

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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A TOLSTOYAN EXPERIMENT.

For the first time in the history of the world, so far as we know, a great nation, numbering many millions of people, throws down its arms and faces the troops of its powerful enemy, telling them to do their worst.

It will be of tremendous importance to mankind as to what is the outcome of this experiment.

What is being done by the Russians at the instigation of Trotsky and his compatriots is almost exactly what one may imagine that Tolstoy would urge if the author of "War and Peace" were in the world today.

He exposed the ineffectiveness of force and urged nonresistance.

There have been few disciples of Christ who followed His words so literally.

In his youth, too, the Russian noble was a soldier. He knew the technique of arms. His descriptions of campaigns and military life were realism of the highest order of literature.

He knew the lives of the poor, too. His writings profoundly influenced Russia and the world.

Despite the militaristic organization of the autocracy and its long history of imperialistic wars under the Romanoff, the Russian peasant continued to adhere to a form of Christianity which always laid stress on the love of neighbor.

Just as soon as the czar was deposed the connection between government and church was broken. The moujik had fought blindly for the "Little Father," believing that he was offering his life for the sake of a Christian principle. The magic link broken, and the Russian not only became a socialist, but he allowed his feeling of brotherhood for his own kind and for the whole world to assert itself.

So we shall have an experiment in Tolstoyan nonresistance.

And what's more, Russia is united in it. All members of the workmen's and soldiers' council, according to the dispatches, received the report of what Trotsky had done with approval. The parties in Russia are as one. Most of the delegates thought that the working people of Germany and Austria would not permit their armies to shed more blood. We shall see. Evidently the crisis is felt in Berlin. There are repeated conferences. Von Kuehlmann is endeavoring to explain that they were going to give the occupied provinces self-expression later. He is hedging and apologizing.

Will the war lords order their troops to advance and to fire on the helpless? Will the German army obey orders? The military staff may bluster, but it will be interesting to see if performance follows.

At any rate the Russian government has enabled the world to look on while the ethics of the Master as preached by Tolstoy, by the Quakers and a few others are being given their first national trial.

If Kitchener were alive he probably would repeat that the war would begin on May 1.

The carpenters' organization seems to be hammering the shipbuilding program in the wrong way.

Wholesale prices have been marked up 75 per cent. That's a strike—a refusal to sell at the lower prices. Probably justified, too.

Union labor in Chattanooga is patriotic and will give further evidence of its loyalty tomorrow. There will be a great parade at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and speaking at 3 o'clock. Every workman in Chattanooga ought to attend and participate.

It is reported that Col. Luke Lea has won added distinction in an examination of officers at San Antonio. Among over one hundred who were tested on technical knowledge in artillery, Col. Lea ranked third. He has acquired all his information on the subject since entering the army. There is no man in the south better equipped mentally than our former senator, and the record he is making in military matters indicates his adaptability.

Hon. T. L. Stewart, of Winchester, in Franklin county, has been nominated by the democrats of the Twelfth judicial division for chancellor, after a protracted convention. The result was brought about in the convention

NO CAUSE FOR SUCH PESSIMISM.

Perhaps we may as well admit that there is no reason for elation, but the pessimistic talk about the war situation is born of fears which are destructive to good results in preparation.

The central powers may and may not attack in the west. Our bet is that they are going to be saving of human life and will choose some easier campaign, if any.

They may attack in Italy, but they are more likely to repeat their campaign of propaganda among the Italians for a separate peace.

But if they do destroy the Italian armies in northern Italy, this fright over a possible invasion of France from the south really is ludicrous. Get hold of a map and study the topography in that quarter. If they can't cross the Vosges, they certainly will be unable to mount the Alps.

The war-lords look upon themselves as winners, but the checks they would like to draw on the bank of victory they are unable to cash, even in Russia.

Austria-Hungary, especially, is somewhat weary of this collision for conquest. They are in a hurry to see wheat barges from Odessa being conveyed up the Danube.

There is a proletariat in Germany, too, as well as in Russia. It helped peel the peace bells the other day. Now comes the talk of a renewed war against those who have laid down their arms, and more bloodshed.

It is true there are a million and a half Teutonic prisoners in Russia. But it will take months to release them, at the best. Many are in Siberian camps.

Those poor men will be in danger of starvation before they get out. The Germans will be afraid to receive them, because many will have become bolshevik in sentiment.

The Kaiser talks boldly of compelling the homage of the world as acknowledged conqueror, but this is for home consumption.

All national spokesmen have to address two antagonistic audiences at the same time.

For a time the Teutons will have more forces than their opponents in the west, but so they did at the Marne and at first Ypres. It takes from two to three to one to make much progress in that kind of fighting. In addition, the allies have more guns, airships and munitions of all kinds.

Heretofore the enemy has followed the line of least resistance. The Kaiser may determine to restore Constantine to the throne of Greece, and if so, it would not be very difficult for him to reduce Saloniki.

He may think that his ally, the successor of Mahomet, must again guard the tomb of Christ at Jerusalem instead of Christian soldiers, and if so, probably he could drive Allenby out. He may turn his attention to the British expedition in Mesopotamia. Any of these might afford him the largess of encouragement which he could dispense to the masses at home who are likely to become impoverished of patience.

But even such victories wouldn't materially change the military situation.

It is more likely, indeed, that he realizes this, and that the fighting on his side is practically at an end. Enemy countries have suffered in proportion even more than France. They will more likely adopt a policy of hold fast, depending on the submarine, to interfere with lines of supply and political conditions in allied countries to induce concessions.

If the Germans resume full relations with Russia the manufacturers and business public of the quadruple alliance will expect to be recouped for the losses of the war in that direction. Thus it is incredible that they are renewing war with the Russians. Perhaps they will intervene in behalf of the Ukraine, but that is for food supplies immediately needed.

Count Czernin is much more in earnest for peace than the spokesmen for his northern neighbors. His coming speech will no doubt be a reply to President Wilson which will mark some progress. This will finally react on Von Hertling and his people, just as our fair position has influenced our own associates so much.

The United States is the savior of the allies. We can indicate the terms of peace for the world and in all probability secure their adoption. Mr. Wilson has in mind a general peace based on fundamentals.

If separate agreements are made, the world will go on arming for future encounters and must face disaster.

Of course, the military party in Germany will not willingly abandon the great offensive which they are urging. They are telling the Kaiser that France can be beaten, the channel ports opposite England occupied, those countries forced to a separate peace which will include British naval disarmament, and that then Germany can strike at the United States through Mexico and with the aid of some South American countries or Japan.

This is the dream of the would-be conqueror.

There will be an awakening from it, because, in the first place, the allies will show, if attacked, that they can hold till we get there in force, and second, sea power is still on our side, and third, the German people may rise in revolution, as did the Russians, if they are pressed much further; at least they are going to assert themselves.

These dreadful calamities we are in fear of may be put in the class of things possible but not probable. Let us not indulge in fancies. It is the rapid mobilization of American resources which is doing most to weaken the influence of the military party in Germany. It is notice to the world that only such a peace as will protect mankind can be thought of.

We have always believed that the peoples of the world could and would make peace, and the time is soon coming when they will talk directly to each other through democratic spokesmen.

at South Pittsburg last night on the 15th ballot. Mr. Stewart is a lawyer of high standing at the bar and the choice speaks well for the democrats of the division. Clem Jones, of Athens, and J. L. Ewell, of Coffee county, were the other candidates, who were locally supported by their friends.

For the first two years of the war it was reported that the British had nets across the British channel, so as to protect the traffic between Dover, Folkestone, and the French ports opposite, Calais, Havre and others. But dependence has been most largely placed on a system of patrol boats. These stretch from one side of the channel to the other. On a clear day you can see the French shore from the cliffs of Dover. The Downs have been comparatively safe all during the war but in the past few days the German raiders have come in during a fog and have sunk several patrol boats and this morning a submarine shelled Dover. No doubt this will bring pressure on the admiralty to station a larger fleet near at hand for the protection of traffic. The route to the continent must be kept open and it is unlikely that a condition will be left to invite raids.

Southern Fever. (Everybody's.) "Some one sick at 'o' house, Miss Carter?" inquired Lila. "Ah seed de dootah' kyar eroun' dar yistidday." "My brother's sick." "S'ho?" "What's he done got de matter of 'em?" "Nobody seems to know what the disease is. He can eat and sleep as well as ever, he stays out all day on the veranda in the sun, and seems as well as any one, but he can't do any work at all." "Law, Miss Carter, dat ain't no disease what yer brother got! Dat's a girl!"

A Natural Suggestion. The pretty girl was eagerly watching the drill at a training camp when a rifle volley crashed out. With a nice, decorous, surprised little scream she shrank back into the arms of the young man standing behind her. "Oh!" she cried, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon." "No need," he replied quickly. "Let's go over there and watch the artillery."

PRESIDENT WILSON DEPENDS ON DIPLOMACY

Lloyd George Now for "Knock-out" Blow—Difference Between Attitudes.

(Washington Post) Judging from the president's address and the comment it has brought forth, the real cause of the present disagreements between the governments of the United States and the government of Great Britain is that President Wilson believes he can successfully appeal to Austria from Germany, and the British statesmen disagree. On still broader lines President Wilson appears to feel that he can use diplomacy as well as military force at the present juncture against the central powers while Lloyd George, the English premier, and Mr. Balfour, believe that for the present diplomacy is out of court, and that all efforts must be centered on the military feature of the war.

The attitude of the British government has been made known through comment of Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, government leader in the house of Lords, and Mr. Balfour on President Wilson's interpretation of Count Czernin's speech.

What Washington Expects. (Washington Correspondent New York World)

The expectation is strong in Washington that the discussion in the house of commons which is to follow Lloyd George's speech will make clear the existence of a real adherence to the president's commitments instead of showing any tendency to swing away from them. The need of this is considered to be all the greater as it is feared that without such action Scheidemann and others of the democratic groups who last month drew a sharp line of demarcation between themselves and the militarists will be driven back into the ranks of the latter because of the fear that the "knock out" policy does not mean the political dismemberment of Germany, but its physical destruction.

That is the very contingency against which President Wilson has been fighting. He wants to do nothing that will further tend to unify the Germans in a belief that they are fighting defensively for their fatherland.

It is feared, too, that the moderation of Czernin's tone, speaking for Austria, may be affected by the uncompromising attitude of yesterday's speech. Austria, in the eyes of the American government, ought to be encouraged and not rebuffed, and it is feared that rebuff is the interpretation most likely to be placed upon the premier's words.

(C. W. Gilbert, in New York Tribune.) Among representatives of the allies—those who will talk on such occasions, and they are not numerous, it is said in the first place, but their view is given for what it is worth—the feeling exists that in the interchange of addresses between this country and the chancellors of the central powers Mr. Wilson's words are being weighed.

If it is possible to judge from the surprise and concern felt in such circles, the president's latest peace move was made in dependence on the allies. Mr. Wilson addressed his remarks to the United States and the United States replied by itself—at least that is the impression that prevailed here with the result that in view of Mr. Wilson's words about "a provisional sketch," doubt now rules, at least in the limited sphere already described, as to what are the real intentions of this country.

It is generally pointed out here today that peace negotiations are now under way, peace negotiations of a new and unusual kind, but the only possible negotiations in a war that has gone on so much a war of peoples that even labor conventions address foreign peoples on war aims. These negotiations may be broken off. Peace negotiations have often been broken off. But at least they will proceed to a reply by Czernin to the president's statement of principles and to a reply by the president to that reply. It is possible to see that far ahead. These two steps will take us till the middle of April.

A Northern View. (New York Evening Post.) "Estill Springs, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Jim McElherron, a negro, who shot and killed two white men here last Friday, was burned at the stake here tonight after a confession had been forced from him by application of red-hot irons."

Had any such item as this come out of Belgium or Armenia we should know what to think of the unspcakable German responsibility. There is a wave of horror would sweep over the country and there would be an extra rush to the enlistment offices. But when Americans thus debate themselves nobody volunteers to do the evil, nobody speaks about it—at least nobody who is white—and we complacently turn to the congenial work of setting up democracy in Germany. "The application of red-hot irons" is now a regular feature of these tortures—this is the second of the kind within a couple of weeks. In the other case, the man's eyeballs were slowly burned out—without even no anesthesia, in the Stone. There is a Canadian soldier going around the country deeply stirring our rural communities with the tale of the crucifixion of three Canadians by German forces. What reception will be given to our black soldiers get if he were to lecture on the fenshensness of burnings in the south?

RECLAMATION OFFICERS NAMED FOR OGLETHORPE

Reclamation orders recently at the quartermaster's department at Camp Forrest directed the appointment of a reclamation officer for the salvage of all worn out property that can be made of service. Second Lieut. T. W. Newman was appointed. All brass, cast iron, old clothes, etc., will be conserved and reused if possible. If of no use, the property will be sold at auction. It will be sold at auction. The tin cans that accumulate in the commissary department will be beaten flat and go to help metal the Camp Forrest roads.

TWO COMMISSIONS ARE GRANTED GREENLEAF MEN

Master hospital sergeants, J. B. Ehrenworth and R. S. McKenzie, of Camp Greenleaf, received commissions as first lieutenants in the sanitary corps. Ehrenworth will report to Ayer, Mass., and McKenzie to Hoboken for duty.

WANTS TANK BROUGHT TO CHATTANOOGA

The Chattanooga chamber of commerce is endeavoring to have the British tank brought to this city during its tour in the southern states.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



CHATTANOOGA MAN DESIGNS NEW INSTRUMENT OF MODERN WARFARE

W. J. Gladish Invents Flying Marine Torpedo Which He Believes Will Prove Effective Against Enemy.

A flying marine torpedo machine has been solved. Machinist W. J. Gladish, 508 Broad street, has the plans and workings of this machine, and has been in communication with officials as to its possibilities.

The machine is an apparatus with strong motor power, able to carry a large amount of explosives, self-guiding, and will go to the spot directed. Mr. Gladish described this machine as constructed of something similar, and operating automatically in following course it should.

"Starting from the ground," he said, "the machine will rise at an angle of 45 degrees to a height of one or two miles, and then go straight to the place of the enemy, say a distance of one to two hundred miles, when the motor is cut off and the machine drops to the ground among the enemy, causing death and destruction over a large area."

"When asked if he thought it would be successful, he said, 'I am most sure it will be.'"

He explained that the mechanism of the machine would be like an alarm clock that you could set to run a distance of one to two hundred miles, when the motor would be shut off, and the machine drop to the ground.

"Of course, you must calculate distance, etc., to accurately drop the torpedo machine at the right spot," he said.

"There are a few public spirited men in Chattanooga," he continued, "who have already expressed their willingness to bring to this city a company for the purpose of making this piece of modern warfare, and making experiments."

The inventor said the war department was investigating the possibilities and had asked for the plans. He said he had corresponded with several of the leading congressmen and representatives, who are at work with the various war committees, and who promised Mr. Gladish a favorable hearing in the near future. The inventor, who has seen service, said he wished to give his time to the manufacturing of something with which to get the Kaiser.

"This machine does not need a pilot. It will go in any direction desired. All you have to do is get the distance, set the compass, and the flying torpedo will go to the spot, it matters not how hard the wind may blow against it."

When asked if the wind was very strong would it not have a tendency to throw the winged torpedo from its route, he said, "No; there are instruments that keep it to a certain angle, longitudinal and latitudinal."

The secretary of the chamber wrote a letter to Maj. L. K. Davis in New York, who has charge of the tank, asking if it would not be possible to bring the tank here.

It is brought to Chattanooga the association will make special arrangements to have the soldiers at the army post see it, and the citizens in the city who especially desire to see it. It will be remembered that Lewis's campaign held here, made an effort to get the tank for the big liberty loan parade, but did not succeed.

COUNTY BOARD NO. 2 CALLS MORE MEN

The following names of persons in class 1, called for physical examination by local county board No. 2 Friday, Feb. 22, in the juvenile court room at the courthouse:

- Luther McCoy, P. K. O'Neal, Albert King, Lawrence McNabb, Clifford Browning, Fred Mead, S. C. M. Walker, W. C. Eastman, F. W. Billmeyer, H. G. Richeson, W. G. Quarles, J. B. Arnold, William Wiley, J. H. Sivilley, George Launglow, Seaborn Rucker, A. H. Cooper, R. H. Perry, L. M. Lowrey, R. E. Collins, Bob Sney, B. F. Groover, John Gester, H. J. Kramer, A. W. Payne, W. J. Jennings, A. W. Klein, Henry Houston, B. N. Nation, Hiram Prather, J. E. Fritchard, Frank Henley, Jeff Jones, Willis Bettis, J. W. Smith, R. R. Ayers, W. L. Spencer, E. G. King, Jehu Jarrett, Clifford Field, A. H. Williams, H. S. Potter, Paul Smiley.

SCHOOL FOR TRAINING OF SECRETARIES CLOSES

The school for the training of secretaries which has been conducted at "Y" No. 28 will close on the 22nd inst. Seventy or eighty "Y" secretaries took the course, which had a very wide scope. The three main divisions of the curriculum were: "War Work Methods" which ran through religious, physical and social work to business administration and advertising; the second topic was "Associated History and Principles," and the third, "The Bible and History of the War."

LECTURE COURSE OF ALTON PARK ANNOUNCED

A lecture course has been arranged by the principal of the Alton Park school, to be given at the school building during the next few weeks. On next Thursday evening, Dr. W. F. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will speak on "The Spectacle Business." Some of the best local talent has been secured for the lectures. It is expected that the lectures will be largely attended.

HOLLAND TO BLAME FOR CONTINUANCE OF WAR?

Dutch Press Engaged in Controversy Over Food Supplies Sent Across Border.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—(Correspondence Associated Press.)—The question whether, and to what extent, Holland is responsible for the continuation of the war by her food supplies to Germany has caused a controversy in the Dutch newspapers. C. J. K. van Aalst, head of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, in his recent open letter to President Wilson, pleaded for the removal of the American government's embargo on the shipment to Holland, one of his arguments being that the continuation of Holland's trade with the central powers, while of vital importance to Holland itself, is of small account so far as aid and comfort to the enemy's enemies is concerned.

An article in the Amsterdam Telegraaf from the entente side—of American origin, it is hinted—replies to Mr. Van Aalst's arguments by showing that, according to official Dutch statistics for 1916, there were exported from Holland to Germany of potatoes, potato flour, butter, eggs, rice, cheese, margarine, sugar, fish, meat, fruits, peas and beans 113,385 tons, sufficient to feed 1,500,000 soldiers for a year.

The same authority calculates that in 1916 Holland imported from overseas 918,251 tons of cereals, flour, cocoa, rice and dried fruits, and based on the conclusion that Holland exported more than twice the quantity she needed for the sustenance of her own population—hence the restrictions placed upon these imports by the United States government.

Now comes Prof. J. A. van Hamel, a Dutch writer of note, who, in support of Mr. Van Aalst's contentions, puts the case this way:

Assuming that the entente authority's figures regarding the exported food values are correct, how far would a year's Dutch exports go to feed the 120,000,000 inhabitants of Germany and Austria-Hungary? That, he says, is the way the question ought to be looked at, and the answer is three and one-half days. But the figures, he claims, are not correct. Prof. Van Hamel produces a detailed schedule, also based on official statistics, showing that the aggregate exports of the articles named amounted not to 918,355 tons, but to 500,056 tons, or, roughly, 30 per cent. less than was alleged.

His conclusion, therefore, is that a whole year's exports from Holland to Germany are just sufficient to keep alive the joint population of Germany and Austria-Hungary for three and one-half days. The question, or, two days, ten hours and forty-eight minutes.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWISH WELFARE WORK OPENED

Gilbert Harris is the latest addition to the Jewish board of welfare work, which is controlled by Rabbi Julian H. Miller, of Chattanooga.

Mr. Harris' headquarters will be at Civic Center, and he will take charge of the Jewish welfare work in "Y" Nos. 29, 25, 30, 27 and 28.

Rabbi Miller will still be in charge of the welfare work in "Y" Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Jewish welfare workers wear a uniform very much like the "Y" uniforms, but they are men especially trained in the Jewish faith. A large number of Jews are stationed in Camps Forrest and Greenleaf.

These welfare workers are to the Jews what the Knights of Columbus are to the Catholic soldiery.

None Was Guilty.

The collections had fallen off badly at the colored church and the pastor made a short address before the box was passed.

"Ah don't want any man to give more dan his share, breddren," he said gently, "but we must all give accordin' to what we rightly hab. Ah gib rightly hab, but we don't want no more dan we can handle."

Squire Jones told me dat he done miss some chickens dis week. Now, ef any ob our breddren had fallen by de wayside in connection wid de chickens, let him stay his hand from dat box.

"Deacon Smith, please pass de box, an' Ah'll watch de signs an' see ef dere's any one in dis congregation dat needs me ter wrestle in prayer for him."

The effect of this brief discourse was instantaneous and remarkable. Throughout the congregation loud whispers of "Let me see a quah," "Let me see half a dollar," "Gib me a nickel, 'less little child give me a Com-mandment with only four words in it?"

The Rev. Sam Small Smith surveyed the coins with a satisfied smile as he remarked:

"Ah done told Squire Jones dat none ob my lambs was guilty of sech diabolical eccentricity."

Just Four Words.

In a big elementary school a teacher had given a lesson in an infants' class on the Ten Commandments. In order to test their memories, she asked:

"Can any little child give me a Com-mandment with only four words in it?"

A hand was raised immediately. "Yes, may answer, John," said the teacher.

"Keep off the grass," was the reply. Roller skating tonight and every night, Warner park.—(Adv.)

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