

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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May be those Hun gunners thought Baker was still sojourning in Paris.

The fact that Spain has succeeded in reconstructing her cabinet takes one more worry off our mind.

Coming back across the equator, Old Sol is now giving us more time in the sun, if no bigger place.

Alabama claims and is entitled to the credit of keeping full her pro rata of the regular army.

Two Catholic priests executed in Brussels is the Kaiser's reply to the pope's plea for peace.

Sweden is experiencing considerable rocking of the boat, but is still heroically trying to sit steady.

The Louisville Post thinks there are some folks too partisan to be happy. Have got it bad, so to speak.

News that Admiral Knight has acquired 650,000 tons more of shipping in the Pacific, is welcome intelligence.

The income account of the Bethlehem Steel company dropped to \$53,979,360 for 1917—a mere bagatelle.

It ought not much longer to remain a matter of conjecture as to whether Americans are actually in the fighting.

Oregon is opening up 300,000 acres of new land to settlement as a contribution to the campaign for more food.

Austrian newspapers continue to see visions and dream dreams of a peace by "negotiation or understanding."

The season of Lent is closing, but the method of observing the festival may be profitably continued indefinitely.

The allies have decreed that the Huns shall not pass. But thousands of them are passing—into the great beyond.

At that, the internal revenue collector seems to be weeping because there are so few incomes big enough to pay tax.

Prices of good farm lands continue to go over the top. Still, one sometimes hears the plaint that farming does not pay.

Sweethearts at home will hope that the Sammies will remember that re-annexation pledges when French girls are in the neighborhood.

The boys' Working Reserve continue us to grow and enlist interest. It should be gradually transformed into the boys' working force.

Tennessee's total state revenues amount to some \$4,000,000 a year. John D. Rockefeller's income tax was a little over \$38,000,000.

A London newspaper declares that it was the growing superiority of the allied air service which precipitated the desperate German assault.

Newspapers as Farm Labor Agents.—Headline. Newspapers are about the best efficiency agents Uncle Sam has found since getting into war.

It is encouraging to learn that John Redmond's son was elected to parliament to succeed the lamented Irish leader, instead of a Sinn Feiner.

What is termed the rights of angry was invoked by the allies in taking over Dutch ships. It is said the Dutch are spelling it without the second "a."

In connection with the frequent removal of the Russian capital, it has been suggested that the country might get along very well without a capital.

It is rumored in Cincinnati that the price of whisky may be raised to 25 cents a drink. This may tend to make Mr. Hoover's price-fixing more popular.

It has been found difficult to draft a treaty between this country and Great Britain which would permit conscription of British subjects while exempting Irishmen.

It is now claimed in Paris that Jules Verne had foreseen the monster gun which is bombarding that city from a distance of seventy-five miles. But the assurance doesn't bring much comfort.

Prohibition has been variously characterized by booze patriots, but the suggestion that it is "diametrically against progress in every form" gives it a new twist. It does begin to appear, however, as if the "progress" of booze was about scotched.

RESISTANCE GIVES CONFIDENCE.

Let us, in the first place, discount the Berlin claims that the victory is complete and all the objectives of the offensive attained. We have had too much experience with boastfulness from that quarter.

At the same time let us realize, as apparently do the English newspapers, that the crisis has not been reached and the danger is still imminent.

The best features of the news are the lack of confusion or panic in the British retirement. It is now said this was planned in advance. No doubt, as a last alternative it was so contemplated. It has been accomplished in a masterly manner. Hindenburg himself is a master of retreat, as was shown on this same battleground just about a year ago, and he should now realize that in Gen. Haig he has a superior, because the conditions under which the British have fallen back have been those of extreme difficulty. The disaster in Italy was due to failure to prepare positions in the rear. The British have made no such mistake.

However, let us not deceive ourselves that the British lines in the retired positions are those originally chosen for the defense. The retreat has cost our allied armies, it is claimed in Berlin, 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. The number of prisoners is small comparatively and must be very satisfactory to the allied staff, but the capture of guns is a large number. It represents all the guns of twenty brigades or more of field and heavy artillery. In the Isonzo disaster the Italians are said to have lost 2,000 guns. Military writers estimated that the Germans were using 1,000 guns in their artillery preparation before the assault. So we have some comparative figures which will give an idea of the importance of the gun captures by the enemy. Of course, the claims are likely exaggerated.

In addition, the Berlin dispatches claim the capture of large quantities of booty. As they have penetrated the British positions about ten miles, perhaps this may be true. The supply bases, no doubt, were not far behind the first lines. There were stored enormous quantities of artillery, munitions and food. Motor transport and railroad trains also are operated up to such points.

It is proof of British resisting power that such a set-back can be sustained and yet the line only bends. With most armies there would be a break and a panic. The news at this writing this morning is encouraging. There is little likelihood that the enemy will be able to penetrate far enough to jeopardize the junction between British and French lines. Every foot advanced brings the invader into a more precarious position. Artillery and infantry are concentrated on his flanks. He has always found that slow advances brought little in tangible results. Verdun to him was a tragedy. Yet in the first few days of that assault he captured nearly as many men as in this attack. He did not, however, cover quite the same territory or take as many guns. But he was attacking the strongest position in France. The main skill in the present battle has consisted in his ability to concentrate suddenly so large a force. The test in resistance to it is the facility with which our forces meet concentration with concentration, or, better still, mobilize elsewhere for a strategic blow against a weakened point. The grand armies facing each other are of about three millions each.

The great assault evidently is the supreme effort of the enemy. High tide at St. Quentin will go into history with high tide at Gettysburg, no doubt. The Confederates, as will be remembered, won important successes on the first and second days. They failed in their assaults on the third day, when Pickett's men were decimated before Cemetery ridge. Lee's army, like a wounded lion, crept back unmolested across the Potomac. But the Confederacy then knew that it could not strike a finishing blow. So it is today. If the German war-lords may hurl their eleven hundred thousand men across the Oise and the Somme and Scarpe and yet win no victory, Germany and Austria and the central powers will know that they may never win the war in the west, and unless they are able to do so, they may not compel a Pax-Germanica. They must accept terms which will guarantee the freedom of Europe. They must give up their dreams of a Napoleonic empire.

At Leipsic, the "battle of the nations," in 1813, Bonaparte faced the legions of nearly every civilized country but his own. He made a magnificent resistance. He attacked again and again, but he could not win, and finally had to retreat into France, harassed at every step, until with his army reduced to 30,000 men, he signed in Fontainebleau the proclamation of abdication.

So the greater battle of the nations today is decisive of the future not only of Europe but of the world.

The enemy strikes beyond Peronne, for Amiens. It is twenty miles away. If he can reach it with his sabre he cuts connection between the allies. Haig might have to seek the channel ports and Paris would be in serious danger. Amiens is the key to today's battle. Another danger point is at Noyon, on the Oise, where a thrust toward Compiègne is being made. The penetration here is deeper than elsewhere. This is less than fifty miles from Paris.

And in the midst of the great struggle roars forth the discharge of a gun which means another revolution in warfare. Paris is being bombarded from a distance of seventy-four miles. Artillerists refuse to believe it. The militarist mind which has concentrated on the science of destruction has evolved a new arm. It may mean that our coast defense guns and battleship ordnance are fit only for the scrap pile. Not only is Paris in danger, but also London. But experience has shown that these long range bombardments do comparatively little harm. Nor is it likely that a gun of such caliber can stand for many discharges. But it is the future of artillery warfare which opens up a vista for speculation that is interesting. So far in the struggle, defensive has had the best of it.

Within the next few days human destiny will be shaped. It may be Armageddon. Thrice armed is he whose cause is just. The defenders of the sacred soil of France fight for the liberties of many peoples. They have never yielded before. We do not believe they will today. And when the people who have elevated Force to Godship realize their failure, they will then know more perfectly that he who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword. The world will seek a new course and put out of the heart the hatred, fear and greed which have brought this clash.

AMERICA'S OFFERING.

The Official Bulletin, the publication over whose destinies George Creel is the presiding genius, has compiled some figures on the contributions which this country has made to the warring countries of Europe since the war began in 1914. The calculations have special reference to food supplies furnished. These were said to be sufficient for "complete rations for 57,100,933 people," and in addition to this "there was a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 men."

Out of these enormous cargoes of food, France received about one-half as much as England, or sufficient food for some 15,000,000 consumers, and Italy about half as much as France, or complete rations for about 7,250,000 men. All three of these countries received considerable excesses of fats and protein. A much smaller proportion of these stores went to Russia.

The items embraced in the foregoing estimates make an impressive showing. Some of them are as follows: Fresh beef, 442,548,400 pounds; butter, 28,998,400 pounds; cheese, 105,465,426 pounds; condensed milk, 126,356,873 pounds; by-products for feeding cattle, 611,650,154 pounds; wheat and wheat flour equivalent to 282,946,577 bushels; oats, 212,751,197 bushels; corn, 24,310,299 bushels; rye, 3,418,662 bushels, and pork and pork products, nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds.

Contemplation of this response to the demands made upon America may

MARK TWAIN'S "RETURN."

A year or two ago, a ripple of sensation was created in St. Louis by the announcement that the spirit of Mark Twain was communicating with persons yet in the flesh. This was followed up with the information that the communications were taking the form of dictation, as if to a stenographer, of the material for a literary production of similar character to those written in his lifetime. The means employed for the communications was the ouija board and the "mediums" between whom it was manipulated were two lady newspaper writers, Mrs. Hutchings and Mrs. Hays. Interest was recently reawakened in the case by a news item stating that a surviving daughter of Mark Twain was seeking to prevent publication of the said "novel" by a court process. Newspapers of New York and elsewhere have had considerable to say of the unusual proceeding and of the incident out of which it has grown, but these comments have added little to the stock of human knowledge.

From time immemorial, stories, bearing more or less of the earmarks of superstitious credulity, have been related of messages communicated from the departed to the living. Thirty-odd years ago, a society was formed in England to investigate these and kindred phenomena. The American Society for Psychical Research later undertook the work in this country. A mass of literature on the subject has been accumulated. This consists in large measure of records of communications and descriptions of unusual manifestations. Not many cases of apparent obsession, as that of Mark Twain, are on record, but it was by no means the first of the kind. Mention of two or three others may be of passing interest.

Somen ten or fifteen years ago, there was an artist in New England who devoted himself to landscape painting and achieved some recognition. His name was R. Swain Gifford. In course of time he died. Soon thereafter, a Mr. Thompson, a silversmith, was "obsessed" with an "impression" to paint—and much against his training and inclination. He was overpowered, so to speak. He witnessed and was subjected to many weird experiences. In visions, he was shown scenes—generally of storm-swept landscapes—which he sketched in pencil and afterward painted. He was directed how to find, and later did find and recognize, the scenes which he had already painted with great fidelity to the original. The pictures evidenced skill in production and were recognized by art dealers as the work of Gifford.

Frank R. Stockton, who wrote problem novels as well as children's literature, it is claimed has dictated, through a Miss DeCamp, since his death, work of like character to that written while he lived in the flesh. Emma Abbott has "manifested," so the story goes, an interest in the cultivation of the voice of a Miss Ritchey and her training as a singer, and Madame Lillian Nordica has been "shown" to be participating in the development of a little girl named Bailey who has exhibited marvelous precocity. There are other less remarkable cases on record, but these will suffice to illustrate the type. And those cited are all one type—the obsession type. There are numerous other types.

Whether these alleged spirit communications are indeed what they superficially appear to be, every one must decide for himself. They are very interesting and are much less easily disposed of, on any other hypothesis, after one has read the record. Mr. Rupert Hughes has assailed them vigorously in the magazines. Some men of great attainments have attested their belief in the genuineness of the phenomena.

A noteworthy feature of the records of the American Society for Psychical Research is that dealing with so-called communications from persons who became interested in the work before their death. These evince efforts to co-operate and aid in the tasks of their former associates. Prominent among these are Prof. William James, Dr. I. K. Funk and Dr. Richard Hodgson.

AUSTRALIA'S HANDICAP.

Australia is a country—a continent, indeed—of which we know little before the war beyond the fact that it is a wide expanse of territory. It is a country, however, whose territorialists have given good account of themselves in the great world contest. Although twice rejected conscription, Australians have not shirked the baptism. At Gallipoli and on the front in Europe, Australian valor has been sufficiently vindicated.

But just now the distracting feature of interest about Australia is the fact that it has surplus supplies of wheat and wool, so badly needed for the world's food and clothing, but has not the means of transporting them to available markets. The route to Europe, to America even, is a long one, and a ship cannot make many trips in a year. The sinkings of the German U-boats have so reduced tonnage as to make it impracticable to spare any British or American vessels for these long voyages.

What a situation is here disclosed! How inter-dependent different parts of the world are upon each other, and what consequences temporary interruption of normal facilities involves! Mankind goes hungry and cold while food and clothing materials are rotting because there is nobody to consume them. How incongruous! Shall the reserves of man's boasted ingenuity prove equal to the task of bridging this chasm?

American Poles are sure enough independent. And they are going to the front in France to help disenthral their brethren in Europe.

BENN MESSENGER SERVICE

Main 601 or Main 141. Prompt and efficient service. 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday, 9 p.m. Sunday. See page 4 at 2 p.m.—(Adv.)

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE By Condo



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"I'll be out a little late this evening, my dear," remarked Mr. Jarr. "You know, Rangle and I are Four-Minute Men."

"I know you are four-hour men," Mrs. Jarr interrupted to retort. "You and he go out at 8 o'clock in the evening and never get home till after midnight."

"Now, have some patriotism, my dear," said Mr. Jarr. "I have plenty of patriotism, but I have very little credulity," was the reply. "And I must say I have my doubts about this Four-Minute business between you and that man Rangle, I don't believe it."

"I beg your pardon," remarked Mr. Jarr in an injured tone. "What did you say?"

"I said I didn't believe it," Mrs. Jarr repeated. "I said again say it is true," said Mr. Jarr, firmly. "It is an athletic benefit, and Mr. Rangle and myself, as Four-Minute Men, must be present."

"It's very odd to me that you and that man Rangle are so important all of a sudden," remarked Mrs. Jarr. "It's very odd to me."

"Everything is odd to you," replied Mr. Jarr. "Yet when you have to go to Red Cross affairs and when you have to be present at benefits, I never say a word."

"Well, I'd be very sorry to misjudge you, of course," remarked Mrs. Jarr, relenting somewhat. "And I am sure I am anxious for you to do everything in your power to help win the war. If you are interested in the Catholic \$2,500,000 drive I'm glad of it. But I can't see where that man Rangle fits in. How can he be of any value as a Four-Minute Man? I'm sure that if I had \$2,500,000 to give to any war fund I'd hesitate, at least, if that man Rangle asked me for it."

"Now that's mostly a single day's fighting. In the first battle of Arras last April the British took nearly 12,000 prisoners in two days. Nivelle's famous coup at Verdun netted 70,000 prisoners at a stroke. In the Champagne campaign in 1915 the French took 25,000 prisoners in three days. Therefore, it is not by the initial tale of prisoners that we can gauge the measure of German progress or the outlook for the allied defense, but by the degree to which German successes are maintained, increased or reduced. There has always been a notable difference in the development of an attack between well-matched opponents like French, British and Germans, and between one of these and an army of inferior calibre. In the one case the gains progressively decline. In the other they are cumulative. The Germans against the Russians and Italians or the Russians against the Austrians have usually shown a record of mounting gains, beginning with 10,000 to 25,000 the first day and mounting up to a quarter of a million, as was the case in Italy last October, or Brusiloff's smash against the Austrians in 1916. Today we must pay less attention to prisoners than to the persistent weight of the German attack. Of its fury there is no longer any doubt."

SUBMARINE SINKINGS REMAIN CONSTANT

(New York Daily Marine Record.) Recent Berlin advices are to the effect that 102,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by the submarines of the central powers in December last. For the first eleven months of Germany's intensified submarine warfare no less than 3,358,000 tons gross were sunk, it is claimed. Attention is called to the fact that the list of sinkings recorded in the last month of 1917 is noteworthy in several respects. The loss inflicted on the world's shipping was 100,000 tons greater than in November, and 30,000 tons more than in September and October. An attempt is also made to estimate the relative percentage of the total tonnage operating in the world's sea sunk from month to month. In the following table it is assumed that one-third of the tonnage available for

"How could she?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "I hope she doesn't think you are the kind of a man her husband is."

It may be stated at this point that Mrs. Jarr's hope in this matter was justified. Mrs. Rangle did not think Mr. Rangle was the kind of a man her husband was. She alluded to Mr. Rangle's friend as "that man Jarr," and continually protested that he was not a fit associate for her paragon of husbands. As for Mrs. Jarr, Mrs. Rangle felt sorry for her. "Too nice a woman," said Mrs. Rangle, repeatedly, "to be married to him."

"Well, I suppose it can't be helped if the committee arranged for you to go around with that man Rangle," Mrs. Jarr went on, after a pause. "But you can give the committee a hint, or I will, the next time."

"Oh, Rangle isn't so bad," remarked Mr. Jarr carelessly. "No, I won't wear my dress suit. This is an athletic benefit, purely informal affair."

"Then wear your dress suit," Mrs. Jarr advised. "I know that man Rangle won't wear his, and you will have the advantage of him."

But Mr. Jarr evidently did not want to have the advantage of that man Rangle in fact aside from a clean collar, he made no sartorial improvements on his appearance before going out for a strenuous evening's work as a Four-Minute Man.

"Well, goodbye," said Mr. Jarr, when he had his hat and overcoat. "Don't be so suspicious next time. If Rangle calls me up tell him I'll meet him at the corner."

"You'll find him at the corner," replied Mrs. Rangle, acidly, meaning Mr. Rangle would be waiting in Gus' cafe at that point.

But Mrs. Jarr was mistaken. Mr. Rangle called up on the telephone. "Tell Mr. Jarr not to hurry, as the preliminary bouts are all lemons, but I'll be there in time for the star bout," said Mr. Rangle over the telephone. "But tell him not to let any of those grafting Hicks that get in on an admission take my seat, for I've got to go out and speak as a Four-Minute Man."

"I don't believe in that man Rangle," said Mrs. Jarr, getting home. "I'll give him something more than a four-minute talk!"

VITAL UNION OF GOD AND MAN

Dr. W. F. McMurray, Secretary of Church Extension, Heard by Large Audience.

The vital union between man and God and faithfulness were two points upon which Dr. W. F. McMurray laid stress in an eloquent and forceful sermon to a large congregation at the Highland Park M. E. church, south, Sunday morning.

Dr. McMurray is church extension secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has helped to build several thousand houses of worship. He drew a striking word picture of the life of Moses, explained that it was a life crowded full of unusual activities, and said that Moses came to know God by holding converse with him, argued great questions with him and was faithful.

In discussing regeneration or conversion, the speaker called attention to the teachings received at mother's knees, to the Sunday school, to the camp meeting in the country and the church in the city, and said that he was not concerned about the place or trouble about the time, but that he was concerned about the character of the foundation of all Christian character that is to stand the test of the judgment.

Dr. McMurray gave some striking illustration of faithfulness in an aged couple in Richmond, Mo., who had been married seventy years. One of the husband and father during his last illness and said as he sat in the sick room the wife would look at the picture and high, looking at her children on its back and through all the years had never been called on that he did not do his best. "A faithful servant," declared the speaker.

Dr. McMurray told of an aged couple in Richmond, Mo., who had been married seventy years. One of the husband and father during his last illness and said as he sat in the sick room the wife would look at the picture and high, looking at her children on its back and through all the years had never been called on that he did not do his best. "A faithful servant," declared the speaker.

In closing, he said that faithfulness was the most needed in the revival campaign now in progress at the Highland Park M. E. church, south. The revival will continue throughout this week, with preaching by Dr. N. M. O. Bell, assistant pastor of the Baptist tabernacle, in charge of the singing. Fine interest is being manifested in the services. Dr. McMurray preached again in this church on Sunday evening.

FRANK WELLS' WILL

RUN FOR JUSTICE

Takes Off Detective Badge and Will Seek to Enter the County Court.

Frank Wells, for thirty years a member of the police department, is a candidate for justice of the peace and the friends of the popular veteran of the police department say he is a sure winner. Judge Martin Fleming, in speaking of Mr. Wells' candidacy, said that no fairer man could be elected justice of the peace than Frank Wells. "I have known him all my life," said Judge Fleming, "and his long experience in the police department, where he made an enviable record, thoroughly qualifies him for the office of justice of the peace."

Mr. Wells recently retired from the detective department after having served for thirty years. He had been long and active in the service and just before his retirement he was given a thirty-day leave on full pay by Commissioner of Police and Fire T. C. Betterson.

Mr. Wells, while he has not yet started an active candidacy, will do so in a few days. Many have been heard to express themselves as being heartily for him.

EXPENSIVE WINES PUT

POILUS ON WATER WAGON

All Goes to Rich Americans, Satirizes French Cartoon.

Paris, Jan. 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Premier Clemenceau's paper L'Homme Libre today publishes a cartoon that deals with the high cost of wine. The weather-beaten French soldiers, four stripes—one for each year of service—adorn the sleeve of their faded, mud-stained uniforms, are seen engaged in an earnest discussion with the proprietor of a wine shop—as to the purchase of a quart of red wine. Two bottles of wine are visible on the merchant's stock and they bear price tags of 120 and 100 francs as their value. The legend reads thus: "It is useless to insist," says the merchant, "there is nothing here within your means. I sell to Americans exclusively now."

How to Avoid Stomach Troubles.

Digestion begins in the mouth. Food should be thoroughly masticated. Your food should be eaten in a quiet and occupation. People of sedentary habits should eat little meat, but should drink an abundance of water, especially when they first get up in the morning and before meals. When you feel dull and stupid after eating, that shows that you have eaten too much. The bowels should be kept regular. When needed take a dose of laxative and work off the excess. GROVES' signature on each box. 30c.—(Adv.)

MEXICAN TROOPS DESERT

AT GENERAL'S ARREST

Soldiers Join Villistas When Gen. Mariscal is Imprisoned.

Mexico City, Feb. 28.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Roused by the arrest of their commander, Gen. Silvestra G. Mariscal, governor of Guerrero, who was placed in prison Jan. 25 on a charge of disobeying orders of the war department, 400 of his men who were in the capital left the city unobtrusively and are said to have joined the rebel bands in the state of Vera Cruz.

PLANS FORMULATED TO

SETTLE ST. LOUIS STRIKE

St. Louis, March 25.—Plans formulated for settlement of several strikes which have resulted in a serious tie-up of St. Louis industries, some of them engaged in production of war materials, will be submitted to Samuel Gompers, according to vote taken by striking workers affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor union. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the excess. GROVES' signature on each box. 30c.—(Adv.)