

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

Entered at the Chattanooga Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

If you have any trouble getting the News, telephone the Circulation Department and have it promptly re-delivered.

Special Advertising Agents: John M. Branham Co., Brunswick building, New York; Matlers' building, Chicago; Chemical building, St. Louis.

Rates of Subscription—By carrier: One week 10c; one month, \$6.00. By mail: six months, \$31.50; twelve months, \$60.00.

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And don't forget your clock.

Strength to the arms of the allies for that counter-blow.

If whistling months are necessary to win the war, that's us.

The "bean bread" recipe probably had its origin in Boston.

"Col." George B. M. Harvey is still valiantly doing his bit on the safe side of the Atlantic.

The Kaiser would find little occasion for complaint with the condition of affairs in Kansas City.

Lucky for the food administrator that he didn't undertake to monkey with our Easter eggs.

Canadians ready for action—Headline. And there will be something doing when they get into it.

We gather from our exchanges that the late extremely cold winter did not kill the boll weevil nor the spring poet.

It will probably be several years after the war is over before the legend "made in Germany" becomes universally popular.

Girls, as well as boys, are being mobilized to help tend the crops. Democracy is making progress at home and abroad.

March has made a creditable record this year, omitting almost entirely the Non staff usually associated with the name.

Shall we proclaim the rooster a friend of the Kaiser if he forgets that the clocks are to be turned up an hour?

Only a few months ago, Grantland Rice enlisted as a private, and he is now a first lieutenant. He may yet go over the top.

Hints are being dropped that Canada is now a little bit ashamed of having rejected that reciprocity treaty with this country.

Bledsoe county seems to have within her borders a few recruits that could be used with advantage to rout the Hun in France.

Strange as it may appear, there are still said to be a few Armenians left. But the Turk is not wearing in his work of extermination.

The British are not making war on women, but when German soldiers get inside the lines in British uniform, they don't last long.

It has been suggested that too much talking undermines a woman's health. But that leaves us just where we were. How much is too much?

Germans guns are shelling Paris, and maybe Von Hindenburg was speaking figuratively when he said he'd be in Paris by April 1.

As a proof of their democracy, it is declared that the English are feeding the king and queen on the same sort of rations as other folks.

Carranza has refused an increase of salary, declaring it is unconstitutional. Still one sometimes hears Mexicans denounced as a band of outlaws.

That the war for democracy has not reached its fruition is indicated by the fact that dual crowns are still being hawked about the capitals of Europe.

A New York Judge has found that "there are few perfect husbands." Surprising discovery to all married women; who didn't believe there were any.

Kenneth Fine writes to the Nashville Banner that the senior senator is a candidate for re-election. Is that the way public announcement is to be made?

There is apparent a manifest anxiety to get into the third liberty loan campaign. The regret seems to be that there is not something more which the people can do.

We violate no state secret when we confide the information that debates in the senate for the past few days have been in the nature of a public scandal.

Capt. Hobson has discovered that the breweries are largely owned by Germans. Carry the news to the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Montgomery Advertiser.

It seems a pity that all cannot bend their united energies to the task in hand and let such questions as the adoption of the German system of militarism wait until after the war is over.

SIMILARITY TO BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Suspense is less keen as Thor's thunderbolt spends its force and the damage done is reckoned and found not vital. Only at the apex of the pyramid of penetration is there activity reported this morning. The danger zone is near Amiens. Even though he may realize that he cannot get to the channel, the invader certainly will sacrifice thousands more of lives for the capture of the junction point, so essential as a means of transport between the channel ports, the English lines and Paris. The roads from Havre and Rouen run through Amiens. Our American supplies may come through some channel ports. This morning, it is reported, the enemy also has captured Mezieres. Yesterday he was in Maroicava. These towns are southwest and west of Amiens, at a distance of about twelve miles each. Here is going to be fought probably the decisive battle of the present series of battles, so far as the British army is concerned. North of the Somme the enemy has been checked. He attacked fiercely near Arras, and made only slight gains. The object of the new offensive in that part of the line, no doubt, was to forestall a counter-attack at a sector of his own lines which was imperiled. In addition, he counted on being able to repeat the pincers operation should he win decided success. This, however, he did not do. All the ground about Arras is favorable to the allies. They occupy hills won in the past at the cost of many precious lives.

At Mont Didier and along the Oise the French are holding the ground they won in their counter-offensive. Here the invasion has been definitely checked. Desperate assaults on the French lines are being made today between Moreuil and Lassigny, but the German hope of entering Paris is fast glimmering. The best he can do in the way of strafing that city is to explode a shell from the new gun in the midst of Good Friday worshippers. The toll of women and children is large.

The great battle is on an immense scale, and it is impossible to compare it with any other in history, but there are some phases of it so similar to the battle of Chickamauga that we cannot refrain from mentioning them. On the morning of the second day of that great struggle near here Gen. Longstreet threw against the federal right his Carolinians, Alabamians, Floridians and Georgians. Just at this moment Gen. Wood, commanding a federal division, had received an order to close up on the next division to his left. In executing the movement a breach was left in the lines, and into this the whole of the Confederate army corps was plunged. The result was disaster to the federal right, and Sheridan, McCook and all their forces fell back in confusion through McFarland's gap.

But Thomas, on the left, continued to hold Snodgrass ridge. Against many attacks he remained there, the "Rock of Chickamauga," and his resistance saved the day. The Confederate army, while it won a victory, did not succeed in effecting a complete decision. But one of the principal differences between the two battles is this: While the British were overwhelmed on a short front at St. Quentin, and thirty-eight divisions of the enemy poured through, their retreat was not in any sense a rout, and they have withdrawn and are now beating back the enemy.

On the allies' right the French occupy the place in this battle which Thomas' Army of the Cumberland did at Chickamauga. The Oise river is a natural obstruction, just as was Snodgrass ridge. They have taken advantage of this and have defended it to the uttermost, and now they are able to resume the attack, and the enemy has won only a victory of very doubtful value. He has placed himself in the midst of hostile lines. If he cannot do so, he must dig in, as he is reported to be doing near Albert today, and he will then inevitably come finally to be the victim of another "war of movement," this time forced by the allied commanders, and with the certainty that even a comparatively slight reverse will be disastrous. Thomas' army, as will be remembered, recovered to inflict the "staggering" blow against Bragg at Missionary ridge. Hindenburg knows this, and today, as on that momentous Sunday September afternoon in 1865, wave after wave of attacking forces are hurled in desperate battle against a rock-like defense.

When will the allied counter-attack develop? Certainly it will be soon. But we must remember that in this great war the immovable rather than the movable is the rule. The Germans for weeks have been collecting munitions of all kinds for this attack. Railroads have to be built often

for the purposes. Now the allies have not contemplated offensives from such bases as Amiens or Compiègne. They must collect there not only men, but material. Their transport, no doubt, is seriously deranged.

The Americans and French will gather at Compiègne, or north of Paris, and will be projected against the German lines. These are not yet organized, and, unless they are able to accomplish such organization more rapidly than did the British after Cambrai, they will be in danger of suffering a great defeat. So it was at the Marne for Von Kluck, and there are many aspects of this battle similar to the earlier struggle.

It is almost essential for the invaders to maintain the initiative and continue their own rapid succession of blows, or they will find themselves in a position of the greatest peril and subject to attacks from three directions.

Berlin claims 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. In view of the fact that they have driven back the British on a front of seventy miles and have engaged, no doubt, half the British forces, these figures do not indicate a crushing defeat for Haig. The blow is serious, but it is no worse than the federal army received at Cedar Creek, when Gen. Early's men drove Sheridan's Union forces many miles, and yet finally lost the battle. Shiloh was a similar battle. Johnston, until his untimely death, drove his enemy in rout, but Grant finally came up and the Confederates had to retreat to Corinth.

Lloyd George said the present battle would likely last for months. It is unquestionably the deciding campaign or leads up to the deciding campaign of the war.

AVOIDS LABOR TROUBLES.

It is lamentably unfortunate that America should have labor troubles while trying to execute the herculean program which we have undertaken. Capital has accused labor of war profiteering and labor has responded in kind. In so much has this been the case that a long-suffering public is sometimes made to wish a plague on both their houses. Building of ships, the vital need of the war, has been badly hampered because the question of wages and hours refused to wait. Liberal allowances are made by the government in its haste to offset contingencies in this and other lines, but conditions of apparent impasse continue to recur. It is consoling to note, however, that there is one American manufacturer—one of the biggest—who is never bothered with labor troubles. There are others, perhaps, but this one towers like Saul among his brethren. Maybe you would like to know how he manages it. Following are a few of his own words in explanation:

"Men don't work for money alone. Ten dollars a day will not hold them to some places. The things of life that are worth while make the strongest appeal to the workman. Above all, he must have something to hope for in the future. There must be something in the plant, in the business that he can tie to and look forward to. Many war plants are having labor troubles because the men know that the business is built on a speculation for a quick profit and will be dropped. Such plants offer their workers no hope.

"The ease with which we have been able to increase production at the Ford plant was due largely to the willing co-operation of a vast army of workers. We have had no strike, no wage discussion. Our men have willingly, eagerly turned to every task that has been set for them. They deserve credit for most of the progress that we have made in the production of ships, tractors, aeroplane parts. They know that the company is not seeking profit from war work.

"Corporate and business leadership that measures its success by war profits in the balance sheet cannot object if workmen take the same viewpoint. Profiteering breeds distrust and antagonism.

"In supporting President Wilson's national policies we stand for a reign of justice and right among nations. With him we are fighting for the birth of a new world order based upon the rights of the common people.

You had probably already guessed the name of this man who is, just now, one of the country's mainstays in the prosecution of the war. He is a great man though he himself has never suspected it. His greatness is exemplified in efficient good citizenship. He "gets along" with his fellow workers by making the business a democracy. How consoling, in these times of rampant individual, national and international selfishness, to find a man—one of the country's factors—who yet believes in and is himself one of the common people.

Congressman McCormack has not, for a few days, hysterically demanded that Gen. Wood be sent to the front in France. Perhaps he thought the general might be used in a rear attack upon Secretary Baker.

Maury county has called a "sheep raisers' convention for next Monday, something on the order of that suggested in yesterday's News. Similar ones ought to be held in every county of the state.

The Kaiser, according to Berlin advices, has gone to the western front. Probably just a slight misstatement. He has gone to near enough the western front to keep out of danger.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Sometimes a man's name gets him into trouble. This is hardly fair since one is not usually consulted about the name he bears, but it is nevertheless the case. Activity of German spies and sympathizers, and the crimes of sabotage committed, have caused many good and loyal men who bear German names to be suspected. This has gone to the extent that in numerous instances, men have offered to and asked to have their names changed in attestation of their patriotism.

San Francisco presents a case of a man who has suffered because of unjust suspicions—and his name. It is a case which grew out of the dynamiting of the "preparedness" parade in that city nearly two years ago. Everybody knows about Thomas Mooney, who was convicted on testimony afterwards shown to be false, and the international interest which it has aroused. But there was another not so well known to the country as Mooney. Israel Weinberg was thrown into jail, and kept there until a few days ago. The district attorney would not permit the case to be tried, and finally Weinberg got it before the supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus where the state was compelled to exhibit its evidence. The supreme court ordered his release on bond. Reviewing the matter editorially, the San Francisco Bulletin, in part, says:

"Part of Weinberg's imprisonment was due to the stupidity of District Attorney Flicker and to the servility of the indicting grand jury. Part was due to the obstinacy of Judge Dunne. Altogether he has been punished with twenty months in jail—he might have committed a number of comparatively serious offenses and gotten off with less—for a crime which he did not commit and which any district attorney willing or capable of making an honest investigation of his case would have known more than a year ago that he did not commit. His business has been ruined, his savings lost, his family reduced to poverty, all as a sacrifice to the district attorney's ruthless incompetency, and to the blind passion of the district attorney's backers.

"Weinberg's release is not an act of justice; it is merely a cessation of acts of injustice."

We are not inclined to think that cases of the kind cited are numerous in our American courts, but they do sometimes occur. The more especially is this apt to be the case in times of great public clamor or excitement. Court officials are not always insensible to public opinion. The moral is that we should always be discriminating and just. The mob spirit should be discouraged. In this way can the American reputation for fair play be preserved.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

This newspaper would like to urge again the importance of having Hamilton and all other Tennessee counties represented in that conference which has been called to meet at Nashville on Tuesday, April 30, to consider and formulate a plan of campaign for a greater development of sheep growing in the state. The matter has been discussed by the press of the state until everybody is fairly well acquainted with the situation. It is now largely a question of what is to be done about it, and how it is to be done.

It is hardly necessary to remind readers that the food problem, even in America, is a very serious one, and the clothing question is but little, if any, better. It is a trite saying that sheep, which are prolific yielders of food, clothing and leather, are one of the most economical crops from the standpoint of production cost. Everybody knows this. But everybody also knows they must be protected. Knowledge, however, is of little avail unless translated into action. A beginning can be made by the people at the county seats next Monday. It is hoped that the matter will not be neglected. Shall we have more of sheep producers or of dog consumers?

Both Paris and London could hear the battle. It is about as if New York and Philadelphia were listening to a fight about midway between them. The readers can, perhaps, hardly realize the closeness of the three years and more of fighting to the allied peoples.

Deputy Ledebour protested in the Reichstag that Germany is making peace treaties with bolsheviks with one hand and hanging them with the other, in Finland and Ukraine. He was promptly declared to be out of order. He was. Peace-making and hanging, hand-in-hand, are German order.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Registration of all places of amusement, admission to which is subject to the war tax, is provided for under rules and regulations adopted by the bureau of internal revenue with the approval of the secretary of the treasury today. Every person, corporation, partnership, or association, including ticket brokers, required to collect the tax on admissions must on April 1, 1918 (and if not arranged in business on that date) file with the collector of internal revenue within ten days after the performance and annually thereafter on July 1, file in the office of the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the places of business is located an application for registry setting forth the full name of such persons or persons, the address of each with street, city and state, the nature of the business and the name of the theater, hall, park or place where the performances are held, their location and capacity, together with the following information for the period of twelve months prior to such registration: total receipts from such business; number of performances given by the proprietor; number given by others and the price of admission charged.

Traveling or itinerant shows of amusement enterprises having fixed or established headquarters are required to file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which such shows are located a schedule of the itineraries for the year or season during which they operate and are required to keep a daily record and render monthly returns to the collector.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"There's nothing in the mail for you," remarked Mrs. Jarr, as Gertrude gave the morning letters to the head of the house at the foot of the table.

"That doesn't bight my fair young life," replied Mr. Jarr. "If I never got a letter I'd never get any bad news. The only mail I ever get is dumb requests for contributions and hard luck stories."

"Where do you receive such an immense amount of discouraging correspondence?" asked Mrs. Jarr, suspiciously. "Not at this house, where I'm sure you'd find out if we were really in a STATE OF SIEGE like those poor Belgians! The ballboys, who make the telephone connections, have orders to be impudent to us when we protest that our house telephone is out of order. We pay the telephone bill, for the telephone company is in LEAGUE with the landlord and wants us to pay for the three months we were away, simply because it CLAIMS we did not NOTIFY them to discontinue the service. Couldn't they have called up a few times and FOUND OUT we were away and were NOT using the telephone?"

"Well, my dear Mrs. Jarr, all the brave young men we know have gone to the war, but mother and I remember that I was married got in circulation it when he found how we were treated in his MANLY RAGE—mirrors, electric fixtures, the stationary icebox, the bath tubs and plumbing, and then we could get dispossessed. We have been told that if we are DISSESSED we cannot sue for the balance of our three years' lease. On second thought, Mr. Jarr could say he was MAMMA'S HUSBAND, as she is a widow of mature age, for if any report that I was married got in circulation it might injure my bona fide matrimonial chances. For I hear many young men are marrying now who are pacifists and have conscientious scruples about going to war. Thus, if they have dependent wives, their SCRUPLES are respected. Mamma thinks this is a good idea, and she says she will PAYE THE WAY by saying her husband is coming from the west and he is a TERRIBLE DRINKER and MARY'S WHEN ENRAGED! What do you say? Affectionately yours, CORA CRUMM."

"What do I say?" gasped Mrs. Jarr. "The nerve of her! If there is any lease-breaking and home-wrecking to be done by MY husband, he will do it in his OWN home!"

STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

A rather unusual but very appropriate suggestion was that of Douglas Anderson, who, a few days ago, wrote a letter to the Nashville Banner suggesting that meetings be held in the various counties and delegates be chosen to attend a state meeting or convention at Nashville on Tuesday, April 30, to discuss the development of sheep husbandry and its protection from dogs. It is the plan to do this next Monday, April 1. This column hopes the suggestion will be acted upon. The sentiment favoring an abatement of the dog menace to sheep growing is strong among the farmers, but it is not organized. And it must be organized to be made effective. The plan suggested is simple and practical. There are always numerous country people in attendance at the various county seats at meetings of the quarterly courts. Early in the day an hour and a place for meeting can be agreed upon and named. The county court room would be a good place and the hour set apart for patriotic purposes a good time. It will require but a few minutes to elect a chairman and secretary and then choose from one to five delegates—those if possible who will attend the Nashville meeting. A public contribution might be taken to defray delegates' expenses. Somebody ought to take the initiative in every county and see that the meeting is held.

The newspapers of the state are doing their bit to educate the people on the paramount necessity of producing greater supplies of food and clothing. They are willing to do more. But as has been suggested, the papers can't accomplish much without the organization and supervision of the work of much without the newspapers. Hence the importance of starting the organization at once. The best place to begin a popular movement is among the people themselves. Hence the suggestion of the meeting in the counties preliminary to the general state meeting.

Everywhere there is a protest against the ravages of the sheep-killing dog which has reduced the production of mutton and wool in the United States to a minimum—and that at a time when the world is crying for food and clothing. In several states the movement has borne fruit and more effective legislation has been enacted.

a meeting of all those interested—sheepmen, farmers, sportsmen, humane societies, etc. At this conference the situation was thoroughly gone over, and the necessity for action was impressed on those present. In order to obtain the support of sportsmen, rather than their opposition, they were requested to submit such provisions for the protection of dogs, within reasonable limits, as they felt they would desire to have incorporated in the bill. It is a pleasure to state right here that the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's association, which is the leading organization of the state, submitted only those provisions which were quite reasonable, and which were readily accepted, and that every provision for which they asked was incorporated in the bill. The general broad principles of the Pennsylvania law are based on the idea that a dog which is properly and reasonably restricted shall have protection and privileges under the law. It is a pleasure to state that the Pennsylvania law is based on the idea that a dog which is properly and reasonably restricted shall have protection and privileges under the law. It is a pleasure to state that the Pennsylvania law is based on the idea that a dog which is properly and reasonably restricted shall have protection and privileges under the law.

Under this law, unlicensed dogs are subject to destruction by officers appointed in the gubernatorial order. They are subject to being impounded, and "any" dog caught worrying, wounding or killing any sort of live animal is to be killed on sight. The fees for license are used as a fund to reimburse those who suffer losses of stock from dogs. Tennessee and the country need the most exacting and best laws for the protection of the state. The facilities are here for growing them, probably if only the danger from dogs is removed. It is time something was done. And the Nashville movement is in the right time and place to start the ball rolling.

No special developments have occurred in the gubernatorial or senatorial situation within the week, probably because public attention has been focused on the titanic struggle in progress in France, and possibly because candidates are waiting each for the other to break the ice with a public declaration. It is not, therefore, definitely known whether there are to be three, four or even five candidates for the democratic nomination. A Sullivan county paper comes to the front with a suggestion that George L. Berry is the man to lead us out of the wilderness. Among many other complimentary things, it has the following to say in his behalf:

"The financial condition of the state and the business judgment necessary for its conduct require the services of a man who is not only familiar with business, but one who has made good in his own behalf. In this regard Mr. Berry is amply suitable. He is one of the most successful farmers in the state of Tennessee, one of the most extensive lumbermen, the director of a large mercantile corporation, the builder and owner of a large electric plant, a newspaper publisher and the founder and builder of the model little city, Pressman's Home. His business success has been due to his practical business experiences. He is distinctly a self-made man; there are no failures chalked up against him."

FRANCE LOVED THIS FAT MAN.

Gen. Grossetti's Bravery Was in Proportion to His Girth.

Gen. Grossetti, who recently died, was undoubtedly the fattest, and perhaps the most popular, officer in the French army. A British staff officer was so generous that he found it impossible to walk with any degree of ease, much less to ride with any comfort, either to himself or to his horse. Gen. Grossetti, however, was none the less a very cool and gallant soldier, as evidenced by many stories of his conduct in trying situations.

One of these series is told by the Paris Gaulois: During the battle of the Yser, toward the end of the afternoon, when it was judged impossible for the French troops longer to withstand the enemy's fire, a British staff officer went to Gen. Grossetti, arrived on the scene to inquire what the French commander proposed to do, for the retirement of his division might involve the retreat of the English forces. Gen. Grossetti, when his troops had begun to fall back, had calmly seated himself on a camp chair, easily within range of the German shells, which were falling continuously in close proximity to his position. When the Briton appeared Grossetti ordered another chair.

"Pray give me the pleasure, sir, of sitting down beside me," he said. Notwithstanding his British calmness and courage, the English officer hesitated a second or two. Finally he sat down. The French general said:

"You may say, sir, to Marshal French that my name is Grossetti and, as it indicates, I am too fat to retire." That was why Grossetti was afterwards known as "the armchair general." Ordinarily when we speak of the "armchair generals" we think of officers of a quite different character. There are armchairs, and there again there are armchairs.

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