NO INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA SOON

President Wilson's Policy Is to Keep on Good Terms With All Factions.

HANDS OFF; EYES ALERT

Rapidly-Altering Developments Make Political Step a Risk. Might Destroy Influence.

(By David Lawrence.)
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Washington, July 3.—Many are the suggestions for action by the United States in Russia, but not one of them has as yet commended itself to President Wilson or Secretary Lansing as immediately feasible, except one, the policy of hands off but eyes alert.

On all sides there is pressure for some step that will bring Russia back into the allied camp, or at least keep Germany from exacting any benefit from her helpless neighbor, but the government of the United States at the present moment is of the belief that an affirmative policy, involving political or military intervention, is more likely to bring disastrous results than a native or passive course.

It is an open secret that the allies, upon exchanging views recently, did not find themselves in sufficient harmony to enable them to put forward any program that would have the whole-hearted support of all concerned. It is not merely whether Japanese troops shall be asked to blaze the way, because they are nearest to the only avenue of military access, but it is a question of what political unit or units shall be supported and whether they represent, after all, the true aspiration of the Russian people, for another open secret about the Russian business is that the entente policy of taking sides and helping first one faction and then another has not stirred up much enthusiasm for the allied cause, but many awkward and uncomfortable antagonists.

So far as the American government is concerned, the situation in Russia is still located; that is, no delegated authority exists and no semblance of the same is in immediate prospect. To tie up with any of these groups might, in the opinion of our government, in these days of rapidly changing development, a political intervention might eventually destroy American influence altogether. Before the United States throws its moral support to any group or faction, it will endeavor to make sure that the group or faction assisted somehow represents the ideals and principles of the Russian revolution and is on the road, at least, to support and adhesion by a considerable number of the Russian people.

Based Upon Tradition.

The principle which the American government prefers to follow in the present instance is not only traditional, but based upon a desire to permit the several elements originally possessing the sovereignty of a country to determine for themselves which of these elements shall be considered supreme or representative.

It is true that Russia may never become a state with the geographical status she occupied before the war and that several smaller states may assert their independence. But none of these as yet has progressed to the point where recognition can be accorded as a separate entity.

Nor should it be understood that the viewpoint of our government is technical or super-legal. There is a confidence behind it that only by awaiting the resurgence of authority and centralized government can the best help be rendered the infant democracy. From some aspects this may seem to be flying in the face of a military necessity that demands instant action today, that is, repair of a situation already provocative of menacing results on the western front, but not one of the allied governments is ready to agree to the diversion of any American, British or French troops in considerable numbers for use in Russia.

All effort is concentrated now and will be indefinitely on the western front or in Italy. Japan is unwilling to go it alone, especially without the fullest sympathy of the entente, particularly because such an expedition will require a large outlay of money, and a loan commensurate with Japan's needs unquestionably would have to be obtained in the United States.

No Immediate Expedition.

So there is to be no immediate military expedition to Russia. The only other weapon at the disposal of the allies is political recognition or the extension of moral support, which includes, of course, economic aid and must be handled with especial delicacy and diplomatic skill.

I find very little apprehension here that a German economic invasion of Russia can at this time amount to very much, as the Russians are refusing to accept German money or credit paper and are insisting on manufactured goods, and the Germans are unable to let go of enough of treir precious supply to re-establish commercial relations on a permanent basis.

At any rate there seems to be a disposition to believe that Russia must eventually come to America for economic help and that the loss to us by a policy of patience for the present will not be so considerable as has often been suggested. Many elements are being constantly introduced to confuse the situation, but many men are likely to interject themselves to clear the situation.

The appearance of Alexander Kerensky in London en route to the United States presages undoubtedly a movement to return to Russia as the leader of a new movement to overthrow the bolsheviki. Much bitterness prevails in Great Britain and France against the bolsheviki, and something of the same antagonism has lately been notable in the United States; but our government, while displaying no especial desire to fly with the bolshevik government, has at the same time adopted an attitude of studious impartiality, if not diffidence.

Instructions to Consuls.

Our consuls have been instructed to deal with local authorities wherever they appeared. We have as yet recognized no de facto authority anywhere in Russia. President Wilson's policy is to keep on good terms with all the factions and only when one or more groups become dominant and possess the essentials of sovereignty does it appear probable that negotiations looking to the application of material or moral support will be begun.

Until then the consensus of opinion inside the government is that political or military intervention would inevitably partake of the nature of unwarranted meddling and would alienate instead of win the friendship of the Russian masses.

Commissions may go to study the situation. Divisions of information and research may be located in Washington to assemble data on the whole Russian situation, but as for a direct move of a political nature, none is in immediate prospect. That is, none today. Any day may bring its new complications. Any day may bring its reasons for a change, but this much seems sure, any policy of intervention that does not seem to have the acquiescence of a large section of the Russian population will not be approved by the United States government and very likely, therefore, will not be put into effect by any of her co-belligerents.

MILLIONAIRE MADE BRIGADIER-GENERAL

BRIG.-GENERAL VANDERBILT

President Wilson has sent to the senate the nomination of eight brigadiers to be made major-generals of the national army, to fill vacancies. Among the colonels named for advancement is Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York millionaire.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE By Condo

AIRPLANES EMPLOYED AS EYES FOR THE U-BOAT DESTROYERS

American Flyers Delight On Sunshine Days in Hunting—Dropping Bombs On Submarines Proves Great Sport.

(By Floyd MacGriff, International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

London, July 3.—"The eyes of the fleet"—seaplanes, airplanes and kite balloons—are giving most effective aid to the American naval contingent in European waters.

On clear days—the best time suited for U-boat hunting — American aviators, clean, upstanding chaps who face every peril with zest and joy of adventure, take to the air. With a load of bombs—little mementoes for the U-boats—machine-gun ammunition for any air foes that might show up and a wireless apparatus or carrier pigeons for communication, the aviators leave their bases in search of the sea devils.

With a good sun U-boats can be spotted even though submerged to a great depth. If destroyers are nearby they are signaled. If not the submarines are treated to a liberal dose of American bombs.

Two dirigibles, like those being turned out by an American rubber concern, recently helped the British and American destroyers effectively attack a German submarine, according to records at United States naval headquarters in London.

At daybreak one of the dirigibles sighted the conning tower of a U-boat in the Irish sea.

Three destroyers—two American and one British—rushed to the spot and dropped depth charges.

A great quantity of oil rose to the surface, and it continued until it streaked the sea for a mile.

The patrol, including a second dirigible which had come up, followed the oil slick, dropping more depth bombs. Suddenly there was an upheaval of water. A dirigible swooped down where the bubbles were thickest. More depth bombs were launched, followed by the rising of more oil and debris to the surface.

This is not an isolated case. The patrol work goes on day after day and night after night. For instance, another patrol sighted a U-boat at daybreak shelling a small sailing vessel—one of the typical small sailors that buffet the waves of the waters around the British Isles as unconcerned about German submarines as the billows themselves.

Unarmed and dependent upon the wind for eluding submarines, these small sailing ships engage as packets or fishing boats.

German submarine commanders take a great delight in sinking them by shellfire.

As the patrolling balloons neared the ship under attack the German suddenly ceased shelling and submerged. Aided by the balloon an armed ship maneuvered until it had crossed the track of the U-boat, where it dropped a bomb. Again large quantities of oil rose to the surface.

On another occasion a British airship sighted a U-boat attacking a merchantman. The airmen managed to reach the spot just as the submarine was submerging. A bomb which struck about three feet to the rear of the U-boat's stern evidently gave the German a bad shaking, for streaks of oil afterwards covered the surface. Patrol boats hurried up and dropped more depth-bomb charges.

In another engagement a U-boat dived quickly, but her periscope was still visible. A seaplane dropped another bomb in the center of the churned water. More oil came to the surface and the disturbance in the water continued for a long time.

This shows the effective work being done by American aviators.

ALLEGED RAILROAD TRESPASSERS ARRESTED

Two Negroes Charged With Stealing and One With Throwing Switches Arrested.

A dangerous practice in the railroad yards about the city, especially in South Chattanooga, has been broken up by Deputy Sheriff Parker by the arrest of the guilty parties. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, of which Mr. Parker is special officer, reported that some one was stealing coal in the yards. As a result an investigation was made and two women, Lucile Dates and Carrie Adams, were arrested, charged with trespassing. They were also accused of throwing the switches in the railroad yards. However, they denied this and told Mr. Parker that Mose King was the guilty party. King was arrested and held to the grand jury under a heavy bond. Several serious have been narrowly averted from the dangerous and malicious practice of throwing switches, and now as the guilty party has been caught it is thought it will be stopped.

HUN AVIATOR KILLS TWO HUNTSVILLE BOYS

Sergt. J. T. Mason Meets Death at Same Time as James Arnold Heretofore Reported.

(Special to The News.)

Huntsville, Ala., July 3.—Relatives in Huntsville have been notified of the death of Sergt. J. T. Mason, whose name, while never having appeared in a casualty list, was reported in several papers out of Huntsville yesterday and today as being dead.

The statement to relatives says Sergt. J. T. Mason, of Huntsville, attached to the 167th infantry, Rainbow division, as mess sergeant, met his death by a bomb dropped by a Hun aviator, June 12, this same bomb killing another Huntsville boy, James Arnold.

Sergt. Mason had recently written a school friend of his in Huntsville where he depicted victory at an early date for the allies, basing his belief upon the number of Germans the Americans, British and French had killed and captured within the past few months. He stated that the German soldiers on many occasions and at a hotly contested battle a few days before he was writing had come towards the Americans freely, giving themselves up, and that when these men were questioned by the officers as to why they surrendered so quickly the Germans replied: "Because we are hungry and we have not had any meat—only mule meat—and that only once within six months. Sergt. Mason is a son of Thomas Mason, transfer and business man, and leaves his father, mother and a sister and brother.

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARKS TO BE FIRST IN SCENERY

Washington, July 3.—To secure for American national parks the first place in world scenery, a national parks education committee has been appointed. Officers of the committee were announced today, as follows:

Chairman, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution; vice-chairman, former Representative William Kent, of California, and chairman of executive committee, Henry B. F. McFarland, of Washington.

The committee, which includes representatives of universities, institutions and associations, is planned as the nucleus of an organization to be formed after the war under the name of the National Parks association.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR DEMANDS CLEANER COAL

Washington, July 3.—Appointment of twenty-five additional inspectors to conduct the campaign for cleaner coal was announced today by the fuel administration. The inspectors will have the special duty of providing only the highest quality of coal for ships passing through the submarine zone.

MONTANA MAN IS GLAD TO TALK

Had Suffered Since He Was a Small Boy.

Is Getting Over His Trouble at Last.

"Tanlac Has Done Me a Whole World of Good," He Declares.

"I remember when I was a small boy how I suffered with my stomach," said William Preece, a well-known miner living at 133 Wing street, Butte, Mont., recently. "It just troubled me constantly and as I grew older the trouble got worse.

"Soon after a meal, gas would form in my stomach making it feel as hard as a rock. The pain would be terrible and would sometime last for days at a time. During these attacks I would have to lay off from work for several days. I was constantly belching up undigested food and no matter what I'd eat I suffered from heartburn. I got so I could hardly sleep at all, would just roll and toss all night long in agony.

"Then I read about Tanlac in the papers and got a bottle and started taking it. It was not long until I began to feel a whole lot better. I have taken three bottles so far and from the way I have improved so far, it won't be long until my trouble is a thing of the past. I can work regular every day now, my stomach don't trouble me like it did, my appetite is better and though I haven't weighed, I know I'm getting heavier. I am glad to recommend Tanlac, for it has done me a whole world of good."

Tanlac is sold in Chattanooga exclusively by the Live and Let Live Drug Co.—(Adv.)

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances. Used and highly endorsed by former United States Senators and Members of Congress, well-known physicians and former Public Health officials. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

GUESTS ARRIVING

Glory of Tate Spring Hotel as a Summer Resort About to Shine Again.

Guests are already arriving at the Tate Spring Hotel and cottages. Prospects for another bright and successful season are assured.

There seems to be an almost irresistible attraction about this place. Summer after summer many of the same guests come early and stay until closing time.

Social life at Tate Spring is delightful. Recreations are so varied that they appeal to all inclinations. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing and drinking the celebrated Tate Spring water are among the pastimes. The ball room and the billiard room have their devotees in the evening.

Tate Spring is again under management of its former proprietors, the Tomlinson Estate. This means an enjoyable bill of fare at every meal, with good service, and everything that tends to make one's stay a delight—and a pleasant memory when it's over.

Tate Spring Hotel has issued an interesting descriptive booklet, which will be sent to anyone interested. Merely address Tate Spring Hotel, Tate Spring, Tenn.—(Adv.)

Where Can I Find Relief From Itching, Terrifying Eczema?

This Question Is Ever on the Lips of the Afflicted.

Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas and other terrifying conditions of the skin are deep-seated blood diseases, and applications of salves, lotions and washes can only afford temporary relief, without reaching the real seat of the trouble. But just because local treatment has done you no good, there is no reason to despair. You simply have not sought the proper treatment, that is within your reach.

You have the experience of others who have suffered as you have to guide you to a prompt riddance of blood and skin diseases. No matter how terrifying the irritation, no matter how unbearable the itching and burning of the skin, S. S. S. will promptly reach the seat of the trouble and forever rout from the blood every trace of the disease, just as it has for others who have suffered as you have. This grand blood remedy has been used for more than fifty years, and you have only to give it a fair trial to be restored to perfect health.

Our chief medical adviser is an authority on blood and skin disorders, and he will take pleasure in giving you such advice as your individual case may need, absolutely without cost. Write today, describing your case, to medical department, Swift Specific Co., 434 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—(Adv.)

A Message to our Young Men

Georgia Military Academy

A School of National Reputation and Unsurpassed Ideals

A School of Military Training recognized by U. S. Government, and directed by U. S. Army Officers.

A Reserve Officers' Training Corps: Graduates upon recommendation and satisfactory physical examination enter Training Camps for Commissions in the Army. 100 Graduates now Commissioned.

An Accredited Member of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges: Diploma admits to the most exacting colleges and U. S. Military Academy without further examination.

A School of traditional success in Scholarship and Athletics, and a Social Life of unequalled Cultural Advantages, Atlanta being only eight miles distant.

A School with a Faculty of Experienced Instructors, each doing Departmental Work. Classes limited to about fifteen students.

Owned and operated by its alumni and about 75 of the leading citizens of Atlanta and College Park for the sound education of our boys and young men.

Memorial Hall, one of the handsomest school buildings in America, dedicated to the men G. M. A. has sent to the colors, now in construction and ready for use in September.

Such a School is G. M. A. located on a most beautiful Campus of about twenty-five acres in Atlanta's delightful residential suburb, College Park.

For Catalog and information concerning this great Preparatory School, address

COL. J. C. WOODWARD, A. M., Pres., College Park, Ga.

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR WHITFIELD SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to The News.)

Dalton, Ga., July 3.—The school census for Whitfield county shows an increase of 161 children of school age in the county over the figures of 1913, the totals this year being 5,005. There is a decided decrease shown in the number of negro school children in Dalton; but the increase in the number of white children has more than made up for it.

OLD ISSUE OF DALTON WATER BONDS RETIRED

(Special to The News.)

Dalton, Ga., July 3.—The board of water, light and sinking fund commissioners has retired the old issue of $30,000 of waterworks bonds, and the bonds will be burned at the next meeting of the city council. The commissioners, in their report to council, showed a profit of $6,478.07 in the municipal gas, water and electric plants for the first six months of this year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT GIVES UP TEN MEMBERS

Huntsville, Ala., July 3.—The Huntsville fire department has lost, or rather given, ten men to the army. The last two men called are Benjamin Reed and Milton Warden, who will leave for camps on Monday.

SECRETARY LANSING'S SISTER DESCRIBES HER EXPERIENCES

Washington, July 3.—Secretary Lansing has made public a letter from his sister, Miss Katherine Ten Eyck Lansing, describing her experiences in the war zone during a recent German offensive. Miss Lansing and her sister, Miss Emma Sterling Lansing, who have been engaged in canteen work for the American Red Cross since last September, were in a town when it was shelled and bombed by airplanes.

In describing her work among the wounded French and British soldiers Miss Lansing wrote:

"I do not think anyone can dream of such suffering, such patience, such heroism or such terrible human wreckage, and until one has seen it they cannot know what war means."

DRAFT REGISTRANTS MAY JOIN ENGINEER CORPS

Washington, July 3.—Draft registrants may volunteer for induction in the engineer corps, said an announcement today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. Request has been made by the engineer corps for a number of men with qualifications necessary for that branch.

Gen. Crowder specified that volunteer registrants must be white men and that no man included in the July calls will be accepted. Registrants of the 1918 class will be accepted if all time limits for induction are waived.

ALLEN PARKER TO ASSIST IN PLACING LABORERS

Appointed Agent of the Manufacturers' Association, Will Open an Office.

Allen Parker, who was Tuesday elected a representative of the labor committee of the manufacturers' association, states that he will open an office at an early date and will be on the job every minute. The object of the office to which Mr. Parker is elected is to enable the association to co-operate in every way possible with the government in placing labor where it is most needed. Mr. Parker's selection is perhaps the best that could be made, inasmuch he understands the situation thoroughly and has spent much time in work of this sort. He has done much toward breaking up the carrying of labor out of the state and has worked up some good cases against this character of offenders. Mr. Parker's office will be in the West Construction company's building on Market street. He stated he would not resign as deputy sheriff.

SCHOOLS OF WHITFIELD GIVEN ADDITIONAL TAX

(Special to The News.)

Dalton, Ga., July 3.—City tax values show an increase of $20,710 over the returns of 1917, the digest just compiled for 1918 showing aggregate values at $2,992,310. City council has levied the same tax rate as applied last year: $1.40 on the $100. The apportionment is different, the schools being given an additional 5 cents, which was taken off the interest and sinking fund.

GOVERNMENT ROAD FUNDS APPORTIONED TO WHITFIELD

(Special to The News.)

Dalton, Ga., July 3.—The Whitfield county board of commissioners has received formal notice from the state prison commission to the effect that $15,000 of government road funds had been apportioned to this county to be used, with a similar amount to be appropriated by the county, in work on the Dixie highway through Whitfield. The board authorized Judge Wood to sign the contract immediately, and the state highway engineer will be here one day this week to go into the matter. With the road already well graded, it is believed that the $30,000 will put the road in excellent condition. It is probable that three new bridges will be constructed on the route.

At the meeting of the commissioners, a contract for the building of a 119-foot reinforced concrete bridge, and a 40-foot one near Praters mill, was awarded Luten Bridge company, York, Pa., for $6,985.

NEWSPAPERS AGREE TO EMBAR LABOR AGENTS

Will Not Accept Advertising Which Will Take Labor From Essential Industries.

Washington, July 3.—Newspaper publishers, at a conference here yesterday with department of labor officials, agreed to co-operate with the department's employment service in its efforts to stabilize labor conditions and prevent a large turnover of labor. Further negotiations between the department and the publishers will be conducted through a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' association appointed for the purpose.

The publishers were told that they would be requested not to accept advertising which results in one essential industry taking labor from another or unnecessarily transporting men from one territory to another. During the discussion it was brought out that best results are obtained both for the newspapers and industry by using only a standard form of advertising and limiting the advertisements either to firms certified to the employment service or by employment agents licensed by the service.

Norman E. Mack, of the Buffalo Times, said most valuable work toward preventing a turnover of labor can be done by standardizing wages, and he was informed that a committee now is at work on that problem.

Several speakers insisted that the government could save money by using paid advertisements in newspapers for recruiting labor rather than by field agents and other expensive methods.

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT WATERS MEETS PROTEST

Washington, July 3.—Legislation in the rivers and harbors bill authorizing an investigation of the dumping of waste matter from factories in streams was stricken out yesterday by senate and house conferees because of protests from manufacturers of war materials that such legislation might curtail production.

The conferees agreed on all items in the bill except a proposed increase from $360,000 to $600,000 in the appropriation for improvement of the Mobile, Ala., harbor, on which they decided to report a disagreement.

A senate amendment appropriating $2,000,000 to reimburse private contractors on river and harbor work for increased cost of materials due to the war was approved.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

Give "California Syrup of Figs" if cross, bilious or feverish.

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver bowels.

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour breath bad, or has stomach ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—(Adv.)

Hotel Bretton Hall

Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
NEW YORK

Between Riverside Drive and Central Park.

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel.

Within ten minutes of centre of theatre and shopping districts. Exceptionally large, quiet rooms with baths.

Subway Station at door—86th Street Station. Elevated Station 2 Blocks away—86th St. Station.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF NEW YORK CITY'S BEST HOTELS AT ONE-THIRD LESS PRICE

Room with Private Bath, $3 upwards. Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bath, $4 to $7.00. No extra charge when rooms are occupied by two persons.

Exceptional Summer Rates, May to Oct.

Serv-us Brand Soup

The Government has asked us to conserve certain foods.

You can assist Uncle Sam by using the following varieties of soup:

Chicken Gumbo
Split Pea Navy Bean
Celery Oxtail
Mock Turtle

Many of these varieties have as much food value as a pound of hamburg steak or loaf of bread and gives you more energy.

You can get these varieties from your grocer.

United States Food Administration License Number G-65775.

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