

FRANK MILLER, JR., ON STAND AGAINST BUSH

Declares He Failed to Get Protection From Sheriff During Textile Strike.

USTER TRIAL PROCEEDS

Mill Owners Wanted Special Force of Deputies.

Young Miller Objected to Being Called "Too Hot-Headed a Youth" for Commission.

The proceedings which were begun on Monday seeking to oust Sheriff Nick P. Bush from office were taken up again Tuesday morning in the chancery court. Frank Miller, Jr., manager of the United Hosiery mills, was first to testify. The testimony of Mr. Miller, which consumed the entire morning and part of the afternoon, was a thorough rehearsal and recital of the strike last summer among the textile workers at the mill. Mr. Miller stated that he repeatedly called on Sheriff Bush for help and that, while at times the assistance was promised, it was never forthcoming. The only protection he ever received, he testified, was when the governor of the state sent aid in the person of the state rangers, headed by Maj. Perry Fyffe. The witness stated further that the only other assistance he received was through Chancellor Garvin's court in the form of an injunction restraining the striking men from further interfering or coercing his employees. Mr. Miller stated that on one occasion he asked the sheriff to send some of his deputies to the mill, where crowds were congregating and attempting to interfere with his help, and the sheriff told him that he did not have any men and that if he had the men he would not want to get mixed up in the labor troubles. Mr. Miller said that he told the sheriff he did not see anything wrong in officers assisting in the cause of the protection of life and property. Mr. Miller said the sheriff then told him that he (Miller) was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and knew nothing of labor troubles. The witness stated that several serious affairs occurred in the strike which were narrowly averted. He said that he himself, while on the way to his mill, was stopped by a striker with a heavy piece of iron, who was waving it in a threatening manner, and that two of the men he was taking to the mill jumped out of the car and ran. He said the man with the piece of iron did no further harm.

The shooting of Lloyd Phillips by Wiley Haney was gone over. This occurred at the hosiery mill gates, and Haney is now under a one to five years sentence for the assault. Mr. Miller testified that finally, when he did get Sheriff Bush to deputize two officers, he gave them instructions not to go outside the gate.

Wanted Special Officers. The witness said that when the trouble first occurred he went to the sheriff and asked help, and the sheriff stated that he would be glad to assist him in every way possible. He also said that he did not have the officers to spare, but that if Mr. Miller would furnish the men he would deputize them. Mr. Miller stated he then got to the jail to have them commissioned and the sheriff only deputized one of them—Joe Chambers, a former policeman. The sheriff, it was stated by Mr. Miller, said the other four men were not qualified to be deputies. In speaking of giving Mr. Miller a commission, it is charged the sheriff said that he was "too hot-headed a youth" to have a commission. Mr. Miller declared the superintendent of his plant frequently communicated with Sheriff Bush in an effort to get aid at the mill, but to no avail, and the only time he saw the sheriff was when he came out to serve the injunction asked for by

MEDICAL EXPERTS AT CAMP GREENLEAF



Sunday and Monday's activities at the medical training camp at Chickamauga brought America's leading physicians here. Upper group (standing) left to right are: Maj. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., one of the famous Mayo brothers and president of the American Medical Association; Gen. J. B. Erwin, commander of Camp Forrest and Surgeon-General William A. Gorgas, U. S. A. Lower left: Lieut.-Col. Victor C. Vaughn; right: Maj. Franklin Martin, chairman president's advisory commission and also chairman medical section council of national defense.

Surgeon-General William A. Gorgas, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Victor C. Vaughn, chairman of the committee on legislation; Dr. Edward P. Davis, of Philadelphia; Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins university, and Dr. John D. McLean, together with a number of the other distinguished medical officers, spent the greater part of Tuesday morning and afternoon at Camp Forrest. An automobile tour of inspection was made over the entire camp, taking in Camp Warden McLean training camp, the German prison barracks, Fort Oglethorpe, and the different infantry headquarters.

In speaking of the prospects in sight for Camp Forrest, Gen. Gorgas stated that he is very much pleased with the military organization here and that he believes there are great things in store for the development of the camp. When asked what he thought of Gen. J. B. Erwin's suggestion to make a detention camp out of Camp Warden McLean, in order to reduce the sickness among the men, the general stated that he thought this plan was a fine idea and that it would probably be carried out. The plan has been outlined by Gen. Erwin to convert the old training camp into a detention barracks for the drafted men when they first come to camp. If this idea is carried out by the war department, it will be the first barracks of this kind that has been established in any of the cantonments in the United States. The training camp at McLean will be over within the next thirty days, and if the department inaugurates this plan it will all probability at the end of this camp.

On all occasions the high medical officials of America who have been the guests of Chattanooga have made favorable comments concerning the city and the hospitality of the people. The visitors were met at the Hotel Patten Tuesday morning by members of the entertainment committee and were taken to the camp. The trans-

portation of the doctors and other visitors has been in charge of a committee appointed from the Chattanooga Automobile club, composed of Fred Gantrell, chairman; W. J. Weatherford, Emmett S. Newton, W. R. Long, Baxter Bender, Mark K. Wilson and John Lovell.

Ex-Mayor T. C. Thompson, who has acted as general chairman for the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests, has been assisted throughout the time by a large number of Chattanooga political and business men. Back to Washington. Gen. Gorgas will leave Wednesday morning with members of his staff for Washington. The other famous specialists will leave late this afternoon and tonight for their respective homes. Dr. Franklin Martin, who is at the head of the president's advisory commission, which is composed of seven men, who are leaders in their particular line of work, represents the medical profession of the entire United States, and is also head of the medical division of the Council of National Defense. The advisory commission acts with the secretaries of the states. Dr. Martin has under him a general medical board, which meets monthly in Washington. However, this month it met at Camp Greenleaf on March 10, the day preceding the dedication of the handsome new auditorium. This is the first time since the organization of Dr. Martin's advisory committee that it has met outside of Washington. Those members of the board who were here are: Dr. Franklin Martin, who has the rank of major, which is the highest rank bestowed upon men in the reserve corps, Dr. Edward Martin, Maj. Stuart Maguire, Maj. Charles H. Mayo, Maj. William B. Haggard, Lieut.-Col. William Welch, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Victor C. Vaughn, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Commander Hubert Royster, U. S. N.; Maj.

John D. McLean and Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, who is also a member of this board and ranks as major-general of the Council of National Defense, therefore having two titles. Profession Responds Well. Up to date 25,000 medical men have offered their services to the United States since the war. Of these 21,000 have been recommended for commissions, and 17,000 have accepted their commissions and are now available for service. Of that number 14,000 are already on active duty.

All Doctors Can Help. The plan to enlist all doctors who cannot go to war was thoroughly mapped out at the meeting of the advisory board held here Sunday. Dr. Martin said that upon his return to Washington a badge which would have on it the letters "V. M. S. C." (volunteer medical service corps) would be printed and will be sent to every doctor in America who cares to enlist in this service. Such doctors as those who are over age, physically disabled, or those who have dependents, and the women doctors, will be accepted into this service. These men and women will be properly classified, as explained by Dr. Martin, and will be kept on record according to their training and fitness for work. They will be used for civic and military needs, not already provided for, and will give their services at the request of the surgeon-general of the army and navy for the public health service, Red Cross and other organizations duly authorized.

The secretary of war has already authorized and directed the Council of National Defense to prepare a proper insignia for the members of this organization to wear, and the service will be organized at once, according to Dr. Martin, and also stated that the insignia will be on hand within the next month, and the doctors will be called upon to enlist in the service. chancery court before Chancellor W. B. Garvin, adjured several hours Monday. It was late in the afternoon when W. B. Miller, for the state, turned the witness over to T. Pope Shepherd, counsel for the defense, and the witness was put through a rigid cross-examination. In answer to the question of whether he was not a "spotter" or an "underground" man for the street car company, the witness made an emphatic denial, but stated that he was employed by the street car company to "run down evidence." He stated that on one occasion he reported to Sheriff Bush that cars were being rocked at "Hay Press" curve in East Chattanooga and that the sheriff told him it was all right if they were. "Why are you so interested in prosecuting the sheriff?" asked Mr. Shepherd.

"Because I came to Chattanooga with the intention of buying property here and living here, but I don't want to live in a town where there is no law or the laws are not enforced." The witness stated he formerly was a member of the Times staff, and in answer to Mr. Shepherd's questions admitted that he had at late held a number of positions in a remarkably short while. Too Hot-Headed. J. L. Chivington, city editor of the Times, was the next witness called and it was proved by him that the sheriff locked out the Times from the building at the time of the strike troubles. The circulation of the Times in the city and suburbs was approximately 15,000. R. L. Bothwell, superintendent of the Chattanooga Knitting mills, was then called and he stated at the instance of Garnet Andrews the sheriff came to their plant and consulted with them regarding the textile strike. He said the sheriff refused him a commission as special deputy sheriff, giving as his reasons he was "too hot-headed." He said the sheriff sent two of his deputies to the premises and kept them there for six weeks at the company's expense.

Mrs. Emma Sims was the next witness called through her Mr. Miller attempted to show that at times large

EXAMINING BOARD PHYSICIANS AT GREENLEAF TO HAVE WIDE POWER

Gen. Gorgas Announces Important Development—Doctors Passing Test There Will Be Admitted to Practice in All States and Allied Countries—Conference Will Arrange Details.

Surgeon-General W. A. Gorgas is to establish at Camp Greenleaf regular examinations by the national board of medical examiners. Licentiate of this board will be admitted to practice without further test in twenty-eight states and probably in all America, Canada, England and France by conclusion of war. American doctors must have the medical test distinguished speakers. France has had no young doctors graduating since 1914. Already she is relying on free American military clinics. At 11 o'clock Tuesday morning Surgeon-General Gorgas, his staff and the distinguished medical visitors who came to dedicate Greenleaf's new auditorium explained to the M. O. T. C. officers the rare opportunity they as students would obtain by taking the national medical examination at Camp Greenleaf.

"Ever since the organization of the national medical board," said Maj. H. D. Arnold, one of the speakers, "efforts have been made to select a centrally located spot for holding national medical examinations. We have tried Washington, Chicago and New York, but we have never reached widely beyond local practitioners. "When it became clear that the best of the medical world of America would be concentrated at Camp Greenleaf, Gen. Gorgas decided that here was the natural place to hold these examinations. "Ever since the speeches made before the medical students Tuesday morning, Maj. H. D. Arnold, of the medical reserve corps, explained the desirability of a national board. It would simplify the medical situation in the United States. As this now stands, a doctor who has license to practice in one state may be excluded from others. Already fifteen states have agreed to honor certificates of the national board of medical examiners and another fifteen would honor same as soon as legislative action could be secured.

Maj. Arnold said the reason the government could not control the matter was because sanitation and medicine belonged to the police power of the different states, and this power would have to be surrendered to the federal government voluntarily. The proposed examination will have to be severe, explained the major, in order that it may be as high as any of the states in question.

Expects Federal Control. When Maj. Victor C. Vaughn, dean of medicine of Ann Arbor, was introduced, he prophesied complete federal control of sanitation and hygiene throughout the states. "It is impossible," declared Maj. Vaughn, "for the government to care for the health of a 200,000,000 soldier population and not exert control over the 27,000,000 civilians. As it now stands, our draft system is a dragnet that brings into our camps all the diseases of the civilian population." In speaking of the great opportunity which would be offered American doctors after the war, Maj. Vaughn stated that there would be a great demand for the civilian population of France, the civilian population of French colonies since 1914," he said. "Right today, in certain provinces of France, the civilian population depends upon free American military clinics. America is preserving the medical profession from bankruptcy. We invite you to take the proposed examinations offered by the national board. The degree of licentiate of that board will secure recognition all over the world. Arrangements are made to reciprocate with England and France the granting of medical licenses to practice by examination of their respective national boards. "The examinations will be recognized by the army, navy, public health service and the American states and the foreign service. It will admit successful candidates to the widest practice ever known."

crowds gathered about the knitting mills and people's lives were threatened and the sheriff furnished them with no help or relief.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN START NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

Will Impress Upon People Their Patriotic Duty to Fill Income Tax Returns.

(Special to The News.) Washington, D. C., March 11.—Twenty-five thousand four-minute men started Monday on a nation-wide campaign to impress upon the American public their patriotic duty promptly to file their income tax returns and pay their taxes. The period for filing ends April 1. Taxpayers have seventeen days, not counting Sundays, in which to comply with this provision of the law. The penalty for failure is a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount due.

The four-minute men will appear in theaters, moving picture houses and at public gatherings. Special meetings will be held by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Rotary clubs, luncheon clubs and business organizations to hear the addresses. In every address the four-minute men will lay stress upon that provision of the law which requires a return from every unmarried person whose net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more and from every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more.

The normal rate of tax under the war revenue act of 1917 is 2 per cent on the net income of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000 and on the net income of married persons in excess of \$2,000. Under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, which remains in force, the normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on the net income of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000 and on the net income of married persons in excess of \$4,000.

Incomes under the 1917 act are subject to a surtax which ranges from 1 per cent on incomes between \$2,000 and \$7,500 to 50 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000. The surtax under the 1916 act ranges from 1 per cent on incomes between \$2,000 and \$4,000 to 13 per cent on incomes in excess of \$20,000. The multi-millionaire is assessed 67 per cent on his income in excess of \$2,000,000, while the man with a \$2,500 income pays 2 per cent on his income in excess of \$2,000.

The unmarried man and woman earning \$1,000 a year is by no means "poor"—with rare exceptions he or she has something laid by in a bond, real estate or a few dollars in a savings bank. An income of \$1,000 is considerably above the average. And what is a \$1 tax to a married man earning \$2,500? Surely we, as Americans, will pay that much cheerfully."

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES MAY BE CONSOLIDATED

Rumor Afloat That This Is Being Considered by Director-General McAdoo.

There are rumors floating around and much discussed among railroad clerks and ticket agents that ticket offices of all railroads in the United States will be consolidated the minute Director-General McAdoo, of the railroads, decides the consolidation of Washington offices has resulted in better service at reduced cost to the government.

When ticket offices of the roads were ordered consolidated in Washington, it was the intention of the railroad administration to pattern other offices on that one, provided it was operated successfully. In Washington the officials could keep in touch with the clerks and other men in charge of the office, and could more easily determine the benefits to the big railroad systems of the country. Now comes the report that Atlanta will be the next city to have the "consolidated plan." Success in Atlanta will mean the consolidation of offices in other southern cities.

LEMONS WHITEN THE COMPLEXION

Any woman can make up this creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth, so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach a darkened skin and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.—(Adv.)

HAS A CURE FOR PELLAGRA

Parrie Nicholas, Laurel, Miss., writes: "Seems to me if I had not obtained your remedy when I did I would not have lived much longer. I had you discovered this wonderful remedy that will cure Pellagra. When I began taking Baughn's Pellagra Remedy my weight was 60-odd pounds; now it is 90-odd. I would like to have this published and sent to sufferers of Pellagra." This is published at his request. If you suffer from Pellagra or know of any one who suffers from Pellagra, it is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn, who has fought and conquered the dreaded malady right in the Pellagra Belt of Alabama. The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea; either diarrhea or constipation. There is hope. If you have Pellagra you can be cured by Baughn's Pellagra Remedy. Get big free book on Pellagra. Address American Compound Co., Box 2025, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—(Adv.)

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND CONTROL

Leading Express Companies Probably Next to Be Taken Over by State.

Washington, March 12.—Government control probably will be extended shortly to the leading express companies, it was officially intimated today at the railroad administration. The companies that would be affected are the Adams, American, Wells, Fargo, Southern, the Great Northern, Northern, Canadian, and Western.

JACKSON, TENN., MAN AS DIRECTOR MOBILE ROAD

Mobile, Ala., March 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroad last night the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: John W. Platten, Charles K. Beckman, Wm. H. Cloverdale, Jos. S. Dale, C. H. Murphy, New York; W. E. Owen, J. C. Rich, Mobile; A. H. S. Post, T. Nelson Strother, Baltimore; I. B. Tigrett, Jackson, Tenn., and Frederick W. Scott, Richmond, Va.

GERMAN WAR DEBT OVER HUNDRED BILLION MARKS

New War Loan of 15,000,000,000 Marks to be Issued Soon. London, March 12.—A new German war loan of 15,000,000,000 marks will be issued soon, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. The German war debt now amounts to 109,000,000,000 marks.

WHY SOCIETY WOMEN WASH THEIR OWN HAIR

They do, not because it is a fad, but because they wish to obtain the greatest possible hair beauty and be sure they are not using anything harmful. They have found that in washing the hair it is never wise to use a makeshift, but is always advisable to use a preparation made for shampooing only. Many of our friends say they get the best results from a simple, home-made Canthrox mixture. You can use this at a cost of about 3 cents a shampoo by getting some Canthrox from your druggist and dissolving a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes enough shampoo liquid to apply to all the hair instead of just the top of the head, as with most preparations. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear in the rinsing water. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its luster and softness will also delight you.—(Adv.)

EDMONDSON School of Business

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOLS. C. W. EDMONDSON, LL.B.M.A., Acc't., 8th Floor Volunteer State Life Bldg.

"IT SURE DOES THE WORK" Changeable weather and wet feet make March a dangerous month for coughs, cold, croup and whooping cough. Be prepared to get prompt relief. Don't let a cold run into serious sickness. Mrs. W. H. Thornton, 3223 J. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark., writes: "My little boy had a severe attack" of croup and I honestly believe he would have died if it had not been for Foley's Honey and Tar. Two doses relieved him. I would not be without it at any price." Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Adv.)

Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce

Activities and Directory. We are engaged in all kinds of community development, but war conditions emphasize importance of the following:

- At 813 Broad Street. Rooming accommodations for army officers' families. Investigation of complaints about overcharging military people. Employment for wives of enlisted men. HEADQUARTERS—War Camp Community Service (handle claims of soldiers' dependent relatives)—Home Garden Movement—Chattanooga District Fair—Food Conservation Demonstrations—Boy Scout Executive.

At 31 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. INDUSTRIAL BUREAU—"To get new factories and help those we have." HAL F. WILTSE, Secretary. R. C. JONES, President.

STOP A MOMENT! LISTEN TO THIS. Cincinnati man tells how to lift off any corn without hurting one bit.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called frezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers. It is a sticky substance which dries the moment it is applied and is said to simply shrivel the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of frezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus. You are further warned that cutting a corn is a suicidal habit.—(Adv.)

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank Chattanooga, Tenn. At the Close of Business March 4, 1918. RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts \$1,674,891.07 Stocks and Bonds 446,187.85 Overdrafts 2,976.63 Bank Buildings, including Rossville Branch 82,500.00 Other Real Estate 24,684.49 Furniture and Fixtures 15,500.00 Cash in Vault and due from banks 351,311.51 Total Resources \$2,607,911.46 LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$ 250,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits (net) 177,948.26 Deposits 2,179,963.20 Total Liabilities \$2,607,911.46 Increase in Deposits Over Corresponding Call March 5, 1917 \$ 455,373.95

the United Hosiery mills, which he read a direct answer at Mr. Shepherd was forced to call on the chancellor in an effort to have the question answered. The chancellor then plainly told the witness in what manner he should answer the question. The question which was asked by Mr. Shepherd was if Mr. Miller did not have some of his men join the union that was being formed among textile workers in an effort to have the secrets his employer found out by the mill owners. Mr. Miller stated that he did have some of his men join the union and that they did inform him of the operations but he did not tell them to join for that purpose. He stated that when the union was first being formed he did not want his men to join it from what he had heard of it and from what speeches he had heard had been made by its organizers and I. W. W.'s brought in.

He said some of the speeches were anarchistic and smacked loudly of the doings of the I. W. W.'s. He said his mill employed about 750 and that it was about the first of May when an organizer began his work among the textile employees. Further, Mr. Miller said, he did instruct his men not to join the union but denied that he fired them for joining as he stated that they would quit his employ and then join because they knew he was opposed to it. In answer to the question asked him if the trouble at the mill was not a "lockout" instead of a strike, Mr. Miller replied that some called it a lockout but it was in fact a strike among his employees. He said the officers the sheriff furnished here were Deputies Joe Chambers and J. W. Chadwick, but they were instructed not to go outside the gate where the trouble was occurring by reason of a crowd gathering at the gate three times a day.

Court adjourned for lunch at the noon hour until 1 o'clock, at which time Mr. Miller was called back to the stand. His cross-examination consumed a large part of the afternoon session. John Ott Testifies. The examination and cross-examination of John M. Ott in the Bush ouster proceedings, which is being heard in