

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Seem to be making up that deficiency in heat all of a sudden.

A rift in the cloud is the intelligence that destruction of the submarines goes on apace.

Rock Island railroad men are greeting the increases of pay granted by going out on a strike.

King George has heard of the McAdoo innovation and will wear his old clothes during the war.

Germans who have met the Americans in France would hardly suspect them of being "lightning trained."

We are still putting our money on Foch. Here's hoping he hits soon and hard—sorter like those Americans are doing.

Knockville reports a decrease in the price of wool coat from \$6.50 to \$6.40 a ton. But that's better than a dollar increase.

No information is available as to whether Mr. Hoover has taken any steps to prevent profiteering in watermelons.

In England a man was sent to prison for thirty days for carrying a love letter from a German prisoner to his daughter.

Crop prospects are tending to bring the price of corn—and hence of hockeys—again within the reach of the democratic party.

The boche is not keeping the folks at home informed of what the Americans are doing. It is mostly trying to keep out of their way.

Jim Ham Lewis' Memorial day speech left many people wondering whether he was talking through his hat as he does sometimes.

As a war measure, Uncle Sam is providing for the inoculation against typhoid of everybody who will take advantage of the opportunity.

M. Joffe, the Russian ambassador to Berlin, doesn't pay any more attention to the Kaiser than to other folks, and they have asked his recall.

It would be worth going a day's journey to hear the Von Tirpitzites explain how it was that America was able to transport a big army to France.

Airing that West Tennessee normal middle doesn't improve its odor appreciably. When shall we have an end of the reverses nursed from the Patterson regime?

Reported resignations of railroad presidents recall the story of the old darkey who advised his son: "When you see a mule's wine to throw you, jest sit down."

An exchange runs an editorial leader on "The Future of Germany." Just now Germany is causing the balance of the world to hope that most of its future is behind it.

"The dehydration of fruits and vegetables is beginning to attract widespread attention," declares the Manufacturers Record. If you can't do it that way, just dry 'em.

Hon. Horvey Whitfield, who once before served in the legislature from Montgomery county, is again a candidate. Mr. Whitfield would be a useful man for the service.

Reports of typhoid fever among German troops, if true, seem to indicate that neither nor burial ground nor the fertilizer factory has taken proper care of the dead.

An astounding item is that which comes from Macedonia to the effect that Greek troops have actually been in the fighting, and have captured 1,500 of the enemy, together with other booty.

After a casual inspection of the situation, a Tennessee newspaper expresses the opinion that Gen. Crowder's "work or fight" order will not put any bartenders out of business in this state.

It would probably help to a better understanding if some folks could get out of their systems the idea that this country must exercise a sort of guardianship restraint over Mexico and South America.

The people, as well as probable candidates, should not forget that candidates for the legislature are to be chosen at the August primary. The best attainable are none too good for the service required.

ONLY DELAYS RESULT

Today's news indicates that the sides of the invaders' salient are being held, though the blunt-edged nose has reached the Marne in one or two places. Chateau Thierry, forty-five miles northeast of Paris, is in imminent danger. Dormans, further up the Marne, likewise, and it is believed that Rheims will fall.

We may have every confidence, however, that Gen. Foch's reserves will now stem the tide. That the French allowed another surprise attack is disappointing, and as long as the enemy is permitted to hold the initiative these may continue. If he is permitted to consolidate his gains as he did on the Somme and Lys he may strike east of Rheims and endanger Verdun and a large part of the French army, or may renew his advances at Amiens or near Ypres.

The allies have forces nearby, if not quite equal to the Germans and since they now are all under one control it would seem possible to gather them in such force at a certain point as to change the Hun offensive to a very desperate defensive.

The occupation of Paris, of course, would not bring military advantages to the invaders commensurate with their losses, but it would be a sad calamity to France, and one to prevent which every allied soldier in France ought to be put into the breach. But serious as is the situation it is not nearly so much so as in the early days of the war, and if Von Kluck and the crown prince then fell against a disorganized army, how much more signally will they be driven back now. There seems no doubt of the final outcome. Only to be regretted is that this reverse may delay the final expulsion of the invader's hordes.

STANDARDIZING CLOTHING.

Next to food, clothing is perhaps the most indispensable individual necessity. Insufficiency of food supply, growing out of the war, has brought about a practical standardization of food ration in many communities of the world, and standardization of clothing, for similar reasons, is being seriously proposed. In fact, the latter reform is already being inaugurated in Great Britain. A recent number of Popular Mechanics contained the following account:

"Standardization of men's clothing for civilians is one of the significant economic steps that has been taken in Great Britain. Rapid progress is reported in the manufacture of standard cloth, which is to be distributed among makers of ready-to-wear garments. Twenty-four patterns in coarse wool cheviot, more durable than smart, are being produced for immediate use. It is expected also that about a dozen other patterns woven of Saxony wool will be added to the list. The standardization of workclothes is to be considered within a short time. About 2,000,000 yards of the cheviot have been ordered, and some 1,000,000 yards of the Saxony fabric will be made if the plan is carried out. There is a strong intimation that the scheme of standardizing clothing will soon include certain classes of apparel for women and be quite generally broadened. In its scope."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the standardization of fabric is receiving first consideration. By this means, the purchaser may know exactly what he is getting for his money, as well as economize in price paid. The standardization of pattern may come a little later. Greater savings might be effected in this particular than in fabrics. The soldiers of a country wear standardized clothing, both as to fabric and pattern. Why might civilians not do approximately the same thing? Moreover, soldiers are fed and thrive upon a standardized diet, and, as above indicated, many persons in civil life have been compelled to adopt a similar plan.

Individuality should be preserved, and it would probably be unwise to adopt an inflexible civilian uniform, but much good could be accomplished by a nearer approach to standardization of clothing, both as to material and pattern. Nearly every one can recall instances wherein individuality of dress has been carried to ridiculous extremes. But reforming fashion would not be the chief end of standardization of clothing. Its greatest service would be rendered in the conservation of material and quality, and the protection of the less informed purchaser.

Last, but not least, standardization would tend toward the promotion of democratic equality—toward making democracy safe.

On May 24 the legislature of Arizona, with a unanimous vote in the house and only three dissenting votes in the senate, ratified the national prohibition amendment. This is the twelfth state to ratify the amendment—one-third of the required number. Only last year was the resolution adopted in congress, and the showing in less than a year has indicated the strength of the amendment over the country. Outside of New York, Rhode Island, Louisiana and one or two other states it has been ratified in all the legislative sessions held. Even in Pennsylvania, which has never adopted prohibition as a state measure, a republican candidate for governor has been nominated on a ratification platform. In Massachusetts, a state where local option has been thoroughly tried out, the amendment was ratified by a large majority.

It would seem almost certain that this country will close its saloons within not more than two years at the most.

It makes considerable difference as to whose ox is gored. The Germans thought it would be shocking for the British to bomb Cologne on the occasion of a religious festival. But they kept their super-gun playing on Paris, meanwhile.

CRUELTY FEELS ON LIES

The British government has printed some affidavits showing how the British prisoners were treated in Germany early in the war. One of the facts which we gather from the publication is the cumulative harm that comes out of the lies which a military government like Prussia spreads among its people.

It will be remembered that the Kaiser early in the war made a formal protest to our government, charging that the British were using "dum-dum" bullets. The unfortunate officers and men of the British army were, it is stated, confronted with this charge at every turn as they were carried through Germany. Another charge was that they used the clasp knives which were carried at their belts to gouge out the eyes of the wounded. Capt. E. M. Middleton writes: "One rather interesting incident occurred when the English-speaking orderly produced one of our men's regulation clasp-knives and asked what the spike in it was for. I told them a variety of its uses, and finally added that in the mounted branches it was for picking out stones from the horse's feet. They all looked at each other as if to say, 'Well, we have been told the truth about it at last.' I told them the significance of their inquiries until later, when I found that the universal German opinion was that these knives were weapons of offense, and that the spike was used for picking out the eyes of the wounded. It was a long time before we were allowed to forget it, and it is needless to say that this general belief did not lessen the warmth of hatred with which we were received."

There are still a few war savings stamps to be had, but the price has been marked up one cent. They will be available for a month now, however, before another advance. Better lay in a supply. They are a mighty good investment.

Foreign Minister Balfour, on the occasion of a lecture by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin at University college, London, recently, declared that "the United States' action had not only been slow but rapid." This is news for Senators Lodge and Chamberlain.

Butte, Mont., is said to have paved its streets with manganese worth \$32 a ton. This may have the effect of causing the golden-paved streets of the New Jerusalem to lose some of its attractiveness as a gospel appeal in that city.

HOW LONDON REGARDS WAR SITUATION

(Loyalty Fraser, in London Mail.)

The present active operations in France and Flanders have now lasted a little more than six weeks. The right way to estimate the position is to look at the results achieved during the whole of the period. We are amply justified in drawing the highest encouragement from the collapse of the last German attack. We are not justified in ignoring all the events which preceded that particular conflict. Let us first look at the outstanding side of the account. The outstanding offensive we have lost nearly all the ground won in the last three years and the period of the war. We still retain our positions before Arras, and still preserve valuable heights well to the south of that city, including Commeourt. As for our losses, they are not recited in fresh. On balance most of our gains in the war have gone. It was often said in the past, I hold stupidly, that we did not want to gain ground, but to destroy Germany. However, that is not the ground, for example, we did not want to yield up Mont Kemmel to the enemy. If we look at the map there is no cause for premature jubilation.

The next point is that our theory that our line was practically impregnable has been shattered. How far this very prevalent belief, held with emphatic confidence in the highest quarters, helped to bring about our grave reverses, and to what extent it must be left for future consideration.

I am seeking to restore perspective to the situation, because the enthusiasm engendered by a single success has distorted the public view. The relevant facts are that the Germans have carved out two great new salients in our front and in two places have broken through to an extent which has never yet equaled. Their guns are shelling Amiens and the main line to Paris, as well as Hazebrouck and St. Omer in the north. They have seized the vantage point of Mont Kemmel, and we are not likely to get British communications with the main French forces on the line of the Somme. In the northern area they are distinctly threatening our tenure of the channel ports. It is quite certain that they have not set into the field the whole of the reinforcements they can draw from the Russian front. It is equally certain that their offensive has still to attain its maximum weight and driving power. It is a long interval of comparative quiet in the south which incessant preparation for a renewal of the battle. Their Austrian confederates have not yet opened the spring campaign against Italy, but may be expected to do so within a fortnight.

In Hamilton county, public opinion in democratic circles is very well pleased with the candidacy of Col. Ed Watkins for the state senate. The question of other candidates is now before the voters. It is very much to be hoped that men of the same sort of caliber as the nominee for the state senate will be agreed on.

Secretary McAdoo's illness persists. For two or three weeks he has had to desist from his customary activity, and now we are informed that his physician has peremptorily ordered a period of rest and quiet. This outcome is about what might have been expected. We trust that we violate no state secret in stating that McAdoo has been overworked. He has more than any normal man can do efficiently thrust upon him. He is an intensive worker, but every man has his limits. His responsibilities are greater than his strength.

The British government has changed its policy as to home rule. It is now reported that the bill will be passed and then that the conscription bill will be brought forward. This is very wise and fair. We are hopeful that it will induce a very different feeling on the part of the Irish people.

In Washington city a young newspaper correspondent and his wife made a lease for a five-room apartment at \$40 per month. Recently they were offered \$200 a month for their lease. This indicates the demand for rooms in that city. The result, of course, is that the landlords in the capital city of the country are profiteering more than anywhere else in the country.

WHEN CHICKENS COME HOME.

It seems apparent that Germany foresees that the mastery of the air, on the western front, will soon pass decisively to the allies. People who live in the cities and towns of western Germany are already manifesting signs of uneasiness and members of the reichstag have asked Premier Hertling if there is not some method of reaching an agreement whereby this method of warfare may be abandoned. They do not at all relish the prospect of such bombing visitations upon German communities as have been sent upon London and Paris. It is an apparent instance of chickens being unwelcome when they come home to roost.

War is what Gen. Sherman said it was and there is no way of making it a lady-like parlor game. But there is probably no blacker chapter in history than the refinement of savage brutality which has been exhibited by Germany in the present war. Excesses are committed by unbridled spirits in every war, but no war of modern times has witnessed the studied and systematic cruelties which have been exhibited in this. There appears to be absolutely no restraint, or limit except the limit of devilish ingenuity. The humane sentiment of the world has been shocked and horrified so often that it has turned sick at heart. When and where is it all to end? Is the civilization, which has been slowly developing for thousands of years to entirely perish from the earth? Is there no possibility of relief from the awful situation?

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THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"I stand for a principle!" remarked Mrs. Margaret Marmaduke Mink. "My remarks on Mothercraft and Fathercraft may fall on dead ears. My great work for the establishment of state parenthood, that home may no longer be a slave mart for the wife or a penitentiary for the children, may be ignored for such a comparatively trivial matter as the war in Europe. But I insist that the pressing need to social and biological conditions is 'home reform'—like Emerson, I devote myself to plain living and high thinking." And she passed her plate for another helping of steak and potatoes, with plenty of gravy.

Mr. Jarr sat silent at the table and the two Cackleberry girls giggled and snickered.

"Gimme my desert," finally remarked Mrs. Jarr, "you will excuse me if I have fat an engagement with our local men's Red Cross drive committee. Raffle, the builder, it is rumored, won on the races today, and we want to take his winnings away from him for the benefit of the human race."

"And Edgar Bulwinkle is going to take us in his car after dinner. He is to meet a man who has promised to get Edgar a roll top commission," said one of the Misses Cackleberry.

"The conversation no longer interested Mrs. Jarr, who excused herself as Mrs. Marmaduke Mink was not now discussing biological matters every young girl should know—perhaps."

After all, it is the wife and mother who is generally the master in the home. Mrs. Jarr excused herself as the Misses Cackleberry joined the spendthrift Edgar Bulwinkle—his jaw slack, his shoulders slumped, his patriotism slacked, and the Cackleberry girls scorned him, but he had a chummy rooster in a pet, and he had known what the words meant or how to pronounce them.

It was one of Gertrude the maid's every evening out, and Mrs. Jarr was left alone with the progeny of state parenthood for other people's children, she having none of her own.

"Yes," the protagonist was saying, as Mrs. Jarr coaxed little Miss Jarr to

planned long before March 21. Probably it was meant to be begun after the Germans had reached Abbeville and the Somme estuary. It was fought in a curious manner, beginning with the attack south of Armentieres, followed next day by the assault on the Messines ridge, and culminating in its earliest phase with the extremely unsuccessful attack on the Belgians on April 7, of which far too little has been heard. On the whole, and despite the loss of Mont Kemmel and the Messines ridge, as well as the line of the Lys above Armentieres, we have made reason to be encouraged by the northern battle than by the greater operations astride the Somme. Though we lost position after position, though we were compelled to compress the Ypres salient, we began to see the signs of a new offensive. The allied troops were steadily regaining their mastery. That impression culminated in the splendid resistance of Monday, April 29, of which too much cannot be said when we have once placed it in its rightful sequence in the long march of stirring events.

It may be further insisted that there is now no doubt that the German losses were heavier than the enemy expected, though not so heavy as in sometimes suggested, and in any case not heavy enough to keep them from going on. It seems clear, too, that the weary and hungry German public is disappointed. They seem to have been led by one swift and overwhelming rush, after which they would obtain a German peace.

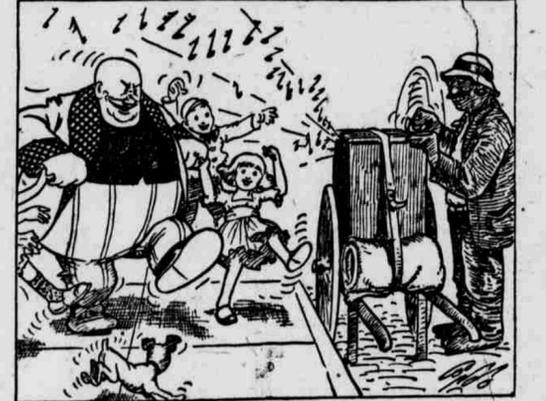
J. H. Daly Asks Court to Reinstatement Him at Bar

As predicted in The News several days ago, T. Pope Shepherd, counsel for J. H. Daly, who now stands suspended from the state courts, has filed a petition in the circuit court asking that Mr. Daly be reinstated. The petition is filed together with an order asking that the court be set for trial as early as possible. The petition claims that Mr. Daly has suffered greatly for his indiscretion and misstatement to the grievance committee, and asks that he be restored to his former position at the bar.

It will be remembered that Mr. Daly

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



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permitted her face to be washed for after meals every child needs at least a dry rub—yes, few if any mothers, unless they have taken a course in mothercraft, know how to efficiently and hygienically take care of their offspring."

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Mink, I am listening," said Mrs. Jarr. "No, darling, there is no more of the candy left. Besides, you've just had your dinner. No, Willie, I don't want you to go out and play in the street!"

"State parenthood," continued the lady reformer, raising her voice above the murmuring requests of the children for candy and the larger freedom of the sidewalk, "state parenthood must begin with 'better babies' and end with the perfect adult."

"Now, Emma, behave! There is no more candy, I tell you. And, Willie, you cannot go out on the sidewalk and play shooting spies with that Bepier boy and those other ruffians. They have been demanding of you to get an eye put out or something—oh, dear!"

"I say, beginning with better babies, fostered under state parenthood, there will be no family animosities inculcated. The great danger of the neighboring feud, no racial prejudices and no national antipathies. War will be unknown. 'Better babies.'"

"Oh, they were good babies, all right, mine were," said Mrs. Jarr. "but I wish they were better children than they are now. Now, do keep quiet!"

This last was addressed to the children, but Mrs. Jarr, in her heart, meant it for the strident visitor.

"The great movement may be overlooked now when the world is war mad, but the day is dawning for state parenthood," said Mrs. Marmaduke Mink. "The men will cover for woman, not bound by household cares or the incessant demands of her offspring. They have time, will be able to cope with man, and he will cover! The female spirit gives no thought to its offspring, and after the male has safeguarded the species by the parental function, the female devoirs him. And man, what cover?"

"I don't want my husband to cover; he wouldn't like it," said Mrs. Jarr, feebly.

An hour later Mr. Jarr, lurking in the safe, saw Mrs. Marmaduke Mink depart, and he returned home. "Well, my dear," he said, "are you converted to state parenthood?"

"No," replied Mrs. Jarr. "I think it would do too much to restore salooncraft!"

was suspended by Judge Bachman from the practice of law for six months. The Edna Brown case was the basis of the suspension. The young lawyer, Mr. Daly had received a check for \$250 to cover his losses if the woman ran away on his bond. However, she did leave and Mr. Daly, when asked about the transaction, had just received such a letter from a captain in the army who gave him no good and he had torn it up. However, he later admitted that he had cashed it.

Percy Long, who was suspended at the same time for a longer period on charges of conduct unbecoming a lawyer, has since joined the army and is now stationed at Camp Pike. Mr. Long, however, did not take this step until he had insured himself in further trouble. Long has been caught with twenty-five gallons of moonshine whiskey while touring through Georgia. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months on the Georgia chain gang. It is stated, pending Long's good behavior. He was seen on the streets Friday in a soldier's uniform.

PRICES "SKY HIGH" WRITES OFFICER

Army officers who have been at Camp Forrest and have then been moved to another camp are writing back many letters telling how they miss the cool shade of the Chickamauga valley and how they appreciate the treatment they received in Chattanooga.

Assistant Manager John Lovell, of the Hotel Hamilton, has just received such a letter from a captain in the army who is now at a South Carolina camp. He says: "Our quarters are tents, and they get very hot during the noon hour. Besides, this place is a barren soil with sand and clay bottom, making this heat all the worse. Occasionally we find a clump of woods near enough to be of some avail. The country is not like Chickamauga park, nor the town here like Chattanooga. It is a small town and they have had millionaire New York privates here. Result, prices are sky-high."

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STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

Politics is still dragging somewhat in Tennessee. The people are too much absorbed with events which are transpiring on the western front, and are excited over the offices. Gov. Rye's long-delayed announcement that he will be a candidate for senator was about the only matter of interest which developed within the week. But here again there was manifested a disposition to await the promised formal outline of his platform before appraising the probable effect of his entry into the race. Gov. Rye's candidacy revived some of the rumors which have heretofore been in circulation and started others. One of these is to the effect that Gen. Charles R. Taylor will soon announce his retirement from the senatorial contest and another that he will get into the race for governor. Replying to questions about these rumors, Gen. Taylor, however, declared that he is running for senator, not governor, and that when he has any sort of message for the democrats of Tennessee he will deliver it in his own proper person and within the week. He further has been heard about the inauguration of Gen. Cates' speaking campaign.

Senator Shields continues to saw wood. He has not so far found content with the weak any sort of public declaration of his purposes in the campaign, though, of course, it is known that he is a candidate for re-election. The people are left to conjecture the result upon which he bases his appeal for another term. Intimations have recently come that members of the Tennessee delegation will remain in Washington until the new revenue bill is passed, but even this need not preclude some sort of announcement to the people on the part of those who seek re-election.

Hon. Sam Johnson, of Maryville, who was one of the state's presidential electors in 1916, has given notice that he will be a candidate to represent the democracy of the Second district in a contest with Mr. Austin or Mr. Taylor—as the case may be—for election to congress. Mr. Johnson's candidacy has been met with a witness against a wicked and adulterous generation, but candor compels the suggestion that the new revenue bill is passed, but even this need not preclude some sort of announcement to the people on the part of those who seek re-election.

Mr. J. H. R. Berry is billed to begin his campaign for governor at Camden today, and a report just to hand indicates that Hon. George L. Berry has decided to enter as a candidate for governor.

Another congressional district which is to have a contest this year is the Eighth, now and for a long time represented by Hon. T. W. Sims. In this district, Judge Sidney J. Everett has declared himself a candidate against Mr. Sims. A week or two ago, Judge Everett began preparations for a speaking tour over the district and wrote an invitation to Mr. Sims to meet and join him. The latter, however, responded by declaring that he is much too busy with his duties to spare the time for such a canvass and besides, he is not a native of the district. He stirred up the people this year with joint discussions.

Mr. Sims' reply reminds us that Tennessee has furnished the stage for some number of famous joint debates. The Polk-Jones series, which probably made the former a president, and the Harris-Nathan series, which made the latter a senator, are memorable. The Polk-Jones series, which probably made the former a president, and the Harris-Nathan series, which made the latter a senator, are memorable. The Polk-Jones series, which probably made the former a president, and the Harris-Nathan series, which made the latter a senator, are memorable. The Polk-Jones series, which probably made the former a president, and the Harris-Nathan series, which made the latter a senator, are memorable.

Various rumors are in circulation as affecting the candidates—if any—to be offered by the republican party for the state offices, but it will probably be several days before the list of those qualified for the August primary will be definitely known. Petitions are in circulation and it now seems likely that primary nominations will be made for all offices to be filled—at any rate for senator and governor.

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