

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

George F. Milton, editor. Walter C. Johnson, business manager.

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 remedied.

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

Rate of Subscription: By carrier: One year, \$10; six months, \$6. By mail: Six months, \$3.15; twelve months, \$6.00.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.



Argentina seems to be developing a Monroe doctrine of her own.

The fruit crop is having the time of its life in the run it is making for its life.

The Brushy mountain mines are doing their bit for the state's financial redemption.

A heartening message is that which indicates the low water mark of losses from submarines.

Poultry growers are also catching the spirit of increased production—which is the demand of the hour.

Maury county responds to the call with a big delegation for the "sheep" convention. Has your county acted yet?

Since Nat Goodwin is too old for the draft, his only concern over a divorce suit is probably the question of alimony.

Trotsky is not lost or gone any where. He is still trotting in official harness as a member of the Russian cabinet.

A report of the Irish convention is on the British parliamentary table, but we are not advised as to what it contains.

After all it was reserved for the Sammies to first fight by the side of their British cousins in the world's biggest scrap.

It might not be so difficult to cut down the membership of the national house if there were more members who didn't want to go back.

Last year's figures show that Alabama miners did their bit in coal production. The country hopes they may keep their stride.

We are a friend of Senator Underwood, hence he need not blame us if he butts his head against the prohibition wall, a la J. W. Bailey.

So far as we have observed, no anpersions have been cast upon the loyalty of Speaker Clark, though that may come in the next turn of the wheel.

A Texas paper wants to know whether hell is a place or a state. Well, just at present, suspicion points strongly in the direction of Germany.

The leader in that Prager lynching admits that he feels rather proud of himself. Not many brave men who read his story feel very proud of him, however.

An exchange figures out Russia's debts to this country at \$187,799,000. But for a prompt settlement, Uncle Sam would probably be willing to make it even \$185,000,000.

Frederick J. Haskin asks: "Can women command?" Is it possible that Mr. Haskin is not a married man? Yes, Mr. Haskin, they can command, and exact obedience, too.

Sir Edward Carson is betwixt two on the question of home rule and conscription for Ireland. He is willing as to conscription, but opposes home rule unless he can do the ruling.

It may again be well to suggest that those who want employment or assistance on farms in Tennessee correspond with Dr. Joseph T. Ware, government labor agent, at Memphis.

It is claimed that sea birds of no known use eat large quantities of fish suitable for human food. Our sheep-killing dogs would probably like to establish a community of interest with those birds.

Caleb Powers, who served eight years in a Kentucky jail as a suspect in the conspiracy to murder William Goebel, and has since served eight years in congress, announces his retirement on account of ill health.

The Nashville Banner suggests that convicts be used on the farms. Might be a good idea, but convicts, like other folks, can only work in once place at a time. Digging coal is a very useful service.

Suppose we just leave out of consideration the question whether somebody at Washington wants this or that man elected to the senate and let the people of Tennessee decide the matter on its merits among themselves.

Defenders of the kaiser's brew are comforting themselves that no more legislatures are in session to ratify the amendment. They fill in the interim with maledictions against Mr. Bryan.

"NEW YORK AND POLITICS."

Savoyard, the eminent Washington correspondent, like his fellow Kentuckian, Col. Henry Watterson, is now an old man. But he is also like him in another respect—he has lost none of his old-time versatility. He began writing a letter the other day to discuss the presidential ambition of Gov. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, and, before he was through, had illuminated the subjects of great political managers and their work, the influence of such political cross currents as the anti-Masonic and Know-Nothing parties, the vice-presidency and the secretaryship of state as stepping stones to the presidency, the dominant position of New York in national elections and what is termed proportional or minority representation. It is probable that the consideration of one thought brought other trooping down upon him, as is nearly always the case with old men.

In the matter of astuteness as a political manipulator, Savoyard places Thurlow Weed at the head. He credits Weed with the making of three presidents—Adams, Harrison and Taylor. This record is only equaled by Andrew Jackson, who is awarded the honor for the success of himself, Van Buren and Polk. This correspondent opines that if Gov. Whitman had a Weed—who is pronounced the equal of Mark Hanna, Tom Platt, Matt Quay and Arthur P. Gorman combined—to steer his political bark, he might reach the presidency. After calling the roll of powerful New Yorkers who have figured in the national equation, he continues:

"So it will be seen that the office of governor of New York is a pretty fair stepping stone to the nomination for president. Seven times since the close of our big war has the democratic party nominated a New Yorker for president, and in 1904 and 1916 the republicans gave the nomination to New York. Since that war the republicans have gone to New York seven times for a nominee for vice-president."

"New York has always been a 'pivot' state, and about half the time her vote has decided the presidency. That is because it suggests a blow at a party's wholehearted conduct. The Constitution should be changed so that a vote in one state will count as much in determining the result of a presidential election as a vote in any other state. It would be an easy thing to do and a just thing to do. Let every party put up in the field in every state a full electoral ticket and apportion the electoral vote of the state among the parties according to the strength each discovers in the popular vote. I know some of our southern brethren, notably John Sharp Williams, combat this idea because it suggests a blow at state sovereignty. To meet that objection in part it might be provided that the electors for the state at large be given the right to obtain a plurality of the popular vote, and apportion the others according to the popular vote as cast. If this change is made no candidate can be defeated for president who fails to obtain a majority of the popular vote."

"And the national house of representatives should be chosen on the plan I have suggested. It would do away with that respectable stealing we call the gerrymander."

This electoral system suggested represents a sort of compromise growing out of the present system, direct popular election of the president and the doctrine of state's rights. Much might be said in favor of the plan. It would probably be a little confusing at first, but in that it would prevent "clean sweeps" and secure minority representation, its general effect would doubtless be wholesome. Its elimination of the gerrymander would, of itself, remove much political strife and schism. A similar plan is being seriously considered in Great Britain, and the parliament seems to be gradually paving the way to its adoption. Illinois is one of the United States which provides for minority representation in its legislature.

The Birmingham News contains a complimentary reference to the fact that the Monroe county republicans have endorsed Gen. Alfred F. Sanford for the republican nomination for governor of Tennessee. The News says of the Knoxville publisher: "He is a man of strong and virile personality, possesses powerful executive ability, has acquired a large means through the eminent success of the Journal and Tribune, due largely to his own business initiative and sagacity, and, all in all, is in every way equipped for the high office of governor."

We don't know whether Mr. Sanford would consider such a nomination, but it would be a good thing for the state, and, indeed, for the democratic party, if the republicans would nominate such a business man. It would make the better business government of Tennessee a leading issue, as it should be.

Capt. Redmond appeals to the house of commons to put the matter of conscription up to Ireland. From a purely sentimental point of view this might seem a good plan. But can Great Britain afford to wait? Unquestionably, if home rule had been given years ago, as it was to Canada and Australia, conscription would be a question now for Ireland solely to decide. But this was not done and the issue is not so clear. The British government faces a crisis. Of course, if the gains in meat would be small and the likelihood of resistance great, it is a practical problem which must be settled in accordance with expediency. Let us hope that the Irish people, along with their English neighbors, will rise to heights of patriotism and unselfishness, and end the feud which weakens the cause of the allies at a crucial moment.

The food administration doesn't want us to forget an increased production of potatoes, in our perturbation over meatless and wheatless days. The lowly spud may yet exert quite an important influence toward winning the war.

There is no scarcity of us who are willing to stand behind the president, but nerve of a different kind is required to stand in front of German guns.

We have heard no recent insinuations against Lloyd George's frankness.

RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER.

Prof. Gilbert Murray has written some of the finest things on the war for the English people. His comment on the anniversary of America's entry is a beautiful tribute to this country. He calls it the return of the Mayflower. "America is a nation, or a continent, built up by refugees, refugees of all creeds and types, and sprung from all the races of Europe, though one type and one race has from the outset predominated, the English non-conforming Puritans. They fled from persecution, civil and religious. They fled from the tyrannies and intrigues of old Europe, from corruption and class government and militarism, and after three centuries and three great wars for freedom, having established their nationhood and built up the largest and strongest free society in the world, they have returned to strike again at the ripened fruit of the same tyrannies, the same tangle of deep-rooted evil from which they themselves fled when the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth. Their ancestors, who were our ancestors, fought, to the historian's eye, only another phase of the same battle that we are now fighting. The emphasis, of course, was different in their days. It lay more on religion. Now it lies on international politics, but in the long stretch of time the story is a plain one. It is a return of the Mayflower."

The unselfish entry of America into the war has done much to elevate the ideals of all people, including our own. We ourselves, perhaps, had become too much absorbed in the mere material. In sacrifice man reaches nearest the divine. Always the unselfishness of the act purifies and ennobles it.

Great Britain herself has found herself during the war. There may have been some doubts as to its real purposes at first. In 1916, when, along with the other allies, the aims were declared, there was a good deal of imperialism remaining, and the president took the lead and became the mouthpiece for the associated governments so as to give the very highest purpose to the war. Writers like Prof. Murray always fully sympathized with him. Now we have the solemn declaration of Lloyd George that after all these centuries, when Ireland was not allowed its full and natural development in its own way, injustice will be rectified and the principle of self-government will be applied. Surely nothing more inspiring has occurred, and the Irish people might well show equal magnanimity and respond to the call at this juncture.

The Mayflower returns to do for Germany what it has done for America and for the English-speaking everywhere. The pity is that force must be used, but as long as the other people are in their maniacal frame of mind and seek to impose their will on free nations, they must be restrained, as we would restrain any individual who runs amuck. But the disease in Germany, we believe, is largely governmental, and the time is bound to come when the great Teutonic race will see that it has been in an agony of unreason and must be saved from itself.

Old ideals are still strong in America, and it is our mission now to make the world safe and permit the restoration of those institutions of society which we have fostered not only here, but throughout the world.

USE SOUTHERN PORTS.

According to the Marine Daily Record, the project for opening of southern ports and the providing of bunkering facilities is rapidly developing in conformity with the program of the emergency fleet corporation. This, it is declared, was greatly facilitated by the government's taking control of the railroads and attempting to articulate and unify the shipping facilities of the country. When this plan is fully consummated the congestion of shipping at New York and other eastern ports can be relieved by providing additional outlets through Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. It seems unnatural that this sort of development has not occurred long ago. But the fewer the ports of entry and egress the less marine shipping competed with the railroads—and the provision of bunkering facilities was contingent upon the action of the railroads.

An objection is now raised that if the necessary facilities are furnished by the government it may retard the return of the railroads to their owners after the war. We need not cross this bridge until we get to it. The government is not hesitating to take other steps regarded as necessary in the prosecution of the war on account of some future political complication, and it ought not to do so in this instance. The country is being organized for its greatest possible productive capacity, and the shipping facilities should be developed in a corresponding ratio. There may have been a reason why the facilities of southern shipping ports were not brought into use when nearly all the railroads were owned in and operated from New York, but, if so, such reason has now lost its force.

We have previously intimated our doubts as to whether the railroads would ever go back to private control, however desirable such a result might be. But in any case the government ought to see to it that the country is not made to suffer from inadequate shipping facilities just because it would serve somebody's private interest to have it that way. Southern ports are ice free. They can be utilized the year around. If arrangements are not shaped to this end, there should be made public a very clear reason why it is not done.

The Memphis News-Semitar doesn't mean to be beat in the race for foreign hands. It suggests that if McAdoo is elected president, Mr. Wilson should be made secretary of state. Now, what will the colonel say?

When it comes to clearing away red tape, Gen. Smuts is well in the running.

IN EARNEST ABOUT IT.

If there have been any lingering doubts about the genuineness of W. G. McAdoo's democracy, he has brought forth the fruits for their complete disposition. He may now be enrolled without further hesitation among the "common people."

Mr. McAdoo is now canvassing the country in behalf of the third liberty loan, taking the message of the American government to the American people. He is perhaps the most popular member of the cabinet because he delights to go out and tell the people what their government is doing. At Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday he remarked in the course of a speech:

"Half-soled breeches and half-soled shoes are badges of honor. I wear them myself and I am glad to recommend them. I like to think that I am releasing leather for a soldier's feet and clothing for a soldier's body. If you are willing to lend every available penny to your government, why needlessly shed the blood of our soldiers in France? I am asking you to buy bonds, to save something and thereby draw less heavily upon the general store of the country."

In this the former Chattanooga has seen Bob Taylor's appeal to his "one gallus" constituents and gone it several better. For, to get down to brass tacks, Bob never did confront the public clad in the garb which he extolled. He was content to pose as the chosen leader of the clan.

But McAdoo apostrophizes "half-soled breeches" and "half-soled shoes" as badges of honor in which he delights to revel. He has heretofore been suggested as a possible candidate for president. His boom will now begin to take on the proportions of a prairie fire.

ONE WAY OUT.

Howard Eggleston, industrial engineer of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, has perfected a plan whereby 3,500,000 tons of concrete ships can be built by one ship plant in a year. This project is now being laid before officials of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Under the method outlined it is claimed it will be possible to build 100 3,500-ton vessels and launch them complete, ready for the sea, in twelve months' time.

In general the plan, which is described in the Marine Record, provides for a number of slips in a series of parallel rows, facing at right angles the waterway. Each of these slips is divided into two sections, the one farthest from the waterway more shallow than the other. In the first section the ship is actually built of concrete and steel. This takes about two weeks. When the work is completed water is pumped into that section and the hull floated into the second section, where the machinery is installed and the ship finished.

By some plan of this kind we may solve the ship problem, which, so far as America is concerned, is the most pressing of all problems. In fact, if we don't build more ships Germany will disregard us. Nor can we build enough of steel or of wood this year. The ship program is just about half big enough, and to change the situation some radical innovation is necessary.

FINANCIAL CENTERS.

Hon. Cordell Hull recently made a most interesting address on the question of war finance, in which we find this most illuminating paragraph concerning the shifting of the financial center of the world:

"Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of great pride to note that the financial center of the world, which was first at Tyre, then at Carthage, then at Alexandria, then at Venice, then at Amsterdam, then at London, is now in New York. We are the leading banking power of the world, with more than \$3,000,000,000 of gold. We have a balance of trade in our favor of more than \$3,000,000,000. Our large foreign loans are taken up by purchases from here. We do not have to borrow from abroad. Our purchases from abroad are not large. For three or four years following the war the balance of the world, largely furnished and destitute, will be clamoring for each of our innumerable gold loans as with this period? We have become a great creditor nation and will continue to be. Business conditions throughout the country are more than ever in our favor. No person from urging a method of finance inherently un sound as a war measure, or one that would be calculated to injure or cripple our existing financial machinery. I do not overlook the fact that war in its very nature is more or less a test of the strength, the stability and the staying power of the various nations engaged. It is the usual exertion of man power, greater and more rapid production of industry, and increased credit facilities are always required and always forthcoming. If this war is to be an unyieldable test of economic endurance, who is more ready to meet that test than the people of the United States?"

In accounting for our financial strength he quoted the following from one of the ablest bankers in England, Sir Edward Holden:

"I wish to congratulate the federal reserve board and the bankers of America on having succeeded in creating and building up a banking system which surpasses in strength and excellence any other banking system in the world."

Chattanooga county, Georgia, might as well change its name. It isn't as famous as Chattanooga, and when its citizens wire Representative Gordon Lee they are recorded in the Congressional Record as being from this good city.

Sometimes the American congress unwittingly stumbles on the proper course. It has decided to refrain, for the time, from debating the Irish question.

COLE BLEASE IN ERUPTION.

South Carolina's ex-Governor Shows He Is Far From Being an Extinct Volcano.

Columbia, S. C.—To hell with the constitution! Blease, who has been proscribing politically since he ceased to be South Carolina's governor in 1915, has burst into flame again. The red glow against the night sky is Blease in eruption, pouring his own peculiar flood of lava and embers on all who oppose his triumphant progress to Washington.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

WELL, MR. TRUE, I HAVE JUST MADE ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE RED CROSS.



THEN LET ME THANK YOU, MR. GOTROX ON THE PART OF EVERY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN OF THIS FAIR LAND, BUT



DON'T SPOIL IT LIKE YOU DID THE OTHER TIME BY RAISING THE RENT OF ALL YOUR TENANTS!!!

THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

(Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co., The New York Evening World.)

"It's very patriotic to say you would rather have a uniform and be doing your bit for your country than to get the new suit you need," remarked Mrs. Jarr. "But if you do get a commission in the quartermaster's department, or something like that, the government will furnish you the uniform, won't it?"

"I believe not," said Mr. Jarr. "I understand army and navy officers furnish their own uniforms."

"Oh," said Mrs. Jarr. "Do they? Well, maybe it's a good thing. It makes one's dressy fighting mad, having to pay for clothes. Even Clara Mudridge-Smith, whose husband has lots of money, has the most terrible rows with her old man when she has been particularly extravagant at her dressmaker's and the bills come to him. Just yesterday she told me of how he carried on, and she said that never in her life had she felt so much like taking all her jewelry and her best things and her new motor car and going out in the world to beg her bread to be a nurse on the battlefields, or something rather than be obligated to him for another cent. Except, of course, the usual liberal allowance a man with all his money should make to a wife who leaves her husband never to be beholden to him for a thing as long as she lives!"

"Too bad, too bad," murmured Mr. Jarr. "But there shall be no such scenes in our little home when I am able to dress you in the style your beauty demands. I would be perfectly willing to let you have everything you wanted if I could afford to do so."

"But that's just what makes Clara Mudridge-Smith's husband so mad," rejoined Mrs. Jarr. "It says he cannot afford to pay for everything his wife wants."

"Maybe no man can," said Mr. Jarr. "However, when my ship comes in—"

"And here the old man winced at her words," said Mrs. Jarr. "He had been speculating in a ship and it operation of his people. The automobile had been driven to the curb stone in front of the church, and Dr. Myers was taken there and given instructions that he was from now hence to ride in his own car."

BENN MESSENGER SERVICE

Main 961 or Main 844. Prompt and efficient service. 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily except Saturday, 9 p.m. Sunday we close at 2 p.m.—(Adv.)

Congregation Gives Dr. Myers Automobile

Rev. C. H. Myers, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church, was presented with an automobile by the members of his congregation Wednesday evening at 7:30. In the study of Dr. Myers, members of his congregation met and after several had spoken on the growth and possibilities of Pilgrim church, and expressing their appreciation of Dr. Myers' service, Col. D. M. Steward rose, and after going over the work and accomplishments of Dr. Myers during his two years' pastorate here, he presented in the name of Pilgrim Congregational church, a 4-passenger automobile as a token of the appreciation of his congregation.

In responding to the gift by his people, Dr. Myers was much impressed and declared that he had been spurred on to greater achievements by the hearty co-

By Condo AVONDALE COMMITTEES PUSHING LIBERTY BONDS

Community Divided Into Teams and Big Drive Commenced Thursday Morning.

Citizens of Avondale are surely working hard on the liberty bond drive and results begin to show. Part in the campaign is being taken by not only the grown-up citizens, but even the school children will find many of their names among the patriots who want to do their "bit" toward winning the war.

Through their own desires and by the aid of their parents, many pupils of the grammar school have signed the application for bonds. In one instance every child in a family of four or five has a bond to its credit.

That a more thorough canvass of the Avondale community may be made, a meeting of citizens was held at the school building on Wednesday, of which John Tinker was chairman. Mr. Tinker represented a committee of workers who had previously been appointed, consisting of the following: John Tinker, chairman; Clyde A. Carson, Joseph L. Lutz, George W. Burgess, G. A. Carter, Morton S. Akers, John Edwards, W. S. Milnes, Arthur T. Edwards, M. C. Timmons, Pryor L. Cate, James E. Hodges, Dr. Tubal J. Ziegler, John A. Shelton, Sam I. Whitman, Barney Strickland, G. D. Bristolow, Henry Blackwell, John Christenbury, N. W. Roberts and Robert Fitzgerald.

At this meeting subcommittees were appointed to work in teams, and the following were appointed: No. 1—Clyde Carson, James E. Hodges, W. S. Milnes. No. 2—John Tinker, George W. Burgess. No. 3—Barney Strickland, F. M. Thompson. No. 4—C. M. Timmons, M. S. Akers. No. 5—A. T. Edwards, Pryor L. Cate. No. 6—John W. Bristolow, Henry Blackwell, J. A. Shelton, G. A. Carter. No. 7—J. L. Lutz, Sam I. Whitman. No. 8—Dr. T. J. Ziegler, James P. Stangel, John Christenbury, N. W. Roberts, Robert Fitzgerald.

The committees were instructed to commence work at once, and Thursday a close will undoubtedly find many subscribers to liberty bonds among the citizens of Avondale.

A patriotic meeting has been called for Friday evening of this week at the school building, when an interesting program promoted by the principal and teachers of the Avondale Grammar school will be rendered. Good music will be featured, with an address by Boyd Fitzgerald.

In the patriotic drive to help win the war, the children and others connected with the school have done big things. Several hundred dollars have been invested in liberty stamps by the pupils. Some of the children have purchased as much as \$50 worth at one time, while others have invested in smaller amounts.

It has been planned of the principals of the different schools to meet on Wednesday afternoons at the office of the superintendent of education, which will be held.

These meetings have stimulated the pupils to a lively competition between the schools, which causes them to work harder.

CONSERVATION OF FLOUR IN HOMES IMPERATIVE

J. I. Finney, Food Administrator, Emphasizes Need of Releasing Wheat Stocks.

"In response to a telegram from Herbert Hoover, the food administration in Tennessee is going to appeal to the patriotic citizens to return to the channels of trade just as much flour as they can possibly spare," said J. I. Finney, of the United States food administration, who is here to attend the meeting of home demonstration agents of this district.

"We are falling behind in our shipments of wheat flour to the allies. There is little wheat or flour in the country and in order to discharge our obligation to our heroic associates in this war it will be necessary for the people at home to part with their stocks of flour. In Arkansas there was a magnificent response to a similar appeal and 2,500,000 pounds was sold to the government. Grimes county, Texas, gave all the flour it had—three carloads—for shipment overseas."

"We are confident that the people of Tennessee will be just as patriotic as they are in any other state. Already hundreds of families have registered with our country food administrators the surplus flour they have and it is held by them subject to our orders. This will all be called in and taken over at a fair market price and shipped to our allies. This shows the critical condition of the wheat situation."

"In East Tennessee we have found about a score of these farmers who have not yet sold their wheat. When they refuse to sell upon an appeal to their patriotism we are issuing requisition papers and taking it over. We have our agents out now to take over 2,000 bushels from one farmer and we will during next week take over a number of smaller lots."

Mr. Finney is director of the Columbia Daily Herald, but since the organization of the food administration has been devoting most of his time to the work of that department.

TODAY INVEST IN A LIBERTY BOND THE PROULMONT LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. Your Home Company.