymoon?" "Yes, he often wishes he had the money he spent during it."—Judge.

"Let's go and have a lunch." "I'm not hungry." "Neither am I so I'm taking advantage of it."—Boston Transcript.

"Do you know, I believe that the Count is getting interested in Adele." "What makes you think so?" "Well, yesterday he borrowed five hundred from me."—Life.

Bucks—What is it that has feathers all around and quacks like a duck? Bones—I bite, what is it? Bucks—Why, a duck, you nut.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Oh, said Mrs. Gushly pleased with heavenly. "This cheese is heavenly." "Huh, huh," assented the idiot Jenkins. "Ma! from the milky whey."—Browning's.

"You ought to have more regard for public opinion," commented the idealist. "Haven't I?" exclaimed Mr. Dustin Stax. "Don't I hire a dozen press agents?"—Washington Star.

"Say, John?" "Well?" "Did you feed the furnace?" "You could hardly call it feeding. I did give it a light lunch, so to speak."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Teacher—Now, Tommie, you remember I spoke of the word beside. Give me a sentence with the word beside in it. Tommie—The dog came into the

"You weren't curious?" interrupted Mrs. Jarr. "Oh, no, you were not curious. Talk of Mrs. Bluebeard! If you will notice, it was old Mr. Bluebeard himself who was the most curious. He was so curious to know what his last wife would do that he gave her a key to his closet and told her never to open the closet."

"That's only an outlandish fairy tale," said Mr. Jarr. "No man, at least no married man, ever had the use of any closet in his own home, much less was he ever allowed a key to any closet in his own home."

"Oh, that's still worrying you, is it?" cried Mrs. Jarr. "Well, I'll show you what it was that has so aroused your inquisitiveness."

"I have no inquisitiveness," said Mr. Jarr, and he started to walk proudly away.

But Mrs. Jarr led him back to the closet, unlocked it, took out a bundle that she had secreted under some feminine camouflage. "There! old Mr. Nosey has regarded the package with a smiling yet bored expression, as though he loitered by simply to please his good wife."

Mrs. Jarr broke the string, unwrapped the package and lo, there was a new pair of lady's shoes.

"So you see," she said. "That's all it was, shoes—shoes, high lace boots, footwear! Now are you satisfied?"

"Why, of course, I am satisfied," said Mr. Jarr.

"Well, I am glad of it. Mr. Foot was fairly on the ground; I had to have a new pair of shoes. So don't be surprised when you see me wearing them and ask 'Are those new shoes?'"

As a matter of fact, married ladies have a peculiar habit of purchasing all sorts of articles to wear, hiding them away for various periods, and then when they wear them for the first time, if asked if they are new, will say: "New? Why, I have had this for months and months! A cheap thing picked up at a bargain month or two ago."

Be that as it may, Mr. Jarr looked at the shoes and remarked: "But these are much too big for you."

At another time it might have occurred, but on this occasion Mrs. Jarr only shook her head. "How are my feet, all right? Still big as the new shoes, you know," she added. "I suppose it's because of the trench shoes the soldiers are all wearing."

house to be tied.—Yonkers Statesman. DIDN'T CONSULT THEM. (New York Evening Post.) Woodrow Wilson frequently does cruel things to the press, but for downright malice nothing surpasses his praise of the bolshevik. He wrote it without even consulting the editors of the World or the Times. The former, only the other day, declared that the globe had never seen traitors to humanity like Trotsky and Lenin, who had deliberately sold out the allies. With what consternation must it read in the president's address that the bolshevik were "sincere, in earnest," acting "very wisely, very justly, and in the true spirit of modern democracy!" Their soul is "not subversive;" "they will not yield in principle or right"—this of men whom the Times knows to be in German pay, daily doing the Kaiser's work! Moreover, says the president, they spoke "with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind. But not of the Times, we are sure. It was the president fair warning, for it was just four days ago that it assured him that if he or Lloyd George spoke out "it would have no effect whatever in Germany."

THREE GENERATIONS HENCE. (Miami Metropolis.) The Washington Times says three generations hence there will be quarrels about the proper price for the government to charge for taking you up six miles in the elevator to embark in a machine that will take you to Europe for seventeen dollars and to China for twenty-two. "All out for Peking. Only one stop in Peking!"

BENN MESSENGER SERVICE. Main 961 or Main 964. Prompts and efficient service. 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday, 9 a.m. Sunday we close at 2 p.m.—(Adv.)

TOBACCO SALESMEN TO SELL THRIFT STAMPS

American Tobacco Company Turns Over Entire Force of Traveling Men for Week.

As a plan to promote the sale of war certificates and thrift stamps, Mr. Lawson, one of the head men in the national campaign, conceived the idea of having the salesmen of the American Tobacco Company to assist. He thereupon asked the president for the use of two men for a week. Mr. Hill said he would do better than this, so he has turned over every salesman for the week between Jan. 21 and 23, who will devote his entire time to the campaign.

H. Wright, Jr., city salesman, has charge of the campaign for that week and he is planning to make a record. He says he can sell tobacco and is sure he can sell thrift stamps. Instructions on what has been furnished all salesmen to take part in the campaign and they are now studying these with a view of doing some effective work.

The instructions start out with the assertion: "Our country needs \$2,000,000,000 for war purposes, and here is their proposition."

The plan is then explained, as follows: "A person buys a 25-cent thrift stamp and at the same time gets with it, free, a thrift card. He pastes his 25-cent stamp in block 1 inside his thrift card. After that he continues to buy these 25-cent thrift stamps from time to time as he sees fit from his postoffice or bank and pastes them in his thrift card until his card contains sixteen 25-cent stamps. His thrift card then represents \$4 that he has spent for stamps. He then takes his thrift card containing 16 six-cent stamps to his postoffice or bank and they, in exchange for his thrift card and the additional payment of from 12c to 23c, as explained on the bottom of each thrift card, will give him a \$5 war savings stamp and a war savings certificate. In the war savings certificate which he now has, he pastes in block 1 his first \$5 war savings stamp, and for this stamp the government agrees to pay him \$5 on Jan. 1, 1922."

"The plan is a simple one. The investment, which has the United States government behind it, pays you 4 per cent. The certificate is practically a small lot of bonds of the United States government."

"Come on; be one of the first to go over the top with this proposition, and help feed and clothe the boys who are fighting for us at the front. Twenty-five cents is all that it costs you. Buy one for yourself and one for each of the children at home. Thank you."

"Don't overlook the fact that you can always get your money back from Uncle Sam."

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LUNG-VITA WAS USED

That Did More Good Than Anything She Ever Used.

"I have had a cough for twenty-eight years and had never found anything that did me any good, until I began taking Lung-Vita. I have taken a half of a bottle and it did me more good than anything I have ever taken. The above is what Mrs. T. A. Thompson, who lives at 501 East Twenty-second street, Chattanooga, Tenn., has to say about Lung-Vita. The bad, rainy, sloppy weather of late fall and winter causes colds. Colds are not merely unpleasant but dangerous. They weaken the resisting powers of your body and make you liable to serious diseases. Don't take a chance—get a bottle of Lung-Vita and break the cold as soon as it appears. It will take only three or four doses. Lung-Vita is sold by druggists and dealers.—(Adv.)"

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