

IF NEW AND TRUE, NOT OTHERWISE

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800 GERMANS AND MOUNTAIN CREST CAPTURED

WILSON TAKES CHARGE OF TANGLE OVER WAR TAX LAW

Addressing Congress, He Declares Immediate Legislation Necessary if Problem of Financing War be Met.

President Appeals for Action at Once—Only Taxation Will Restrain Profiteering—News of the New German Drive Adds to the Financing War Be Met.

(Associated Press) Washington, May 27.—President Wilson personally took charge of the war tax legislation tangle today and, appearing unexpectedly before a joint session of congress, declared it was necessary to proceed immediately with new war tax laws.

Plans which might have delayed the work, but which involved a working agreement between both parties, having fallen through, the president told the legislators there was no way to meet the problem of financing the war but to have congress remain in session and go ahead at once.

The president called upon congress to eliminate politics from the consideration. Politics, he said, is "ad-journed." The principal increases in taxation, the president said, should be on incomes, war profits and luxuries.

Warned Against Lobbying. It would be manifestly unfair, the president said, to wait until 1919 before determining what the new taxes would be.

In specific terms the president gave a distinct warning against lobbying in connection with the new bill. There is indisputable evidence of profiteering at present, the president said, and he declared it must be reached by the new legislation.

"Profiteering that cannot be got at by restraints of conscience," said the president, "can be got at by taxation."

There need be no hesitancy in taxing the country, the president told congress, if it were taxed justly.

"An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in the tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage," said the president.

Do Work Ungrudgingly. The president concluded with an appeal to congress to do its work ungrudgingly, and said he could not guarantee a proper administration of the treasury unless the question were settled at once.

When he had concluded his address the president unexpectedly made a brief extemporaneous statement, in which he said that just as he was leaving the White House for the capitol he had heard that the new German drive apparently had just begun and that it added to the solemnity of his conception of the country's duty.

Majority Leader Kitchin, as chairman of the house ways and means committee, will immediately begin plans for the revenue legislation, and Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee, held a conference immediately after the president's speech.

Text of Address. The president's address in full follows: "Gentlemen of the congress: It is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the treasury for the conduct of the war.

I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been severe and protracted. You have passed a long series of measures which required the debate of many doubtful questions of judgment and many exceedingly difficult questions of principle, as well as of practice.

The summer is upon us, in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action.

But we dare not do to the elections until we have done our duty to the full. These are days when duty stands stark and naked and even with closed eyes we know it is there. Excuses are unavailing. We have either done our duty or we have not. The fact will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a case lassitude and fatigue seem negligible enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

And the facts are these: Additional revenues must manifestly be provided for. It would be a most unsound policy to raise too large a proportion of them by loans, and it is evident that the four billions now provided for by taxation will not of themselves sustain the

SUGGESTS PROBE OF NARCOTIC PROBLEM

Report of Commissions in Alabama and Georgia Warrants Federal Control.

Washington, May 27.—Thorough investigation of the intimate relations between the narcotic problem and army camps was suggested to Secretary Baker today by Dr. Charles A. Rosewater, of Newark, N. J., in submitting a report of a survey of the southern states with reference to the use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs made for the Alabama and Georgia state boards of health.

The report calls attention to the presence of drug addicts and states the drug habit commonly used is caffeine, in combination with certain substances allied to cocaine, which is taken in kola drinks. He found an extensive use of morphine, certain physicians, druggists, dentists and veterinarians purchasing it, heroin and cocaine in quantities, which indicate they are being used recklessly and in some instances by the purchaser himself.

O'LEARY'S BROTHER HELD IN \$100,000 BAIL

(International News Service.) New York, May 27.—John G. O'Leary, brother of Jeremiah O'Leary who disappeared following his release on \$25,000 bail on charges of violating the espionage act, was held in \$100,000 bail here this afternoon on charges of aiding and abetting in the disappearance of his brother.

Jeremiah O'Leary was one of the editors of the publication Bull, and his indictment followed articles published in that periodical under his name. Subsequently the publication was denied the privileges of the United States mails.

House Passes Urgent Deficiency Measure

Washington, May 27.—The urgent deficiency bill carrying direct appropriations of \$90,674,906.25 and contract authorizations of \$23,000,000 was passed by the house today without amendment and now goes to the senate.

INCREASE OF RATES OFFICIALLY ORDERED

Washington, May 27.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered increase railroads announced today by Director-General McAdoo approved without hearing and at the same time modified all outstanding previous commission orders which might interfere with the establishment of the new rates.

ITALIANS TAKE MOUNTAIN POSTS

Important Attack Launched. Summit of Monte Zigolon Is Captured From Germans.

800 PRISONERS TAKEN

Stubborn Resistance of Enemy Broken Down After Forty-Eight Hours' Effort.

(Associated Press.) Rome, May 27.—The Italians have launched an important attack capturing several mountain positions, the war office announces. They have taken 800 prisoners.

Seized Officers and Guns. (International News Service.) Rome, May 27.—The capture of the summit of Monte Zigolon from the Germans along with 370 prisoners was announced by the Italian war office today. The advances were made Saturday and Sunday.

The enemy resisted stubbornly for forty-eight hours, the statement said, before giving ground. Fourteen officers, twelve big guns, fourteen trench mortars, twenty-five machine guns and hundreds of rifles were taken by the Italians.

Monte Zigolon is in the Tonale region. The summit of Monte Zigolon, the town of Presana, Montello Pass and the mountain spur east of the pass have been wrested from the enemy.

The Italian attack is being carried out in a difficult part of the country near the western end of the front. The points mentioned by the Italian war office are northwest of Trent, near the Austro-Italian frontier.

GEN. WOOD ASSIGNED TO DEPARTMENT OF WEST

Washington, May 27.—Gen. Wood has been assigned to command the department of the west with headquarters at San Francisco, to succeed Maj.-Gen. Treat, who will go over seas.

HALF POPULATION REPORTED STARVING

(International News Service.) London, May 27.—Half of the population of Turkey is said to be starving, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Daily Express today. Butter is selling at 94 a pound and other foodstuffs are equally high.

GERMANS PRESS BRITISH BACK AT ONLY ONE POINT

Length of Teutonic Attack Not Near So Long as First Drive of Enemy.

London, May 27.—Germany's offensive on the new front in France is not on the extensive scale of previous Teutonic attacks, the Evening Standard says it understands. At one point in the neighborhood of Rheims, the newspaper says, the Germans pressed back the British troops for a short distance.

Dr. Johnson Denies Murder of His Wife

Richmond, Va., May 27.—Dr. Lemuel J. Johnson, on trial charged with wife murder, denied today that while at Middlesex, N. C., he had made any reference to the last illness of his wife at Richmond. He declared that the illness of a woman friend in Richmond at the time, and which he mentioned, was that of Miss Mildred Taylor, a friend of his wife.

The cross-examination went into other details of the week last December when Mrs. Johnson died and Johnson appeared eager to answer questions.

Capps Severs Connection With Seaboard Air Line

Norfolk, Va., May 27.—Charles H. Capps, first vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line, severed his connection with that company and all of its subsidiaries today to become traffic assistant to C. H. Markham, regional director of the new Allegheny district.

Mr. Capps began his railway career thirty years ago as a messenger boy in the agent's office.

Striking Alabama Ore Mines Return to Work

(Associated Press.) Sheffield, Ala., May 27.—Several hundred miners employed at the ore mines of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, at Russellville, who have been on strike the past week, returned to work today, according to an announcement by the war labor board, pending arbitration by Messrs. Taft and Walsh.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAS SPOKEN—KITCHIN

Washington, May 27.—"The commander-in-chief has spoken," said Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, one of the opponents of President Wilson's plan as outlined to congress today. "It is our plain duty to carry out his orders. We will at once get down to the task."

Mr. Kitchin held a conference with Senator Simmons immediately after the president's speech. They arranged that hearings on the bill should begin within ten days. "We shall only await some material now being compiled for us by the treasury," Mr. Kitchin said. "We shall not have a bill ready to report before Aug. 1."

The new revenue legislation will be framed upon the basis of meeting the war cost with 40 per cent. taxes and 60 per cent. bond issues, leaders in congress have stated this afternoon.

This is the first time the administration has undertaken to establish the ratio of taxes to bonds in financing the war. It indicates the probability of a revenue measure of unexpected size, with excess profits taxes meeting approximately the views of the so-called wealth conservation element.

NEW BLOW FALLS BETWEEN SOISSONS AND RHEIMS

French and British Troops Valiantly Resisting Huns Again On the Offensive After Lapse of Nearly Four Weeks.

(Associated Press) London, May 27.—Strong German attacks developed early this morning against the British and French positions between Rheims and Soissons, the war office announces. The attacks were preceded by a heavy bombardment. The Germans also attacked this morning in Flanders between Loere and Voormezele, on the northern side of the salient.

NEAR FOREST OF PINON. Paris, May 27.—Over the front between the forest of Pinon and Rheims the Germans launched an attack this morning, the war office announced. The French and British troops are resisting with their habitual valiance.

The front of the German attack is along the sector which usually is referred to as the Aisne front, owing to the fact that for a long time the line of battle followed the river. The present battle runs along the Allette river north of the Aisne, over the larger part of this sector, the French having advanced their line. The front of attack is about forty miles, which is about fifteen miles shorter than the line of the original German attack on March 21.

In turning to a new sector to strike their blow the Germans have taken a course contrary to that which had generally been predicted by military commentators during the pause in the operations. The view usually expressed has been that the Germans were committed so heavily to their campaign in Picardy and Flanders and were occupying such dangerously exposed positions that they were under the necessity of striking again at those points when they resumed the attack. It is not unlikely, however, that the lack of success on the Aisne front will be followed by renewal of the offensive on the other battlefields. The German strategy may contemplate a surprise attack in sufficient strength to compel Gen. Foch to withdraw troops from the northern front in the hope of involving the allies sufficiently on the Aisne front to weaken their lines in Picardy and Flanders.

Failed to Surprise. If the Germans counted on the element of surprise to assist them in the new attack they probably have fallen into a miscalculation. It is evident from the official British statement that strong dispositions of troops have been made along the Aisne front. Before the March offensive the British line ran to the Oise river, south of St. Quentin. Going to the assistance of the British, the French took over a sector extending to a point east of Amiens. There has been no previous mention of the presence of British troops on this part of the line except for last night's German official statement. In this statement it was said that in the region of the Aisne north-east of La Neuville British were taken prisoner.

American troops may be taking part in the new battle. Early in the spring there were several references in news dispatches to the presence of Americans at that part of the line. Part of these forces consisted of artillery detachments in training, but at one point at least infantrymen were in the trenches. There has been no recent reference to Americans there, however, and they may have been withdrawn.

The front between Soissons and Rheims is a difficult one, offering the allies excellent facilities for the defense. The country is hilly, with a series of strong natural positions to the rear of the allied lines. The Germans have already sustained two severe defeats on this front. Last July they undertook what is usually referred to as the "green prince's offensive," which met with the same fate as all the other military ventures of the heir to the German throne. He carried on the attack for several weeks and met with a costly failure. Last October the French launched an attack and won a brilliant success, taking 7,500 prisoners. The enemy was driven out of the Aisne valley and the line was advanced to the Allette. The Germans, losing all the disputed ridge of the Chemin Des Dames.

(The official announcement by the British war office today was the first intimation that British troops were fighting with the French between Rheims and Soissons. Rheims lies in the western part of the Champagne district, seventy miles northeast of Paris. Soissons lies on the Aisne river front, about thirty-three miles north-west of Rheims. Loere and Voormezele are both on the Flanders front, in Belgium, near the Franco-Belgian border. Loere was recaptured from the Germans by the French recently.)

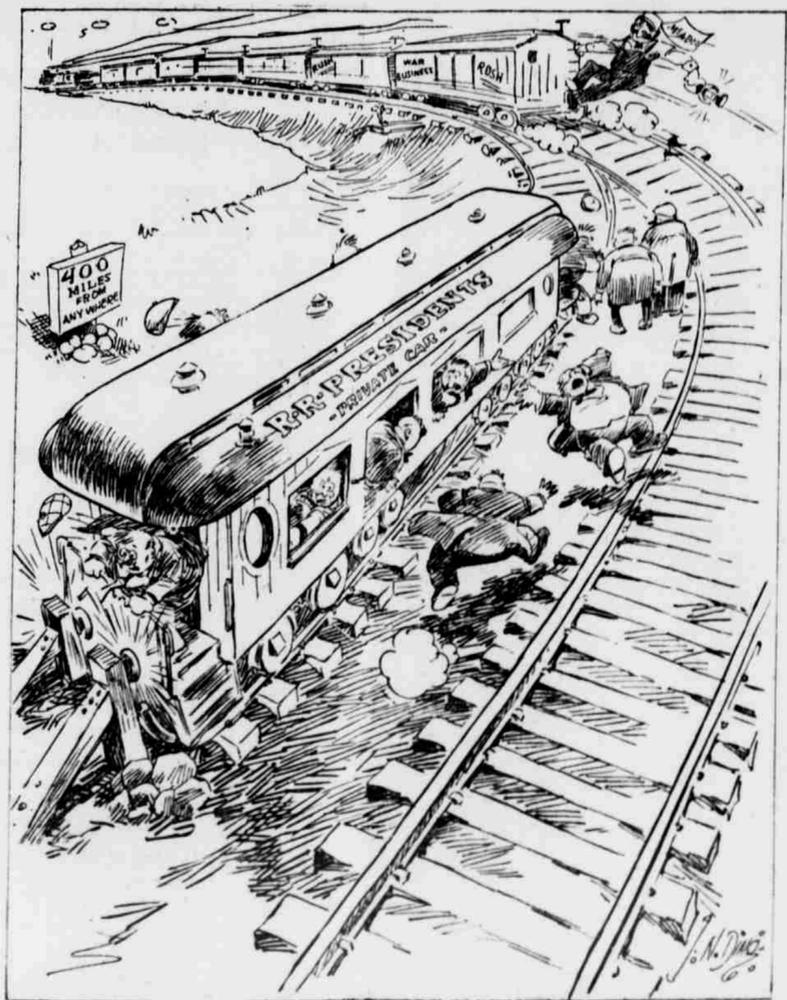
By their attack of today the Germans have extended the active battlefront as far east as Rheims, taking in a new sector which has been quiet since last fall. The thrust between Loere and Voormezele is along the northern leg of the Flanders salient, on a sector measuring about eight miles, where the Germans met with one of the bloodiest defeats of the war when their drive for the channel ports was halted last month.

ALIENS TAKE OUT NATURALIZATION PAPERS

(International News Service.) Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., May 27.—Taking advantage of an easy way to become American citizens, 400 alien soldiers from Camp Wheeler were naturalized this morning.

The ceremony was attended by patriotic utterances and music by a Camp Wheeler band. Aliens of practically every nationality were naturalized. Many were Germans and Austrians. There were more Italians than any other. They were examined in squares with the witnesses facing them. They were required to say that they believed in organized government, were not big game hunters and would renounce their allegiance to their former governments and were given full citizenship rights.

Backed Into a Blind Siding and Uncoupled



(Continued on Page Nine.)