

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

George F. Millon, editor. Walker C. Johnson, business manager.

Entered as 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.

Rates of Subscription—By carrier: One week, 12c; one month, 50c. By mail: six months, \$2.50; twelve months, \$4.00.

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Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Mr. Balfour says he didn't heat the peace proposal. And he was listening, too.

John McGraw's Giants have now made it 16 to 3, and are still going good.

Nicaragua has chimed in and done its part toward making it unanimous against the Hun.

Uncle Joe Cannon celebrated his 82d birthday yesterday. But this represents youth, not age.

The empty jails and the courts are the natural concomitants of prohibition is coming in for daily demonstration.

Another evidence of the democracy of the present war is seen in the fact that 1,500 negroes in Charleston purchased liberty bonds.

The Kaiser may make a feint on the Italian front, but superficial appearances suggest that he has all his eggs in France and Flanders.

Charges preferred by Gen. Maurice against the British ministry revive memories in this country of a more or less celebrated "round robin."

The Red Cross carries an appeal to all humane persons. Get ready, therefore, to do your bit toward maintaining its merciful ministrations.

Some of Chattanooga's jealous neighbors have evidently been trying to look at our liberty loan contributions through the wrong end of the telescope.

Reporting Tuesday a naval encounter which occurred March 17 evinces a disposition to observe caution and break the news gently and conservatively.

The department of justice has determined that the Hisbe deportations were illegal. It is certain cannot be changed with haste in arriving at its decision.

That a speech from Secretary Baker should produce sales of liberty bonds at the ratio of \$2,000 a word may occasion a few more side remarks from the colonel.

Germany makes early start to capture trade.—Headline. There are a few other captures that will have to be made, however, before much progress can be shown.

Senator Warren, of Idaho, has changed his mind and now thinks he would like another turn at the wheel. He will probably have the undivided support of Sundance.

The newspapers have mentioned the fact but to avoid any misunderstanding, democrats who received endorsement of Hamilton county republicans will be officially notified.

Frederic J. Haskin is among those who haven't discovered that plithoric supply of wool. He also declares that the development of sheep raising is being prevented by dogs.

Florida newspapers are urging the payment of poll taxes. While not so considerable as income taxes, these help out. Besides the voting privilege is contingent upon payment.

Arthur Brisbane having announced his subscription for \$50,000 worth of the third liberty loan in each of two different cities, members of the pro-fess will be inclined to want to know where he got it.

German spies are rated as some pumpkins, but a newspaper, which speaks freely its opinion of the boches, continues to be printed and circulated in Belgium, despite every effort to locate and suppress it.

It has been reported that the crown prince is firing one of those 75-mile super-guns which have been bombarding Paris. That is probably about as near as this princeling cares to get to walk danger.

Remarks the Memphis Commercial Appeal: "Even the most rabid objector to woman suffrage should have a change of heart in view of the wonderful war work women are doing." He should all right, but our senior senator doesn't.

Just as we feared, some details of the Prager lynching have reached Germany and are causing threats of reprisal against our boys who may be captured and against Americans residing in the Kaiser's domain.

MR. HOOVER'S DEMOCRACY.

We have heretofore had occasion to remark upon the fact that Mr. Hoover is a better democrat than he was when the war began. And he stands to become a better one still. He is not the sort of man to refuse to learn. As before remarked in these columns, Mr. Hoover seemed very resentful toward any division of authority or responsibility when the food administration bill was being considered in congress. Apparently, he believed that the war would be lost unless his power was made paramount.

After a few months' experience in the administration of the food office, Mr. Hoover became convinced that his job was a rather large contract for one man to handle. Many mistakes were made and he began to feel the need of somebody to counsel with—to lean upon. He became perfectly willing that somebody else should share his onerous responsibilities. In an effort to provide a sort of background, he instituted what has been termed an advisory board, composed of some two or three dozen of the strong men of the country, to study matters upon which the food department must act and aid him in making and sustaining decisions.

During the sessions of the recent "sheep" convention, Mr. Hoover and his work were frequently brought into the discussions—not through any expressions of hostility, but upon apparent misconceptions of the methods employed. Farmers wanted to know why, if he could forbid the sale and slaughter of hogs, he could not stop the similar disposition of ewes and ewe lambs and order the dogs killed or confined to the premises of owners. It was Dr. H. A. Morgan who took it upon himself to explain that Mr. Hoover is really one of the most democratic of men, that he would be glad to co-operate and do any given thing to conserve the country's food resources, if shown that the people wanted such a step taken, and that his famous chicken order was not issued until every poultry association in the country had been consulted.

All of which would seem to signify that, even in war time, it is well not to get too far away from the people, but still to leave a few things for popular consideration. It is recognized that, in times of stress, there is always a demand for the centralization of power, but the love of authority may sometimes have as much to do with the justification of this demand as public necessity. The people are the repository of all power in a democracy. And they appreciate confidence and consultation by their public servants.

OUR PARK BUDGET.

Had you ever thought about the amount of money Uncle Sam annually spends upon the maintenance and improvement of national parks? Neither had we. But we chanced upon an editorial in the Rocky Mountain News which called our attention to it. They are pretty strong on big parks in the Rocky mountain country. This particular editorial undertakes to read congress a lecture for limiting the appropriation for the Rocky Mountain national park—which is close by—to \$10,000 a year, when so much more is being allotted to other parks.

It is shown that for 1917 appropriations were made for Yellowstone park, \$175,000; Yosemite, \$235,000; Glacier, \$115,000; Crater Lake, \$45,000, and for Rocky Mountain national, \$10,000. Then it is set out that the number of those who visited these parks during the same season are as follows: Rocky Mountain, 117,186; Yellowstone, 35,400; Yosemite, 35,510; Glacier, 15,050, and Crater Lake, 11,645. It is upon this contrast of the figures of attendance that our contemporary bases its appeal for a bigger appropriation for Rocky Mountain park. Of course, there has to be some reason. Nothing else is said, however, as to why the increase is necessary.

A total of \$611,500 a year will be considered by many as a good big park bill—and this doesn't cover all national parks—but, as Tom Reed once suggested, this is a good big country. It may all be necessary. Some of the parks mentioned above are natural wonderlands. It seems appropriate that they should be preserved in as nearly their pristine state as may be as a heritage of the present and the generations to follow. There shouldn't be too much improving done, however. It seems almost like desecration. Let art do her utmost in her own sphere. But art should not be permitted to spoil nature's exhibitions.

Of excuses for getting appropriations out of Uncle Sam's treasury, however, like the making of books, there is no end. It is conceivable that the Rocky Mountain News wants a big sum for the Rocky Mountain park because it is largely a local institution. And the large attendance figures of this park may possibly be explained by its proximity and accessibility to Denver. The other parks named are none of them situated near any big centers of population. Perhaps Denver might be willing to split expenses with Uncle Sam in making such alterations as Denver may fancy in its local playground.

David's method of disposing of Uriah is being used by Germany in Alsace-Lorraine, according to a refugee. All the able-bodied men are being sent to the firing line. A referendum in this territory, after the war, would be impracticable unless the women could vote.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal exhibits a sympathetic understanding of why Arthur Brisbane considers Mr. Hearst a great man.

Newspapers are nothing if not forehanded. It is not like them to sit still and wait for the senate and the department of justice to develop the facts concerning the airplane situation.

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION.

The Springfield Republican expresses the sentiments of a great many when it says that while it is in favor of conscription for Ireland, it is also very much in favor of home rule for that people, and is disappointed at the delay in the introduction of the bill.

All over the United States, Americans of Irish descent have gone on record in various ways in favor of using all their influence with their kinsmen to secure their support of the war.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the convention which drew up a constitution for the proposed government of Ireland, breaks his usual rule against interviews, and urges upon parliament that some sort of a home rule government be established in Ireland at once.

If such is done, he thinks that the Irish people of their own accord will enlist in large numbers in the army. After that has occurred it will not make much difference as to conscription. It is not likely that its enforcement would bring much protest, if the volunteering plan is given a fair try-out first.

The statesmanship of the British leaders is now on trial as perhaps never before in this war. Ireland may be made a sympathetic partner in the defeat of the Hun, or it may be forced reluctantly to furnish soldiers who will not have the necessary morale for the work. Lloyd George's word was given for home rule. Liberty lovers all over the world have felt glad that the day for its application to Ireland had arrived. We do not doubt the intention of the British government now. The trouble is that the Irish do. So no ground for suspicion should be left. It may be that already the feeling has become so bitter nothing will relieve it. We hope not. At any rate the only thing to do is the right thing.

Americans were concerned over Ireland's lack of acceptance of the program. They were made to see their error. They were reminded that there are more people of Irish descent in this than in the old country. Now we may well say the same thing to our British cousins. They should not give Ireland the shadow of an excuse. Set an example of the application of the principle of self-determination and all the allied world will fight better for the principle. Deny it now, and the junker will laugh in his boots. He will remind us of our inconsistency.

So the question involves not only England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and Canada, Australia, and the rest of the British empire—it involves, too, all other English speaking people, and the French and Italians and little Belgium. The result of the war may rest on what is done in this crisis. Forcible conscription, without home rule, may lose as many men as it brings into arms. Certainly it will lose us morally. On the other hand, if home rule is given and Ireland yet resists, then the last resort may be applied without any reserve.

OLD MOTHER NATURE.

When the daylight saving law was passed, the people fell into lines loyally and without complaint. This was due in part to the universal spirit which now prevails as a consequence of the war, and in other part to the fact that it made little difference. Everybody could neutralize the result by changing his hours at the same time as changing his clock if he wanted to. But in the cities, most everybody conformed to the new order; in the country, they still reckon by the sun. It is easier for those of us whose lives have become so largely artificial to adapt ourselves to mechanical changes of habit—not so easy for those who live close to nature. But one of our exchanges, which is published in a big city, feels the call of the wild, as do nearly all of us sometimes. It declares:

"There is something alluring in the idea of a civilization in which the mechanisms of the sun, moon, stars and winds would have more direct influence upon our daily lives. To be waked by an alarm clock is distressing, but it is not distressing to be waked by the morning wind or the glint of dawn or the songs of birds. To tear a leaf off a calendar inspires no one with anything more than sense of sadness at this swift passing away of life, but it is quite the contrary to watch the procession of plants, flowers, birds and weather, the months of fog, rain, of dust and drowsiness might do without their conventional mortality-reminding names. The mere passing of time is too mournful to contemplate, while the play and change of natural forces is the most cheerful and soothing thing in the world. The astronomers attach their telescopes to clockwork so that they accurately follow the course of the stars. The rest of us might do worse than hitch our clocks to constellations."

There is indeed "something alluring" in living in close touch and co-operation with nature—as there is something tragic in an opposite course. But we don't live much in this life, anyhow. We are bundles of habit and routine, of struggling and sighing for something better, aspiring and longing and groping after we know not what. What is the secret of the maddening puzzle? What is the meaning and the sequence of the life that now is?

This community will miss Gen. J. B. Erwin, the commander of the Sixth division. He has made the people here well acquainted with the needs of the army, and has been a potent factor in bringing about that co-operation on the part of our citizenship which is needed near every large camp.

CABINET CRISIS.

Lloyd George not only has the Irish question on his hands, but the letter given out by Gen. Maurice has brought on a parliamentary crisis. The officer brought into question the accuracy of the ministry's statement that the British forces in the field were larger in January, 1918, than a year previous. Gen. Maurice denies this statement. The whole matter will be threshed out in the commons tomorrow and many facts given the people which, for military reasons, had been withheld. Gen. Maurice is the officer who recently gave the American correspondents an interview which carried an implied reflection on the French for not hastening more rapidly to the relief of the hard-pressed British. He compared the battle with Waterloo and asked, "Where is Blucher?"

It was commented on severely all over the world as being tactless, to say the least. Lloyd George has not been able to do all that was expected of him. That is true. The British have suffered one disappointment after another. But who could have done more? Certainly he has been a magnificent leader under discouraging circumstances. We doubt very much if a change in the cabinet now would improve matters. Mr. Asquith would be the logical successor. Admirable as he is in most respects, few would contend that he has quite the vigor of the little Welshman.

Some plain words were said at the commission meeting yesterday regarding sinking fund matters. We are glad to commend the position taken by Commissioner Betterton. Public officials in charge of the money entrusted them should not be permitted to put up a note to make good a shortage and the matter thus be closed. The federal government does not allow shortages to be made good in this manner. It is too bad if comment on such an incident hurts the feelings of some people, but that isn't the important consideration. We must bring about an attitude regarding the handling of trust money of a different character. We are entirely too indifferent about such matters.

In giving only eleven days' notice of the meetings of the county committee at which the county primary boards should be appointed, the state executive committee laid itself liable, we believe, to the suspicion that for some reason they were in a good deal of a hurry.

Mexico is said to have produced a good crop of wheat this year to take the place of the customary crop of corn which she has been raising.

The bureau of labor thinks the employment of women as conductors and motormen of street cars is not practicable. It was also once contended that women ought not to teach or vote.

As another evidence that there are no slackers in South Carolina, it is pointed out that there are six candidates each for the senatorship and governorship.

Whether to recognize or not to recognize the bolshevik government of Russia—that is the question before allied ministries.

Men may come and men may go, but the disgusting Nashville newspaper war continues.

Some sinking funds seem to be "verlos versenkt."

The Khaki Tide Eastward.

Andre Tardieu, the French high commissioner, in a speech in New York, has been good enough to refer to our army in France as being "numbed by the hundreds of thousands" in trying to minimize the size of the American forces abroad. He did not put down the estimate by referring merely to "fighting men" and ignoring the men actually handling firearms, but without whose support no fighting line could exist. Our army in France is nothing to be ashamed of, even if the equipment has to be reckoned in the hundreds of thousands instead of in the millions.

Nor is it in the least "humiliating" that our army is still using French cannon. Mr. Tardieu threw some new light on that point in saying that France had ready the artillery needed for the efficient equipment of twenty American army divisions which means 40,000 men and legions. The United States army in France is being rapidly reinforced. It could be reinforced much more rapidly if shipping facilities permitted. The war department is expected to ask congress to authorize the raising of at least 150,000 more men for immediate training; and that would mean an American army over 3,000,000 strong in the near future. The people will now support the government in raising any number of troops if the conditions required by the emergency.

A pro-German paper in Stockholm, the Aftonbladet, prints an article from its Paris correspondent on the subject of the American army in France. The article speaks of the supplies of provisions being brought over from the United States, and the endless warehouses and railroads being built. The depreciation of America is negligible, that it is "too late" to have any effect on the outcome, that we are not fulfilling our promises, should disturb no one. The real state of affairs are that our army abroad is "hundreds of thousands of soldiers" and with American divisions holding parts of the battle front east of Amiens. This is the first phenomenon of the kind in the history of the world and the aid of khaki-clad men has just

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCordell

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It was a lazy feeling day. Spring fever was in the air, and Mr. Jarr yawned as he entered the tonorial atelier and made for the operating chair of Fred, the sporting barber. "Well, what do you think of the Giants now?" asked Fred, affably. "And lots of ginks through the National Pastime got a crimp put in it by the draft getting the young fellows. And how's the professor?" added Fred, with deep solicitude, for he was fond of Mr. Jarr and always treated him as an equal.

In fact, Fred had once "given a panining" to a supercilious foreign operative in the place, who had objected because Mr. Jarr was Fred's particular customer and always waited for the expert. Mr. Jarr having passed out previous to the remark, that he was "a cheap jobber who never tipped more than a jiney!" Whereupon Fred, the sporting barber, had risen in his wrath and declared Mr. Jarr was "one prince who never slipped his own borer less than a meg-ton pence!" Furthermore, at the same time, Fred had offered to present the captious barber with "a poke in the mush." And had also declared that he had known Mr. Jarr since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, and that Mr. Jarr was a Native Son in every sense of the word, and hadn't landed in this country with a Board of Health permit to get him through Ellis Island, after having been given the bum's rush out of Limburger, where the other cheeses come from; Nor did Mr. Jarr carry a wireless in his hat. Fred further averred to send information to the Kaiser every time a transpor sailed, like some rummy Heines he knew off.

These remarks had been without their chastening effect upon the German barber, especially as Fred, while uttering them, had advanced upon the critic of his friend with a bay rum bottle. Fred had never informed Mr. Jarr of this contretemps—for tact is a necessary attribute of the successful tonorial artist. It is simply mentioned here to show that Fred's interest in Mr. Jarr was that which he held toward him more as a friend than simply a client.

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begin its run. It marks a human epoch. The Germans in their souls know its meaning.

Achievement in "Frightfulness."

English coast towns which had suffered most from German bombardment from the air and sea, without exception handsomely exceeded their quotas in subscribing to the British national war bonds, remarks a London financial paper, summarizing the results of the bond sales.

Mammon, U. S. A.

In pursuance of the official German schedule for the denunciation of Russia as the special enemy of mankind and culture, Tuesdays for France, Thursdays and Saturdays for England and Fridays and Sundays for America, the Cologne Volkszeitung has issued a call for the union of all European nations, belligerent and neutral, against American mammonism, which stands "grinning with Satanic mien on the other side of the Atlantic." But if you think that Mammon is only a brutal god, you are sadly in error. Mammon, U. S. A., is a subtle and hypnotic god. He has hypnotized France and England, "despite their indisputable military defeat," into going on with the war, instead, presumably, of accepting the open hand of friendship which the Kaiser has been holding out, a la Brest-Litovsk. German strategic genius has never risen to greater heights than in this combination war, which it has been trying to explain to the world, in which France, with Germany, shall combat the Slav menace to Kultur, and the two with Russia shall combat the British menace, and the three with Britain shall combat the American menace, and the four with America shall ultimately combat the Japanese menace. It is Kultur with a headache. (Katzenjammerkultur.)

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON ATTEND CIRCUS

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson went to the circus last night with Mrs. Wilson and some 15,000 other residents of the capital and vicinity. His arrival

GAS COMPANY AGAIN COMES IN FOR ABUSE

By Condo

Betterton Joins Herron, Taking Personal "Shot" at Man-ager DeFrese.

S. E. DeFrese, general manager of the Chattanooga Gas company, thinks the commissioner of public utilities, grounds and buildings is inclined to "rush into print." In a letter to E. L. Herron, of the department, read at Tuesday's commission meeting, the gas company's manager takes the commissioner to task for a statement made in "The News" last week to the effect that an "effort would be made to rid the people of the unnecessary burdens which the gas company is trying to saddle upon them."

Mr. Herron's reply to this letter in the gas company told the manager of polite language told the manager of "rush into print." A letter to E. L. Herron, of the department, read at Tuesday's commission meeting, the gas company's manager takes the commissioner to task for a statement made in "The News" last week to the effect that an "effort would be made to rid the people of the unnecessary burdens which the gas company is trying to saddle upon them."

"Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7, 1918. "Commissioner of Public Utilities: "For one year our gas bills never exceeded \$150, then they jumped to \$240. I registered no complaint and they went to \$280, then \$3, and when I complained, Mr. DeFrese was very rude, and told me if that was all the gas we used up 'we certainly didn't have much to eat in our house.' Your meter is wrong and I shall have to have it changed immediately," which he did. Since then the bill has stayed at \$8.70 until April. I left home on the 15th of April and did not return until May 1, and for the two weeks I was away a cup of coffee and a slice of toast and on one or two mornings a fried egg was the only cooking done. My husband took lunch and dinner down town and the servants always left the house at 10 o'clock on the morning. The bill decreased only 20 cents. The decrease seemed to me disproportionate entirely. "Anything you wish to do to remedy this will be gladly appreciated." Commissioner Betterton Tuesday called attention to the fact that the gas company is getting its supply of gas from the Chattanooga By-Products company at a cost not exceeding 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and that this is cheaper than they could have made it themselves even before the advance in cost of coal, labor, etc.

SPECIFIC CASES OF HUN ATROCITIES RECORDED

Diary of Prisoner Sets Forth Some Very Startling Incidents of Treatment of Prisoners.

(By Milton Bronner.) Washington, C. C. Lyon, correspondent with Pershing's army in France, writes that owing to tales they have heard of a Belgian soldier who escaped from Germany after over three years' captivity. He was captured at Houthem Sainte Marguerite, August, 1914. Here are some passages from the diary:

"August, 1914.—Two wounded Belgians were bayoneted before my eyes. At Tongres we were put in cattle trucks and sent to Germany. At every station we were insulted by mobs. Received no food until we reached Bremen, thirty-six hours after leaving Belgium. "September, 1914.—Prisoners are reported on the slightest pretext, are forced to step out of line and are boxed on the ears by a German non-com named Oom. Smoking forbidden. Only one came back from the Fourteenth, suffering from cancer of stomach, not admitted to hospital until he was dying. "October, 1914.—First English prisoners arrived. They are treated with greater severity even than we are. They are so famished that some offered us their wedding rings for bread. We gave them what we could. At every station without exception food was brought to camp and bread fell into the dust or mud, there was a scramble for it. Many of us are barefoot. My barracks received thirty pants for 250 men."

CHASED HIS RIVAL WITH BUTCHER KNIFE

Exciting Episode at Terminal Station Causes Interference of Alert Deputy.

"Something about a woman," the title to whom and possession had not been definitely established, caused the employes of the Terminal station some real live excitement Monday night. Hamp Kelly, colored, well-known character about town, picked up with and conceived the idea that a certain dame belonged to him, and he commanded her to forego all invitations and attend to do, but of course she didn't. She just persisted and let it go at that. But the inevitable occurred when Hamp caught the woman walking with Will Wright, colored.

Then Hamp jerked out a butcher knife which measured exactly fourteen inches in length and a foot race was staged. Down the street the two dashed, Wright in front and Hamp a close second. Through the Terminal station they went and for the next few minutes the railroad yards were converted into a race track. Deputy Sheriff Allan Parker heard about the handicap and his legal presence at once put a stop to it. Hamp was taken before Squire J. M. Dobbs and held to jail until Thursday, at which time he will be given a chance to tell the court why he chased a man with a butcher knife, an act that is both against the peace and dignity of the state.

Clear Your Skin With Cuticura. All Druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.