

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO WIN THE WAR?

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MOUTH OF CANAL BLOCKED; EVERY GUN DEMOLISHED

German Defenders of U-Boat Ports Concealed Idea Assaultants Were Americans.

BOLTED FROM THEIR POSTS

"It's the Americans; It's the Yankees," Was Cry.

Star Shells Pierced Haze Over Harbor—Enemy Destroyer Rammed Amidships.

London, April 24.—Not only was the mouth of the canal at Zebrugge blocked, but British sailors and marines who participated in the raid on the German submarine bases believe they destroyed every gun on the mole, demolished the sheds throughout its entire length and blew up large stores of munitions contained in the sheds, according to stories given by the survivors to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at a Kentish port.

Until they were within a half mile of the harbor of Zebrugge no ships in the attacking force had picked up the light on the mole. The attacking ship, which started for the mole, followed by muffled calls of "good luck" from the ship's companies, was escorted by the fleet outside the harbor, had scarcely got within sight of the light when it was discovered by the Germans. Star shells instantly pierced the thick haze, showing the cruiser as clearly as though it had been daylight.

In one second it seemed as if every battery in the neighborhood had concentrated its fire on the cruiser. How she was able to get ahead none of those watching her understood. Great 17-inch shells and others of smaller caliber flew around her like hail. She was apparently hit by some of the smaller ones, but she plugged ahead and was seen to turn the corner of the mole and gain the inside of the harbor. The German fire apparently was directed from her vital parts by the intervening structure of the mole and most of the damage done was above the water line.

Disregarding all that had happened, the cruiser went up to the mole and landed a large party of bluejackets and marines. The German defenders conceived the idea that their assaultants were Americans, and according to some of the survivors this cry was heard: "It's the Americans! It's the Yankees!"

Some of the Germans bolted en masse from the nearest batteries, leaving their guns to the British. The guns were destroyed one by one, while others in the landing party dealt with the sheds and munition stores with their rifles. Apparently under cover of this operation, continues the account sent by the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, the concrete-laid craters, which it was intended to block the channels, made their way through the harbor, accompanied, as far as it can be ascertained, by only one submarine. As they approached the entrance, the craters swung around on the cables and, according to the testimony of one of the observers, were sunk within twenty-three minutes. One of the destroyers or submarines, making the concrete-laid craters, was unable to take part in the battle.

When the attacking ship and its landing party had completed their work the sailors began making their way aboard again despite the damaged condition of the cruiser, which then began to make its way out of the harbor.

One of the 17-inch shells out of the hundreds of various calibers fired at the cruiser got well home in her upper works. Her steering gear was injured and she signaled an escort ship to show her the way, but before help arrived she had found her way out and taken her place under her own steam behind the lines of protecting cruisers.

One man who watched the operation from an escorting ship said to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent: "When we saw the damage she had suffered, it seemed scarcely possible that she was able to keep afloat. The men below must have worked like Trojans, for she was throwing flames ten feet high from her funnels and, she made the fastest time she probably ever accomplished."

The narrator described the combined noise of the German gun fire and the explosions on the mole as a "tenfold hell." He added: "We were only 400 or 500 yards away from the mole, but were afraid to fire a shot lest we reveal our exact whereabouts to the enemy. Apparently he nearly judged it, for he threw any number of shells around us. At a moderate estimate between 2,000 and 4,000 shells were fired at the attacking squadron."

The German destroyer which was sunk was rammed amidships and torpedoed. Those who returned to the Kentish port also say that boarders rushed on the German destroyers anchored in the harbor, taking them completely by surprise. Some of the Germans hurried up to the hatchways in their nightclothes, but before they could reach the decks the British sailors knuckled them on the head with clubs and rifles and sent them tumbling down the hatchways.

BATTERIES AND HARBOR WORKS UNINJURED

Reprisal—Beyond damage caused by torpedoes, the official Berlin statement adds, the harbor works and coast batteries at Zebrugge were undamaged. One German torpedo boat suffered slight damage.

HEROINES AND HEROES EMERGE FROM BATTLE

Six American Girls Pass Through Thrilling Experience on Western Front.

PRaised BY OFFICERS

Stood Ground While Shells Hissed and Roared.

Undaunted Courage Shown by Girls of Salvation Army Canteen During Battle.

(International News Service.) With the American Army in France, April 23 (8 P.M.)—Heroines as well as heroes are emerging from the fighting on that part of the western front held by the Americans.

Six American girls, all assigns in the Salvation Army canteen back of the trenches, had narrow escapes from shells during the battle of Seicheprey. Gas shells and bombs of large caliber were hissing and roaring all about. But despite these dangers the workers pleaded with the commander to be allowed to stay and serve hot coffee and cocoa to the men coming out of the first line trenches.

Although the commander admired the pluck of the girls, he was compelled by his duty to order them out of the village.

Girls Tell Stories.

Some of the girls today, told me how they felt to be under shell fire, while near to the field of actual fighting.

All were cool and collected, but the army officers are loud in their praise of them. The daring of these Salvation Army girls is a proud record. The people in the United States are not aware of the dangers nor how close these workers are to the zone of battle and to the "Yanks in steel Stetsons," as the doughboys are coming to be known.

Miss Irene McIntyre, a graduate of Mount Vernon college, New York, said that Friday night was the first in more than a week that the girls did not sleep in dugouts. The German batteries were "rather quiet" that night. "On Thursday evening we had decided to go to our own beds for a change," said she. "We were billeted in a quaint old stone house, formerly owned by the mayor and the only intact one in the village. Downstairs was occupied chiefly by hens and cows, while my sister, myself and other girls occupied the upper apartment."

Names of Heroines.

"In the house were Gladys Myrtle Turkin, of South Manchester, Conn.; Stella Young, of Chelsea, Mass.; Gertrude Simmons, Violet Williams, of Racine, Wis., and Miss Williams, who had arrived from the states about a week before."

"We were awakened about 4 o'clock in the morning by the ringing of the old church bell. The shelling had started and the first one struck right under the clock. We grabbed our gas masks and put them on, and it was not a minute too soon, for we certainly got a whiff of the horrible stuff before they were on. The girls were not a bit frightened. They all took it as a lark, and it was certainly funny to see them sitting on the high French beds with their masks on."

"After a while we began to wonder why no gas signal had been sounded, but in a short time the 'all clear' signal was given."

"After a while the girls got restless and wanted to take off their masks. I agreed to take mine off long enough to give mine and go to a flashlight. The other girls begged me to take it off, but no one had I done so than I got another whiff. Then more shells came along."

Dead Man's Curve.

"By daylight ambulances bearing wounded soldiers began to appear around 'Dead Man's curve.' I wanted to stay and serve refreshments to the wounded soldiers, but the officer in charge of the town held that it was no fit place for women. We got out in a buckboard driven by a sergeant. It was an exciting ride to. The shells were bursting everywhere."

"The soldiers hated to see us go. They certainly showed great courage in saving our baggage. They sent us away for rest, but we felt like fishes out of water."

Miss McIntyre at this point asked for corroboration and her companions gave hearty assent. "The Salvation Army canteens are swarming with men every time the troops are on the move. Other workers in this branch are Gladys McIntyre and Miss Coria Van Norden, the latter being a member of a wealthy New York family."

With the American Army in France, April 23 (8 p.m.)—Private David Griggs, of East Hampton, Conn., distinguished himself in the battle of Seicheprey by carrying ammunition through three lines of barrage fire, and today he is the favorite among his comrades.

A Red Cross field agent told this story about the Yankee soldier today: "Griggs, who is only 19 years old, was carried into our canteen slightly wounded. After he had rested, he became a hero."

Maj. William Thaw Brings Down Planes

Washington, April 24.—Maj. William Thaw, commander of the Lafayette squadron, brought down two German airplanes April 20, a dispatch from Paris today announced.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE



FRANCO-BRITISH LINE BOMBARDED

Hangard-en-Santerre Region, Between Somme and Avre Rivers, Under Heavy Fire.

(Associated Press.) Paris, April 24.—The German artillery has been conducting an extremely heavy bombardment of the Franco-British front between the Somme and the Avre in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux, the war office reports today.

"Between the Somme and the Avre the enemy's bombardment during the night took on a character of extreme violence along the Franco-British front, especially in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux. French artillery carried on an energetic counter bombardment of the German batteries. In the region of the Ailette and Voucourt woods French patrols took prisoners. Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent cannonading."

gan to tell of the courage of the others, but he said nothing about himself. Griggs' comrade, Conners, referred to Griggs as the "bravest kid in our squad."

"He didn't say anything about himself," declared Conners. "What he did was just like him. He went through three barrages carrying ammunition. He didn't want to quit when he came to a fer being bowled over by a big shell. They couldn't scare him, and I don't see how he lived through it. It is funny how a fellow comes through it like that."

The same Red Cross agent who had first spoken of Griggs told of two Americans being attacked by six Germans. The Germans captured an American machine gun, but the Americans killed all the Germans with their automatic pistols and recaptured the gun, turning it against the enemy.

Private Raymond A. Ferris, of No. 3 Winchester street, Milford, Conn., a 23-year-old courier, came through the barrage and was twice blown down by shells.

(The exploit of Private Ferris was shown off in dispatches, but at this time his identity was not known.) Ferris had to pass dead man's curve in his journey. The shock from the shells made him hysterical and he fainted when reaching headquarters. When he recovered his first request was for his pistol so he could go back and fight the Germans. He asked if his messages had been delivered safely, and begged the officers not to think him "yellow" because he had swooned. Ferris had to make his hazardous journey on foot.

"Our machine gun battalion fought to the last ditch, all right," declared Private Edward J. Heffen, of Waterbury, N. Y., who is in the hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds in the right leg. "Our commander asked for volunteers to help hurry up the guns and twenty-five men responded. We had made our way almost to 'dead man's curve' when a big German shell burst, knocking us all over, but I was the only one wounded. I wish I was back with the outfit, and I am sure that all the other wounded fellows feel the same way. The fellows in the ambulance with me kept saying: 'All I want is one more crack at Heffen!'"

GERMAN LANGUAGE TO BE TAUGHT IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., April 24.—Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, superintendent of Richmond schools, announced this afternoon that the German language will not be taught in the schools after the present session.

Italy Made Proud Her Sons, Fighting Under American Flag, Fall on Soil of France.

(Associated Press.) Rome, Tuesday, April 24.—In alluding to the initial casualties among the American soldiers in France the Tribune says: "There is one detail which cannot fail to make a deep impression in Italy, and this is that among the first Americans to fall in France are some of Italian origin. The fact has a double meaning, as it is indicative of the many volunteers of Italian origin among the American soldiers, and also reveals how brave they were on the battlefield. The old country is proud of the blood of its sons who under American colors on the soil of France."

Force International Boycott on Germany

(International News Service.) Washington, April 24.—Efforts to force an international boycott against Germany will be pushed by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma. He announced this afternoon that he would attempt to bring up his resolution for an international boycott on Monday.

The resolution provides for an international treaty between the allies setting forth principles of international law and for a boycott against Germany if she fails to adopt these principles at the end of the war.

The fundamental principles for the self-government for all nations, free seas subject to the international rules of access to the sea for all nations without taxation for passage through intervening territory, arbitration for international differences, self-determination for Alsace-Lorraine and Terra Irredenta, evacuation of all occupied territory by Germany and Austria and disarmament.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO TAKE OVER RAW WOOL

Washington, April 24.—The government has decided to take over all raw wool now held in warehouses at the price prevailing on July 20 last. If the holders do not agree to sell it at that price the wool will be commandeered. Wool that is now being clipped and the west also will be taken. The government will use a large part of the wool for uniforms and will distribute the remainder among dealers for civilian needs.

ENEMY ALIEN ARRESTED FOR TALKING TOO MUCH

(International News Service.) New York, April 24.—Frederick Silber, German, was delivered to the police today by his American-born wife, because he said, while the Forty-seventh regiment, New York national guard, was passing in a liberty loan parade, "If I had my magazine gun here and I could reach them, I'd take a pop at those fellows."

FAIR. SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

I think I could go forth to vote with conscience clear, if those who're in the running had their votes fixed; but when I see the cuts they run when I read their promises I'm hypothesized. The weather for tonight and probably showers Thursday with little change in temperature.

BERLIN REPORTS RAID AS FAILURE

(Associated Press.) Berlin (Via London), April 24.—The British raid at Ostend and Zebrugge was frustrated, the war office announces. Only forty men landed on the mole, according to the announcement, and these were killed or captured.

KAISER PRESENTS IRON CROSS TO CZERNIN

(Associated Press.) Amsterdam, April 24.—Emperor William, according to a message from Vienna, has sent a telegram to Count Czernin, the retired Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, saying that during the minister's term of office he always had maintained friendly relations with my political convictions. During this period great problems have been tackled and by trustful co-operation they have been brought to a happy solution. For this I sincerely express to your excellency my warmest thanks.

Two Powder Factories Near Vienna Destroyed

(Associated Press.) London, April 24.—German newspapers received at Zurich say that two powder factories at Glasenbach, near Salzburg, 156 miles southwest of Vienna, have been destroyed, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Switzerland. The explosions, which are believed to have been caused by incendiaries, are said to have resulted in heavy casualties.

U. S. Agrees to Permit Swiss Grain Shipments

(Associated Press.) Washington, April 24.—The United States has agreed to permit the shipment of grain to Switzerland in ships flying the Swiss colors with the flag under which the vessel is registered. It is probable American ships will be used.

JOHNSON STRIKES BLOW IN FAVOR FREE SPEECH

Washington, April 24.—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, struck out vigorously in the senate again this afternoon in defense of the right of free speech and a free press during the war. He called for the rejection of the conference report on the new espionage bill because of the elimination of the right to speak the truth for good motives.

"The right of free speech and a free press is now for the first time repudiated by the congress of the United States," said Senator Johnson, "and for the first time it is denied expression in the law. "In a measure as drastic as this what possible harm can there be in preserving a right which has always existed in the United States. "Senator Johnson praised "the wise and statesmanlike letter of the president in condemning the Chamberlain bill to establish martial law for the punishment of disloyalty throughout the United States. "The pending measure, he declared, was a maze of "singular adjectives and absence of definiteness."

HUNS LAUNCH ANOTHER DRIVE IN FLANDERS; REPULSE AT DRANOUTRE

French Troops Defeat Strong Hostile Attacks After Sharp Fighting—Allied Artillery Inflicts Severe Losses.

Heavy Rifle and Machine Gun Fire Drives Back German Infantry Seeking to Strike Northwest of Albert—Activity in Givenchy-Robecq Sector.

(Associated Press.) With the British Army in France, April 24.—The Germans began a heavy bombardment of the British positions on the Somme sector this morning and the latest reports state that an attack is in progress.

A German bombardment of the British positions on both sides of the River Lawe, on the northern bank of the front, was reported this morning. A large section of this battle front is seething, although the definite dimensions of the infantry action are not yet known. Northwest of Merville a large concentration of German soldiers was dispersed by the British artillery.

London, April 24.—Strong German attacks developed last evening in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, on the Flanders front, but were repulsed by French troops, the war office announces. Heavy hostile attacks are reported to be in progress this morning in the Albert sector, north of the Somme, and also between the Somme and the Avre rivers. The French and British artillery

inflicted severe losses on the Germans in the Flanders attack. On the front northwest of Albert a German attack early yesterday evening was repulsed. The statement follows: "The hostile artillery activity increased yesterday afternoon and evening on the greater part of the British front, particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, in the valley of the Scarpe, and in the sectors north of Bethune and north-northeast of Baillet."

"At dusk hostile infantry left their trenches to attack northwest of Albert, but met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire and were driven back. "Strong hostile attacks developed also late in the evening in the neighborhood of Dranoutre and were repulsed by French troops after sharp fighting. French and British artillery inflicted severe losses on the enemy. "During the night the activity of the enemy's artillery continued, and at an early hour this morning a heavy bombardment was opened along practically the whole British front from north of Albert to our junction with the French south of the Somme. Strong infantry attacks are in progress in the Albert sector and between the Somme and the Avre river."

"Heavy hostile shelling is reported to have taken place also early this morning between Givenchy and Robecq. Concentrations of hostile infantry in the neighborhood of Merville were dispersed by our artillery."

LICENSES OF FOUR DOCTORS REVOKED

State Board of Medical Examiners Delivers Blow to Narcotic Traffic.

(Special to The News.) Nashville, April 24.—What is considered the first of a number of death blows to the illicit narcotic drug traffic in Tennessee was struck today when the state board of medical examiners, by a unanimous vote, revoked the licenses and registration of four doctors, two of whom are negroes, and all of whom have been convicted in federal courts of Tennessee on charges of violating the provisions of the Harrison anti-narcotic act.

The doctors whose licenses have been revoked, and who will therefore be debarred from future practice in the state of Tennessee, are: Dr. Benjamin Friedman, Memphis, convicted in the federal court on charges of violating the provision of the Harrison act and sentenced by Judge McCall to pay a fine in one case of \$500 and in a second case to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to serve a term of two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Dr. Friedman was arrested again last Saturday on similar charges.

Dr. A. L. Saunders, negro, Memphis, convicted in the federal court and sentenced by Judge McCall to pay a fine of \$1,000 on one count and later arrested, convicted and sentenced on a second charge to pay a fine of \$2,000 and serve a term of two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Dr. W. R. Webb, Memphis, convicted in the federal court and sentenced by Judge McCall to pay a fine of \$250 and serve a term of a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Dr. R. H. Early, negro, Nashville, convicted at the spring term of the federal court and sentenced by Judge Sanford to pay a fine of \$100 and serve a sentence of one year and a day.

This drastic action, which is the first of its kind taken by a state board of medical examiners, so far as is known, was the result of the untiring work of United States Internal Revenue Agent Daniel L. Porter and Internal Revenue Collector Craig, who brought the facts before Gov. Rye. The governor lost no time in offering the government officers his assistance. He called a meeting of the state board of medical examiners, and this body, after careful consideration of the facts presented in each case, took the unanimous action by which it is confidently believed, Tennessee will be eventually rid of the drug evil.

The action of the board was based on the convictions in the federal court, and it is stated by the board members that similar action will be taken by that body in all cases where persons may have been convicted in the federal courts on charges of violating or conspiring to violate any of the provisions of the Harrison anti-narcotic act.

Tuscaloosa Girl Meets Death; Auto Demolished

(International News Service.) Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 24.—Miss Grace Carr, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carr, was killed at Alberta crossing, three and a half miles from Tuscaloosa Tuesday night when a Warrior Southern train backed into the car which she was driving as she attempted to cross the tracks. Mrs. Carr and a younger daughter were also occupants of the automobile, but both escaped death. The automobile was completely demolished, being dragged several hundred feet along the track and finally burned up.

CANDY MAN BIT GAY.

(International News Service.) New York, April 24.—James M. W. Gay, founder of a chain of candy stores, will have to pay Samuel Deshotel \$20,000 for alienation of the affections of his wife.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY OXMAN CAMOUFLAGE

(International News Service.) Washington, April 24.—Declaring that the handling of the Tom Mooney case in San Francisco by the mediation committee appointed by President Wilson was made "on false reasoning," Judge Frank H. Dunne, of the superior court of California, this afternoon offered a strong defense of the California courts in their action in the Mooney case. Judge Dunne's defense was presented to the senate in a telegram which was read into the record by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, who on Monday attacked those who have supported Mooney.

"Only radicals, anarchists, near anarchists, bolsheviks and those misled by them have taken any other attitude than yours," Judge Dunne declared. "They have seized upon the Mooney case as a new instrument with which to break down the faith of the country in law and order. "Don't be fooled by the Oxman camouflage."

The conviction of Mooney did not come until after large sums had been raised and a pitiless campaign started to break by publicity and terrorism all of the witnesses for the state. Declaring that he has been the presiding justice in a case in which Oxman and his associate, Billings, were tried for perjury and acquitted, Judge Dunne pointed out that a sum of \$100,000 had been raised upon the Mooney defense from sources which required receipts and that "it is reported \$100,000 has been raised from sources which require no receipts."

Russ Bourgeois Losing Feeling Against Bolsheviki

(Associated Press.) Moscow, Friday, 19.—The feeling against the bolshevik among the bourgeois classes in Russia is gradually dying out. The opposition elements, retaining the faculty of their attitude, are giving way in one instance after another. Some time ago striking government and bank employees resumed work. Generals and admirals are in the government service. Many officers are enlisting as instructors in the red army. The Academy of Sciences has offered its services to the government to investigate the country's natural resources, and the council of national commissioners has accepted the offer and will finance the work.

Action of Countries Depends on German Answer

Buenos Aires, April 24.—Reports from London that Germany expects Argentina and Uruguay to declare war, have occasioned surprise here. The newspapers agree that there have been no recent developments in Argentina in this direction. So far as is known the only aspect of the situation which may involve either nation in the war lies in the possibility of an uncoordinated reply from Germany to Uruguay's inquiry regarding the reported capture by a German submarine of a Uruguayan mission to France.