

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.

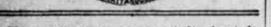
If you have any trouble getting The News, telephone the Circulation Department and have it promptly remedied.

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

Rates of Subscription: By carrier: One week, 12c; one month, 55c. By mail: Six Months, \$2.15; twelve months, \$4.00.

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.

Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.



Hun animosity seems at its best in bombing hospitals and churches.

Cuba says she has no quarrel with Mexico—that she is not even mad.

Was Gen. Pershing responsible for the new assignment given to Gen. Wood?

Announcement that there will be no car shortage next winter ought to help some.

In addition to the Hun drive, Lloyd George still has the Irish question on his hands.

It may be remarked in passing that Chattanooga's Red Cross drive did very well.

An exchange wants to know "what is a capitalist?" We have our suspicions, but we don't know.

Germans enter American lines.—Headline. And find it hotter there than a place in the sun.

Going over the top in campaigns in this country is no longer noteworthy. Everybody's doing it.

The president has declared that we must have a new war revenue law if it takes all summer.

Not exactly a pay-as-you-go policy, but a 40-60 basis is recommended by President Wilson.

In taking over the Pullman service, it is understood that McAdoo took the tipping problem along with it.

Reflection that mob laws is borrowed from the Hun ought to make it unpopular in the south.

Wheat harvest is in progress in Texas. Wheatless days will be over before we get very hungry.

As a variation of that city's monotony, Memphis has a strike of its city fire department on its hands.

The Springfield Republican thinks baseball players are just as "useful" as theatrical performers. How useful is that?

What a fine thing it would be, if, while waiting for the draft of the new revenue bill, congress should get busy and pass the water power bill.

With the railroads of the country under one operating head, it was the logical procedure to organize the express business on the same basis.

As an evidence of the versatility of opportunity in America, it is only necessary to note the fact that the professional athlete is still earning good pay.

We believe it entirely too soon to consider the submarine problem solved. But the fact that the launching of more new ships than are being sunk gives hope.

The million habit is spreading. Our Southern Methodist friends are now talking about a \$25,000,000 fund for missionary purposes within the next five years.

In endeavoring to express congress' feelings the president's demand for revenue legislation, a headline writer declares that "members are not satisfied but resigned." How many? We hadn't heard of the resignations.

Gen. Crowder classifies bartenders as "useless." What is the matter with brewery workers who prepare the "useless" stuff for the bartenders? And what about the bread which the business wastes?

Probably because of the disparity shown, Secretary Baker asks the papers to quit guessing at the number of troops in France. That was about all the papers could do since the secretary has himself never told us the exact number.

The Charlotte Observer undertakes to commit President Wilson to the policy of permanent universal military service and extols the admirable manner in which the system works in Germany. If judged by his public declarations, the president would be readily classed as opposed to this proposition. Perhaps the Observer has some private information not accessible to the balance of us. But if German policies are to be adopted by this country, the Observer would confer a favor if it would tell us what we are fighting about. If it is a good thing for us, maybe it is just as good for France and England. Why not agree to it at once and end the war?

THIRD GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Paris dispatches, which unquestionably reflect more closely what is passing in the mind of the generalissimo, Gen. Foch, indicate complete confidence that within forty-eight hours the German drive south of Laon will be halted and the period of anxiety will be at an end.

This is the third of the gigantic efforts of the Prussian war lords to break the resistance of the French and British. The attack on the Somme penetrated forty miles; that on the Lys about twenty miles. This assault has netted the enemy a gain in territory at the deepest point of about ten miles.

The great offensive on March 21 was over an area fifty-five miles in width, and the enemy used three-quarters of a million troops. The second attack at the north was over a line of not half the width, and with less than a third of the troops. The present battle rages between Rheims and Soissons, and it is said that over this thirty-five-mile strip the Germans have put in about 300,000 men.

So no matter the anxiety it creates we may see that the portent is not so extreme as in the attack toward Amiens, and as yet, despite what we know of the German desire to reach Paris, which unquestionably is now the object, we may well with hesitation part from the theory that he will spend a greater loss in the original and not yet departed from purpose of extending his wedge to within striking distance of the coast at Abbeville, and thus part the French and British armies.

We have predicted that the Germans would strike soon toward Rheims, and based the prophecy on several manifest reasons. In the first place by penetrating here he takes advantage of the river valleys of the Marne and the Aisne and the Oise for a closer approach to Paris along low ground. In the second place, he straightens out his line to the south of Montdidier, and thus at the same time removes from his own line the menace which the Laon salient had presented for a counter-attack. In the third place, he straddles the railroad lines between the right and left flanks of the French army and forces these armies to depend for supplies on the railroad lines further to the south in the Marne valley, and, finally, if he could push back the French left wing into the region of Compiègne, or close to Paris, he would expose Verdun to assault from both the north and south. In other words, he would create of it a great salient, which might be difficult to defend.

Unquestionably these possible gains have induced Hindenburg to cease for the time being his main efforts toward the coast, and to attack here in such force as to make of it a major offensive. If his success continues he will no doubt concentrate all his reserves here and temporarily abandon the other objects.

In the first forty-eight hours the enemy accomplished a part of his objectives. He took the Chemin des Dames hills, which had constituted a jumping off place for a future French offensive. He advanced to the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac, and he is now reported near the Velle, and threatening Braisne and Fismes. These are important railroad points and supply depots.

The presence of British divisions in this region indicates that the danger was apprehended and that Foch expected the attack in that region. Nevertheless, our men were outnumbered, and now it is a race of the reserves to support the threatened positions. In such a race at Montdidier in March the French won, and as the reports today indicate a slackening they have no doubt won again.

These great offensives are alarming. They not only result in awful loss of life, but prisoners are taken. If the enemy succeeds he will capture a lot of booty. But experience has indicated that they do not bring lasting results of a decisive character. Until two-thirds of a great army in the field, say 2,000,000 men, attack at once we are not likely to see a real breach in a line—one that can't be repaired.

So there need be little fear, we believe, that before our American forces are concentrated in France the Germans will defeat the British and French armies. They may approach Paris. They may even take Amiens, or channel ports, but there they will stand, and when we can add a million men to the forces of the allies they will be compelled to retire much faster than they advanced, and much further. This, at least, is to be judged by the experience of the past. At the same time, this third attack with its partial success ought to remove any delusions we have as to the war. America must hurry. We must do nothing but prepare our avalanche which is to be hurled in defense of democracy and civilization. We must not be too late.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

A New York republican has been down to Washington and, of course, had himself interviewed on the political situation in his state. For, while republicans may be patriotic—and they are as patriotic as other folks—they do not like to take their eyes off the main chance. He appears to be amused over democratic efforts to pick a candidate for governor. Some of his own observations are also amusing. "It appears that the men prominent in democratic politics, such as Gerard, Hearst, Polk, Franklin Roosevelt and McAdoo, cannot be drafted," he declares, and intimates that a steering committee is turning its attention to "lesser known men of the party." This is the first information that the country has had that at least two or three of the names mentioned are not available, even without the necessity of a draft.

This republican seems almost as much interested in democratic possibilities as are democrats themselves. Having disposed of those in the foregoing group, he calls the roll of the "lesser lights." Among these he mentions Mayor Walker, of Birmingham; Representative Lunn, of Schenectady; Supreme Court Justice J. Augustus Kelloe, of Glenn Falls, and Judge Herbert Hissell, of Buffalo. The latter is a nephew of Wilson Shannon Hissell, postmaster general in Cleveland's cabinet and prominent in New York politics a generation ago. He has been heretofore mentioned in the same connection several times. When it comes to their own side of the fence the opinion seems to be that Whitman will be given a third cup of coffee, the particular republican referred to above, declaring that "there is no democrat who can beat him in the state." William R. Wilcox, who used to be chairman of the republican national committee, also says that "New York will go republican by 150,000 in the November election, in my judgment." He is equally certain that his party will capture the house, with a good chance of winning the senate.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS.

Whatever else may be said of old England, she is thoroughly in earnest about the war. She bears her reverses and losses like a stoic and sets about repairing them by the shortest possible route. The big German drive, which was begun March 21, hit the British hard. Their losses in a few days rivaled those previously recorded in a year. Did the lion quail? Well, not so you could tell it. The Briton set his teeth and began the work of recoupment.

In the course of a recent debate in the commons, Winston Churchill detailed some of the losses in equipment as: Nearly 1,000 guns, nearly 5,000 machine guns, between one and three weeks' output of ammunition and other material on a similar scale. By the beginning of May all the material lost had been replaced—and more. Guns, airplanes and munitions were a week ahead of calculations in production. Every lost tank had a better one in its stead and shell deliveries were already looking to the 1919 supply.

Other facts brought out in the debate were: 100,000 men have been released from industry for the war since May, 1917; releases now are at the rate of 1,000 a day; of the 17,200 men on the ministry's headquarters staff 327 are in class 1; cost of production has gone down and the quality up; women make more than nine-tenths of the shells; nitrates are being extracted in great quantities from the air. Several times as many airplanes as last year will be turned out this year. The extra time put in during Easter more than made up for the whole year's loss of time through disputes.

The foregoing items are gleaned from a digest of the debate, which was printed in the London Daily Mail. There was absolute confidence manifested in the massive strength, solidity and resources of the country. "Ask what you please, look where you will, you will not get to the bottom of our possibilities," was the summing up of the situation. It was shown that the munitions department is expending \$3,000,000 a year.

All this shows, in a measure, how far Britannia is from being whipped. She is slow—provingly slow—about getting into action, but slower still about giving up the fight. She is less remarkable for winning battles than for winning wars. Her tenacity is of the bulldog kind.

"IMPORTANCE OF DISCRETION."

In the course of instructions issued to district attorneys respecting the enforcement of the amended espionage law, Atty.-Gen. Gregory has again thought it well to caution against over-zealous and unjustifiable prosecutions. He urges that there be no effort to prevent "honest, legitimate criticism of the administration or discussion of government policies."

Gen. Gregory declares that prompt and aggressive enforcement of the act is of great importance in suppressing disloyalty and breaches of the peace, and continues:

"It is also of great importance that this statute be administered with discretion. It should not be permitted to become the medium whereby efforts are made to suppress honest, legitimate criticism of the administration or discussion of government policies; nor should it be permitted to become a medium for personal feuds or persecution. The wide scope of the act and powers conferred increase the importance of discretion in administering it. Protection of loyal persons from unjust suspicion and prosecution is quite as important as the suppression of actual disloyalty."

In this, the attorney-general manifests a clear conception of the situation. The espionage act confers great powers on the government—so great that prudent men hesitated over its passage. It goes without saying that nothing less than the stress of a great war could have brought congress to agree to it. In the hands of a fanatical firebrand, instead of a sober, judicial minded lawyer it could be made the instrument of persecution and oppression. But Gen. Gregory lets it be distinctly known that he doesn't belong to the oppressor class.

It is difficult for this big Texan to outgrow his early political training. His school of thinking has always taught that the government belongs to the people, from whom all its powers are derived, and that a citizen is not necessarily an offender because he isn't pleased with something that is being done and says so. He goes further than this. He wouldn't try to prevent "discussion of government policies." This because the citizen is the final arbiter. But, of course, his instructions are not intended as a shield for those who actively obstruct the work of the government or incite others to do so.

The plain inference of Gen. Gregory's words of caution is that the agitation against the spy menace in the country has been overworked. He knows that the people are loyal—that they are rallying to the support of the country with a unanimity almost unparalleled. He knows that they are making every sacrifice asked of them. He is aware that there have been instances of exasperating enemy activity, but recognizes that, under the circumstances, these have been quite rare.

Gen. Gregory is doubtless in full accord with the head of the administration. Rather than sow dissension, he would soothe and unify the people for the major struggle overseas.

Before an exemption board in England, a woman declared she wouldn't have her husband back if he killed anybody.

Some attention has been called to the report that the number of swine in Germany was reduced from 13,000,000 to 4,000,000 within a year after the war began. This, it is true, may or may not be a favorable omen. Another report has it that this reduction was purposely made in order to protect the stock of cereals, it being the German

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

YES, I'VE BEEN DRAFTED, BUT I'M GOING TO CLAIM EXEMPTION ON THE GROUNDS OF DEFECTIVE EYE-SIGHT.



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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

The Cackleberry girls, who liked Mrs. Margaret Marmaduke Mink's scholarly-salacious discussions immensely, had invited the eminent publicist, social reformer and head of the Mothercraft movement to dinner. It was Mrs. Jarr's dinner, but, being invited to a theme dinner, the Misses Cackleberry made themselves much at home.

"I am afraid Mr. Jarr is old-fashioned and not interested in Mothercraft," faltered Mrs. Jarr, who wished to spare her husband's blushes. "Now, do you think this dreadful war will last as long as they say it will? Oh, I hope not!"

"Mr. Jarr should not be interested in Mothercraft save in a cursory way," boomed Mrs. Marmaduke Mink, ignoring the red herring of war topics being dragged across the trail of the biological discussion, while the Misses Cackleberry listened greedily. "Mr. Jarr should be interested in Fathercraft, but in Mothercraft only, as I said, in a cursory manner."

Mr. Jarr mumbled that he was only interested in both topics in a cursory manner—with the accent on the first syllable.

"We must not ignore topics that may be distasteful to us when the topics are healthful, no more than we should refuse food that is not to our liking when we know the food we dislike is rich in protein and calories. Now, personally I detest prunes," the Mothercraft continued. Mrs. Jarr's eyes followed the speaker's and rested on the dish of stewed fruit in question. "I personally dislike prunes, but I eat them because they are healthy," added Mrs. Marmaduke Mink, and she took a small prune and nibbled at it delicately.

"Oh, please don't speak so loud about the prunes being healthy!" said Mrs. Jarr, in a sibilant whisper. "As soon as the children hear any food is healthy

and good for them, they won't touch it. I always say to Gertrude, my maid, so the children can hear me, that I wonder if prunes are not too rich for them. So they always cry for a second and third helping."

"This all bears out what I say, and that is that the average mother is unfitted for Mothercraft!" Mrs. Mink declared. "When children are reared in hygienic institutions, in the care of the state, looked after by trained nurses and expert dieticians, with every sanitary surrounding and philosophic influence brought to bear upon them, and fully informed as to the comparative food values of the diet provided for them, in the formative period of their young lives, they will be compelled to eat everything they do not like, provided it is a component part of a scientifically perfect food ration."

At this point the children were heard clamoring for more prunes. "I wonder if prunes are suitable for them. Have you made digestive tests?" asked Mrs. Marmaduke Mink, whose day seemed spoiled now that it was apparent that the children liked to eat prunes and were given plenty of them.

"No, but prunes seem to agree with them," faltered Mrs. Jarr.

"Children are terrible nuisances to have around," affirmed Miss Irene Cackleberry.

"I hate them, but I love Angora cats and Pekinese dogs," said Miss Gladys Cackleberry.

"Then you young ladies will enroll in the movement for Mothercraft when you marry!" exclaimed Mrs. Marmaduke Mink, rapturously. "Children and parents should impose no responsibilities on each other."

"I don't believe Mr. Jarr would agree with you," said Mrs. Jarr, giving a glance at her husband, who sat scowling and silent at the head of the table. "Mr. Jarr wants his children around him when he's home. He wants to play with them and love them when they are good, and he thinks it well to correct them when they are naughty; don't you, dear?"

"I sure do!" growled Mr. Jarr.

"Manlike, he encourages the fettering traditions of the patriarchal system!" resumed Mrs. Mink. "I parted from three husbands, because they held such obsolete views."

"But what became of your children?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Oh, there were no children," replied the protagonist of state parentcraft.

"Of course not," giggled those modern maidens, the two Misses Cackleberry.

Turfs and grasses and flowersets

Ready to greet him 'neath their feet.

Only a band of friends at home. Waiting to see the trailer come; Can't he will tell of distant lands; He cannot even press their hands.

He has no stories, weird and bright, He has no gifts for a child's delight; He did not carry with anything; He had not even himself to bring.

Yet they will softly him await, And he will move about in state; They surge to greet him as he appears, Love, and pity, and tender tears.

Only a box, secure and strong, Rough and wooden, and six feet long.

Angels guide that soulless breast Into a loud and peaceful rest!" —R. C.

SMALL LOSS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES

A captain in the royal army medical corps, who recently arrived in this country from France on his duty to Canada after serving two years with the army on the western front reports that up to the first of January, 1918, the British had lost 752 medical officers by death in the war. They had 14,000 surgeons in the field, of whom a small percentage were Americans and 1,300 Canadians, says a New York exchange.

The percentage of deaths from sickness in the war since August, 1914, the captain says, has been 4 per cent, as against 67 per cent, in the Napoleonic wars.

There have not been more than 2 per cent of deaths from gas and all other causes, he says. Fully 90 per cent of the blood-stained clothing from the wounded is now salvaged by the British army and made over into fresh uniforms at the big base behind one of the casualty clearing stations. At one village hospital from which the doctors were trying to get 1,500 wounded men away to Amiens when a Scotch regiment came in and drove the enemy back toward the town, where they were held until nightfall.

During the first few days of the offensive the British surgeons, including the Canadians, worked from 9 a.m. until midnight, performing from eight to twenty-five operations each, and most of them under shell fire. In some cases the doctors, nurses, and orderlies had to run for their lives to escape capture. At one village thirty nurses were taken prisoners by the enemy as they were caring for some wounded Tommies. After detaining the women for some hours the German commandant sent them back to the British lines, telling them that all German officers were not barbarians.

Shipping Increases.

(New York Times.) Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the emergency fleet corporation, expects the shipyards of the country to turn out 1,000 new ships, four ships, averaging 4,000 tons each, every day, beginning June 1, according to Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the national service section of the United States Shipping board, who returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the shipyards.

On his trip Mr. Schwab officially put into effect his plan to increase the shipbuilding program 60 per cent, and obtained from the middle western shipwrights a pledge that next year they would construct 1,000,000 tons of shipping additional to the vast tonnage they have already contracted to deliver. The general awarded contracts for the building of more than 1,000 extra ships, the vessels to average 4,000 tons and their construction to start immediately.

Dr. Eaton said that Mr. Schwab authorized him to announce that from April 20 to May 20 the shipbuilders had delivered for service more than 300,000 tons of shipping, an average of 10,000 tons daily. He said that the monthly output is expected to increase steadily from now on.

The inspection trip, Dr. Eaton said, was undertaken in order that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ploz might establish personal relations with the workers and urge them to put every ounce of energy into their tasks. The party visited three yards at Cleveland, one each at Lorain, Elgin and Toledo, O., and arrived at Detroit on Monday to witness the launching of two vessels. As spokesman for Mr. Schwab, Dr. Eaton said:

"In all I think we talked to about 25,000 shipworkers. We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.

"There would be shouts of 'Give us the steel, Charlie!' We were generally introduced to the men as Mr. Charles Eaton, an allusion to our all bearing the same first name, which seemed to make a great hit with the men. On three of our four days on the road the director-general himself made seven speeches at as many meetings, and whenever he took the platform the men would go wild.