

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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That 30-mile Portuguese gun is yet to be tried out on churches!

Kansas City will now go to work until something else can be found to quarrel over.

When George Creel was taken up into the air was he given a dose of his own medicine?

What a perfect shame, if after making a nice kind peace with Ukraine, Germany isn't permitted to loot her!

Another unforeseen evil of changing the clocks has been discovered. It brings the collectors an hour earlier.

When Henry Ford bargains to do something for the government the work is done in record time without chewing the rag.

Something to eat, it is believed, will put Holland in better humor. An old proverb declares that a hungry man is an angry man.

Probably Uncle Sam pushed back that income tax report limit in the hope that a few more taxable incomes might be dug up.

"I've found the meanest man," telephones somebody. "He was going to give his 1916 city directory to the soldiers." Go up head.

Speaking of pro-Germans, what is the matter with the fellow who is already storing eggs for a drive on the poor consumer next winter?

German workers want peace. But it is the theory of the Kaiser that workers should work, while "Me und Gott" attend to peace negotiations.

Now that the bolsheviks have routed all other Russian political parties, they are confronted with the menace of falling to pieces by their own weight.

Four hundred thousand American women formerly engaged in housework or dressmaking are now in industrial or government work. War is—in the kitchen.

Leon Trotsky guessed it the first pass when he declared that Russia's productive capacity is sadly out of repair and needs development and overhauling.

Nashville is testing out the experiment of one-man street cars. It is doubtful if it will succeed, but adding a woman to the combination would probably make it go.

Wonder, if Count Cserniz would be willing to furnish blue print and specifications along with his no-annexationist policy? Words are being given new meanings nowadays.

The Huns promised the pope to refrain from vandalism in Venice, but those who have witnessed the destruction from air raids shudder to think what might have happened but for the promise to be good.

As remarked by an exchange, editorial opinions on the great battle are of little value, since the scenes shift so rapidly. But the making of Foch the supreme leader seems to have improved allied morale and initiative visibly.

One thing which will simplify the allied counter-drive is the fact that there will not be near so many Germans to start back toward Berlin as poured through the lines into France two weeks ago.

Reports from Peru of the illness of Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the American minister, has given rise to anxiety among her friends in Tennessee who hope the illness is not serious and that she may soon be restored to health.

New York proposes an organization to oppose suffrage. The Knickerbockers are great on opposing things, but usually the procession goes ahead just the same. Not long ago, they said they were going to repeal suffrage in their own state!

Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer who thought \$1,288 a year too much pay for a man with a wife and five children, has taken one of Uncle Sam's dollar-a-year jobs and thus escapes the draft. We hope that he has to live on his salary.

State Senator Oberlin, of Ohio, missing for seven months, has been found working in a shipyard at Norfolk, Va. They fear his mind is affected. Jerusalem! It's the first clear case of sound mind we've seen in an Ohio legislator in years! But they'll likely remove him from his honorable job in that shipyard.

WILL BE UNANIMOUS.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment by Massachusetts puts eleven states in the class which have taken the steps necessary for nationwide prohibition. The large vote in favor of the amendment in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature indicates the rapidity with which public sentiment has crystallized in this movement. Massachusetts is not a prohibition state. It has been for a long time referred to by local optionists as furnishing their ideal of a proper system for the regulation of the liquor traffic. Every two years, on petition, towns in that state may vote whether or not they will license saloons. So the contest has gone on continually. Gradually a larger number of townships have voted out the saloons, but they show relapses. The liquor traffic may pour all its corrupting money into any campaign zone. Relief obtained from its nefarious influence is temporary. The state is thickly populated and "dry" towns are flooded with goods from "wet" towns. And so, no doubt, disgusted and disheartened with the long and difficult fight against the forces of John Barleycorn, the people of the Bay state have turned away from "personal liberty" and voted for nation-wide protection. They have done this as a testimony of the failure of local option. They have so voted despite the fact that a large proportion of their population is foreign born, and supposed to be opposed to any regulation that is not "liberal."

We used to hear it said by some people in Tennessee that they were for temperance legislation and would favor prohibition if they thought it could be enforced, but they claimed that until the national government took up the matter it would be impossible for a state government to enforce its laws. They promised, with no expectation of being called upon to fulfill, that they would favor nation-wide prohibition if it ever became an issue. Of course, that was a mere subterfuge. Those people were really opposed to prohibition. Since then the state government has succeeded in enforcing the laws and now nation-wide prohibition is the issue. But many of those people are now opposing prohibition because they say it is an invasion of state's rights. They fall back from one excuse to another.

But the number in this country who thus stand in the way of progress is much reduced. The vote in Massachusetts indicates that it will not be long before the amendment will be ratified and the country saved from a curse, and our sinews strengthened for war.

In a time when the people of the world are threatened with starvation one hundred millions of bushels of grain in this country are being used for beer, and when munitions and coal are short of cars for transportation 30,000 are tied up in the business of hauling for the breweries.

We trust, indeed, that there will be no opposition to the amendment in Tennessee. If a campaign against it is inaugurated here it means that liquor money has been poured into the state. There are corrupt politicians and impetuous newspapers which would encourage such a situation. They would like to have their hands covered again, as they were in the days of yore. But the liquor traffic might as well be warned now that if they have money to spend they will waste it in the volunteer state. The legislature of Tennessee is going to ratify this amendment by a unanimous vote, and then lay a wreath at the base of the monument to Edward W. Carmack, who first indicted the saloon in this state with the charge that it had "sinned away its days of grace."

The pause continues on the battle line. There is nothing startling in the news this morning. But unless the history of this battle is different from any other of the war, it is a question of only a few hours probably when the great struggle will enter upon another phase. The silence as to Gen. Foch's plans is significant. He will strike and strike hard, and the situation for the invader may be made as critical as it was a few days ago for the allies.

Where will the blow be delivered? It would be merely an idle guess to speculate. But if it is not on the French line we shall be surprised, and the most dangerous place for Von Hindenburg on that line, strategically, would seem to be some point near Soissons or La Fere.

A newspaper, which we do not care to name, in discussing German treatment of Jews in Lithuania, practically enslaving them, remarks: "These conditions might be matched in the negro turpentine camps of the south, but hardly elsewhere in any civilized country." Which suggests that some newspapers would rather slander the south than win the war against Germany.

B. F. Looney has withdrawn from the race as a candidate for governor of Texas. It is probably in order to inaugurate "who's Looney now?"

SPEAKS TOO LATE.

If Count Cserniz had spoken before the recent battle began, no doubt President Wilson would have replied before congress. We have always treated the Austrian premier with great respect, and he has been considered the most hopeful of the enemy diplomats. But, despite the fact that the last of the president's messages seemed to have an especial appeal to Cserniz, he ignored it. It seemed as if he had yielded to Germany, and the golden hour to negotiate peace passed, and then Hindenburg struck. Now the latter has not succeeded in his major designs. So the subtle suggestion comes from Vienna that the matter be taken up again. It is probable, therefore that not as much attention will be paid to Cserniz now as would have been done if he had replied promptly, and with concessions, to the last address of the president. The effort to bring peace has passed from the hands of the diplomat to the soldier. It is difficult to stop the mobilization of armies. We have received the heavy blow of the mailed fist, and, though we have tottered, we are strong. He is crouching before us, and it would be against human nature not to strike him down if possible.

The day will no doubt come when all these matters will be settled differently and better and more in consonance with man's brotherhood, but we must now recognize only actualities. Sweet and dulcet as are the tones of the enemy spokesman in some respects, yet he has permitted the rage of battle to be thrown down. He still talks in terms of force, he renews his allegiance to our chief enemy, he accuses Clemenceau of making a proposition which the latter denies, and consequently he will have to accept the result of the battle.

TURNING AGAINST WAR.

Occasionally one of the enemy goes into print with a frank statement about the war. An Austrian officer, Andreas Latsko, has just published a book, which in fictional form, shows how he abhors war and realizes the exploitation of his comrades by the government under the guise of patriotism.

A reviewer says of it: "Questioning, the vague sense of injustice, complete revolt—these are the things that speak from the minds of the men in these sketches. The different divisions of the book are scarcely stories—they are the mere pictures, but drawn with the surest touch of a realist. One sketch after another shows, in a different aspect, but always in poignant fashion, the same thing. There is hate in this book, but it is not hatred of the 'enemy.'"

There is bitter satire over the general, in a headquarters town back from the firing line. The town is charming, gay, prosperous, happy. It is where favored officers come to have a good time. There is a hospital, but the general doesn't permit the men to show themselves, for fear of dampening the high spirits and spoiling his own contentment.

The final number in Andreas Latsko's program of revolt against the war purports to be extracts from the diary of an officer who is supposed to have become insane. It is a series of horrible ravings, all on the same key. "They call me sick," the man writes, and then—

"No! It is the others that are sick. They are sick who gloat over news of victories and see conquered miles of territory rise resplendent above mounds of corpses. They are sick who stretch a wall of flags between themselves and their humanity so as not to know what crimes are being committed against them. They are sick who are growing around them in the beyond that they call 'the front.' . . . All those are sick who can fall to hear the moaning, the gnashing of teeth, the howling, the crashing and bursting, the wailing and cursing and agonizing in death, because the murmur of the blissful silence of night. It is the deaf and the blind who are sick, not I!"

"Am I really the sick person because I cannot utter that word or write it down without my tongue growing coated from the intense hatred I feel?" When the enemy soldier thus allows his better nature to assert itself against the iron ring of discipline and conventionality which has him bound there seems likelihood that some day he may stop his leaders in their reign of madness and that reason may assert itself once more.

Secretary Franklin K. Lane has a more than unusually clear vision and thinks in terms of the highest and best form of patriotism. In a speech yesterday on the necessity of Americanizing the foreign-born millions in the United States, he said:

"Out of this conference should come not a determination to make more hard or difficult the way of those who do not speak or read our tongue, but a determination to deal in a catholic and sympathetic spirit with those who can be led to follow in the way of the nation, and as to those others who cannot, another procedure must be applied. The keynote of this conference is 'our responsibility.'"

Ah, indeed, we do need to deal with this most serious problem in a catholic and sympathetic spirit. We have a grievous responsibility upon us. Abuse and misunderstandings are the elements which will make for national division at a time when there must be unity and a common patriotic purpose. Let us not forget that there are many millions among us who have come out of conditions which make it very difficult for them to accept immediately our point of view. We must be patient and we must not distrust. Let us remember that there has never been an American war in which the blood of our foreign-born was not shed for our country, and their graves are among those of our hallowed dead.

If it were necessary to prove that Wisconsin is not a follower of the Kaiser, the proof may be found in the fact that the "drys" made gains. Mr. Bryan went over there and talked with them about it.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

In Sunday's New York World members of the cabinet outlined what had been done by this government in the first year of its participation in the war.

We cannot go into detail about it, but the statement is encouraging.

When war was declared we had in our army, according to Secretary Baker, 9,624 officers and 302,510 men in service. Now we have 123,891 officers and 1,824,924 men and a total of 10,000,000 men registered for military service.

Congress has appropriated seven and one-half billions for the war department and more than three billions has been spent.

Industry has been mobilized. Three hundred woolen mills are busy on army contracts. Twenty million pairs of shoes have been purchased. The output of rifles is sufficient to equip three army divisions every week. Reorganization of the staff has taken place. We have under construction two government smokeless powder plants to cost \$48,000,000 and in France we are building a \$25,000,000 ordnance base.

American troops in large numbers are right now in the thick of the great battle.

There are now more than 328,000 enlisted men and 20,000 officers in the navy, compared with 78,000 enlisted men and 3,800 officers a year ago.

Our naval forces in European waters have been continually increased and have done an enormous work, of which, for military reasons, nothing could be said. A new type of vessel which Mr. Daniels believes will be effective against submarines is being built in the Henry Ford plant at Detroit.

More than a billion dollars a year is being disbursed for the construction of ships by the emergency fleet corporation, under Mr. Hurley, and at least six million tons will be added to our tonnage within the year.

Under the food administration 13,000,000 families are economizing in food consumption, and we are rapidly developing plans which will save throughout the nation.

We are more familiar, of course, with the great liberty loan and war savings campaigns by which Mr. McAdoo has furnished the sinews for the country. Five billion dollars already has been subscribed, for bonds, besides the two billions in savings stamps. We are about to subscribe three billion more in bonds.

Especially interesting is the report of Atty.-Gen. Gregory, who among other things says:

"Sometimes as many as fifteen hundred complaints go to the department at Washington in a single day. All of these and the additional thousands which reach our various representatives throughout the country are investigated as speedily as practicable, and while the vast majority of these investigations reveal nothing of value, it is necessary to consider all in order to develop those which are of real importance."

"In considering the work of the department it must be borne in mind that this is a country of laws and not of men; that persons can be prosecuted for the commission of only such acts as congress has declared criminal; that such punishment only can be meted out as congress has prescribed; that the attorney-general has no control over the sentences which courts impose; that the guarantees of the constitution are not suspended by a condition of war, and that men can be convicted and punished by the civil branch of the government only in accordance with well established rules and regulations."

The agricultural department has been especially busy, and the home garden movement is a sin uer way. Altogether our people should not be ashamed of this grand record.

TAXES ON DYING.

It is estimated the estate of the late James Stillman, the New York banker, is worth \$50,000,000, and that it will yield \$11,722,000 to the federal government as inheritance taxes besides making a liberal contribution to New York state. This put a scribe to figuring on the possibilities comprehended in the case of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

Mr. Rockefeller naturally comes in handy when big sums of money are being considered, since he is generally understood to be America's best bet in point of wealth. In his zeal, the scribe referred to thought that the oil king could give his country a boost of half a billion dollars in inheritance taxes, to say nothing of blessings to kith and kin, by dying at this opportune time. The scheme looks so good that Mr. Rockefeller himself might be interested in it.

But, on sober reflection, not much aside from the saving of a few grocery bills would be gained by Mr. Rockefeller's dying at the present time. His income tax is about \$400,000,000, and that will pay the interest on a billion which Uncle Sam has to borrow. The inheritance tax will keep, since it is not likely the old gentleman will fool away much of his estate. It will come in handy later. We are not sure that Uncle Sam is not gainer by having Mr. Rockefeller live as long as possible.

The international league is being reformed in New York. It has nothing to do with the peace or war situation in Europe, however.

Is it because Japan is more interested in China that she appears indifferent to the situation in Siberia?

A convention of farmers representing twenty-three states declares that the price of \$2.20 a bushel is enough for wheat. The downtrodden constituents of Senators McCumber and Gore were probably not able to attend the meeting.

Somebody has estimated that there are yet 115,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop in the hands of the farmers. We hope the report is true, but we do not believe it. If it is true a method will be found for getting it into the flour bin.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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The telephone rang at the office and Mr. Jarr was informed that Mrs. Jarr wanted to speak with him.

"Did you tell Mrs. Jenkins his wife was with me and he was to come up to our house to dinner and then go home with her?" asked Mrs. Jarr over the wire.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Jarr. "Why should he?"

"Why shouldn't he?" Mrs. Jarr repeated heatedly over the wire. "Why shouldn't he? Because his wife is an angel, and what she puts up with at that man's hands, but then she's no different from every other woman, and I've just been wondering whether this war won't make a change in such conditions! With women doing men's work in the world, working in foundries and running elevators and street cars and—"

"Results of the World War on Feminine Psychology" is too complex to be debated over the telephone during office hours," Mr. Jarr interrupted. "We'll take it up this evening at home, if you really do wish to thresh it out."

"I don't want to thresh out anything," Mrs. Jarr retorted, "but if you will be patient just a minute I want to ask you if you can get away from the office this afternoon just about the time school lets out and go up to the house and get our little Emma and our Willie and bring them down and meet us in the children's shoe department of the big bargain bazaar?"

"Why can't you and Mrs. Jenkins run up and get the children?" asked

Germany Will Build Concrete Ships

(Nautical Gazette.)

German shipbuilders have been quick to take up the idea of constructing ships of concrete, according to Capt. L. Persius, who writes in the Berliner Tageblatt that, owing to prospective shortage of wood, steel and iron for shipbuilding after the war, leading German and Austrian dockyards are preparing to use ferro-concrete on a large scale. Yards are now being constructed to that end.

As told in the London papers, Capt. Persius takes the view that all the great shipbuilding countries will be put to the same necessity as Germany to find substitutes for wood, iron and steel. Germany, he thinks, will be in better position than any of the rest for ferro-concrete construction, because:

"We possess the most important cement industry in the world. We have far outstripped France, the country where the most versatile uses were formerly made of cement, while we have given the English, the inventors of the ferret competition in the markets of the world. There seems every reason to hope that in the future the largest ships flying the German flag will be partially of ferro-concrete construction."

Greater Love Hath, No Man Than This.

(The Outlook.) At the very beginning of the war it was evident that there were going to be in it not only bad deeds, brutal deeds, but also good deeds, magnanimous deeds. One such is found in Comings-Dawson's "Carry On!" During one fierce engagement a British officer saw a German officer impaled on the barbed wire, writhing in anguish. The fire was dreadful, yet he still hung there unscathed. At length the British officer could stand it no longer. He said, quietly: "I can't hear to look at that poor chap any longer." So he went out under the hail of shell, released him, took him on his shoulders and carried him to the German trench. The firing

By Condo

Greatest Undertaking

(Holland Letter.) Vast as are many of the industrial undertakings occasioned by the war it is probable none of them will be in magnitude the stupendous Muscle Shoals. Very soon as many as 10,000 artisans will be employed upon work, and it has been estimated how best to provide, space accommodations for the steadily-increasing number of artisans who will be called into undertaking.

Division of \$55,000,000. The government appropriated \$55,000,000 to be divided as \$30,000,000 will be expended for a nasamid nitrogen fixation plant, \$10,000 for the synthetic process plant and \$20,000,000 for the Shoals hydro-electric plant, which furnishes the electricity for the plants.

Not later than July 1 the syn plant will be completed and the manufacture of nitrate for explosives lowering the process which has been used in Germany will begin. So the figures which tell in detail of a great government undertaking convey some idea of its magnitude. For instance, one of the dams at Muscle Shoals is to be 6,420 feet in length, making it the longest dam in the world, and will be 40 feet high, the entire reservoir area will be 600 acres. This dam, when complete will be capable of generating 500,000 horsepower.

After the war is ended, the industry established at Muscle Shoals where formerly there was nothing suggest industrial activity, will undoubtedly be expanded, the products of these hydro-electric plants being those which are useful for industry, commerce and agricultural development in time of peace.

Including the Birmingham district entire section is sure to become one of the greatest hives of industry in the world, and in the Muscle Shoals district all can be accomplished without the expenditure of a single ton of coal.

In fact, all of the Muscle Shoals production is secured by the utilization of inexhaustible natural resources. The government is taking advantage of an inexhaustible natural source, which is the waterpower of the Tennessee river. There will be an industrial community in that section within a few years whose population should be in excess of 100,000. So much as this in the way of industrial awakening and activity has been caused by the European war.

GOOD SAMARITAN LOSES BIG, FAT POCKETBOOK

Young Lady Stops to Lend Assistance to Autoist and Leaves Her Purse in the Road.

That was rather an unfortunate incident that caused Miss T. E. Burpee to lose a fat pocketbook while playing a role of good Samaritan Wednesday afternoon. Miss Burpee, who drives her own car and is something of an expert chauffeur, was driving along the Valley road coming into the city, make a bank deposit, and when she reached the intersection of the Signal mountain road she came across an automobile in trouble. Her car was in a ditch, having gone off the side of a road. The man in trouble kindly accepted of the good offices of Miss Burpee, and when she got out of her car to lend assistance, she thinks she dropped her pocketbook containing over \$100 in checks and \$10 in cash. She did not discover her loss until she had reached the city, and when she returned to the scene it was gone.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB TO VISIT MUSCLE SHOALS

(Special to The News.)

Nashville, April 4.—The Nashville Automobile club has extended an invitation to local commercial bodies to participate in a sociability run to Muscle Shoals on April 10. The run is to be made on Wednesday, April 10, and the return will be made Nashville the following Thursday night. The principal object in making the run is to encourage good relations between Nashville and Muscle Shoals.

When Itching Stops

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and skin irritation almost instantly and that cleans and soothes the skin. Ask any druggist for a 35c or \$1.00 bottle and apply it as directed. You will find that irritations, pimples, blackheads, eczema, blotches, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear. A little zemo, the penetrating, satiny liquid, is all that is needed, for banishes most skin eruptions and makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy. The E. W. Ross Co., Cleveland, O.

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