

FAIR NEEDS NEW BUILDING

Many Exhibits Coming and No Place to Display them. No Funds.

Necessity for immediate action in securing another exhibit building or shed was urged at a meeting of the directors of the Chattanooga District Fair association yesterday afternoon.

As announced in Tuesday's issue of The News the fair association has offered more than \$15,000 in prizes, or considerably more than twice the amount offered last year.

While the exhibits will be much larger in number and size, the exhibiting space on the grounds is some smaller by reason of the fact that the building used last year for the display of apples, corn, potatoes and seeds is now a part of the roller coaster equipment and consequently will not be available for exhibition purposes.

The matter of a new building or shed for the fair was recently put up to Commissioner Ed Herron, but so far he has not indicated what his policy would be. He did say, however, that if he was convinced the taxpayers desired the fair to have a new building out of the park, he would be more favorably inclined.

In discussing the matter this morning President Sam A. Conner said: "The prospects for a great array of exhibits with a big out-of-town attendance were never so good as this year. We have raised over premiums from \$1,200 in 1915 to more than \$15,000 in 1918, and the country people are responding in an enthusiastic manner."

"Chattanooga must have a good building for this year, and we must have ample room to take care of all the exhibits that they send us, or we can't expect them to come back next year and in the years to come."

"We have asked the city to build a shed or building at Warner park because we believe that the best interests of the city and community will be served by so doing. The total cost will be only about \$12,000 if a building is erected. We would, of course, rather have a nice building, but will be content with only a shed until other arrangements can be made."

"The Chattanooga District Fair association is composed of a number of public spirited citizens who conduct the fair at considerable loss of time and money to themselves. No one connected with the association has ever received one penny except the secretary, who is employed to do the clerical work and who receives a nominal salary. Everybody else donates the time and sometimes their money. Under the charter by which we operate no one may get any financial benefit and should we make a million dollars and then disband every cent would have to go to some charitable organization. There are no stockholders and it is merely an organization for the people."

"Under these circumstances we do not believe that we are asking too much of the city commissioners to help the movement by giving us another building so that we may take care of the exhibits that come here this fall. Certainly the retail merchants are for the fair, and we believe that we are doing a patriotic duty in stimulating the production of agriculture and live stock by holding a fair. In fact, our only object for existence at this time is to help the government in the production of food."

The building proposition was thoroughly discussed by the fair directors, and a committee composed of President Conner, Sam R. Read and Tom Selman was appointed with power to act.

The fair directors also definitely decided to go ahead with plans for a boys' school to be held for three or four days during the fair. The membership will be between 75 and 100 boys from surrounding counties and will be appointed by the different farm branches of the fair. The "course of study" will consist of lectures by agricultural experts and also with a careful study of farm machinery. There will also be lectures on different branches of the fair.

The Boy Scouts will furnish sleeping quarters for the visitors and arrangements for their meals will be made in the near future. The boys will be at no expense whatsoever, and it is believed that a wonderful amount of good will be accomplished by the fair and for Chattanooga as a result of the innovation, and it goes without saying that the boys will get a great deal of good from it.

Details for the fair are now being worked out by Secretary J. H. Curtis and D. T. Hardin, district agent for the division extension.

VARDAMAN'S RIVAL STRESS LOYALTY ISSUE

Mississippi Senator, Once Opponent of Wilson, May Regret Former Stand.

(Associated Press.) Jackson, Miss., July 10.—Mississippi's congressional primary will take place Aug. 26. The race for the seat in the senate now held by James K. Vardaman, who is a candidate to succeed himself, is attracting much attention.

TWO JURORS HOLD OUT AGAINST INDICTMENT WORKHOUSE GUARDS

Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Guards Who Administered Beatings to Prisoners.

SAY SUCH WERE ORDERS Presentments Expected to Test New Rulings of Criminal Court.

One of the most unusual situations that ever confronted criminal court officials was the one that came up in session Wednesday morning. Two members of the jury refused to vote indictments against the workhouse guards, who were discharged yesterday for brutally beating prisoners, unless the jury indict Judge S. D. McReynolds and Attorney-General M. N. Whitaker, under whose orders the guards are claiming they acted.

It is further understood that these two objecting members took the position that discharging the guards was sufficient punishment without returning indictments. However, the action of the jury under the recent new rules adopted by the court does not matter inasmuch as misdemeanor cases can now be sent up on presentment by the attorney-general, and this it was stated will be done.

Judge S. D. McReynolds was sent for today and going before the jury he explained just what instructions he had given the guards. He told the jury he gave orders that when prisoners were fractious they should be whipped, but the whipping must be done by the superintendent of the workhouse or in his presence.

After Judge McReynolds' statement, the jury deliberated, but could not agree, the same two still holding out.

Judge McReynolds stated that he would have the attorney-general send the indictments up on presentment and would in that way make a test case out of the court's new form of procedure.

It has been whispered by some that a little politics crept into the grand jury's deliberations, but the jurors refusing to indict the guards was a bona fide protest and it is being claimed by friends of County Judge Cummings that the investigation workhouse was started as a boomerang against the present administration. The grand jury had not reported at 2 o'clock, but will do so sometime during the afternoon, after which they will adjourn until September 1.

This is the first grand jury to work under these new rules which were adopted by the court several days ago, dating away with grand jury investigations in misdemeanor cases. The rules will be given effect by the signing of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers.

GIVES BLOOD IN EFFORT TO SAVE PRISONER'S LIFE

Local Doctor Establishes New Brand of Heroism—Enemy Given Solemn Burial.

A Chattanooga doctor gave one quart of his own life blood in an effort to save the life of Petru Csamu, an interned enemy alien, who was shot last Sunday morning while trying to escape from a prison guard at Fort Oglethorpe. In spite of the transfusion, which is presumed to have taken place some time Sunday, Csamu died Monday afternoon in the base hospital, as was stated in Tuesday's News.

An attitude of secrecy is maintained at the base hospital regarding the doctor's heroic performance. His name was not divulged. He is evidently recovering, as no report to the contrary was given out.

No far as is known, only one other instance of this kind has been recorded in Chattanooga. DeForest Spencer, then a student in the University of Chattanooga, and later a teacher in Chattanooga high school, submitted to a similar operation. The patient was a woman who resided on East Terrace street. She, too, died.

Csamu, who was a Rumanian, was shot through the back. The charge of buckshot from the guard's gun passed entirely through the fleeing man's body and lodged just underneath the skin of the abdomen.

Nothing is known regarding Csamu or the reason for his internment. He gave his address as New York, but is understood to have said nothing regarding his people.

Funeral services were held from O'Donohue's chapel shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with the burial in the National cemetery as the place of interment. Interns from the prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, under the guard of khaki-clad men of Uncle Sam, acted as pallbearers.

Those who believe that good manners play a big part in smoothing an individual's path through life usually begin to train a child while it is young. Before a boy or girl goes to school, he or she should have learned to share amusements with other children, and never to comment upon a playmate's clothes, never to praise them if fine or to criticize them if shabby or untidy.

MUTINY OF PRISONERS IN WHITE OAK CAMP

There is mutiny among the prisoners in the White Oak workhouse, according to information gained from there this morning. It was understood that following the news to the prisoners that several guards had been fired for whipping them, the negroes began to curse and abuse every one in sight. The guards at the camp say they can do nothing with the prisoners, as they are now left without means to stop any kind of disorders. There are only three guards at the camp and Supt. Walker stated that he had knocked a negro from a truck which he was driving. This was the only charge against Mr. Grubbs, one of the negroes stating yesterday that Mr. Grubbs had knocked him from a truck. Mr. Grubbs was formerly a deputy sheriff.

Conditions at White Oak Workhouse Declared Deplorable by Jurors.

MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS Indictments May Be Returned as Result of Probe in County Institution.

The Hamilton county grand jury reported a large number of presentments Wednesday afternoon. There was nothing of unusual interest in the report, the usual number of vagrancy, larceny and whisky cases being the only ones presentments were sent up on. The only interest in the report is that it is the first trial of the new order of doing away with grand jury investigation in misdemeanor cases. It is thought the constitutionality of the new order will be tested as early as possible.

In addition to the report, the jury presented the court with a report based on a visit to the various county institutions, especially dealing with White Oak workhouse, the condition of which they report as horrible. This report contains some wholesome recommendations, as follows:

County Institutions. "To the Hon. S. D. McReynolds, Judge of the Criminal Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee: "We, the undersigned members of the grand jury, respectfully report that we have made full investigation of all matters coming before us since the meeting on the first Monday in May.

"We have made a careful inspection of the county jail upon two occasions, and find that the jail is in sanitary condition and kept clean and well able to receive the prisoners sent to be well taken care of and well provided for, and we found very little to complain of in the institution.

"We visited the county hospital and poorhouse and found everything in first-class condition. We especially commend W. L. Bork, superintendent of this institution, for his apparent painstaking care and efficiency in the management of the institution.

"We have made two inspections of the workhouse located at White Oak Springs. We first investigated the escape of several prisoners from the stockade at this camp. We find and report that the responsibility for this escape is due to the laxity and carelessness of the night watchman, coupled with an improper and unsafe construction of the cell building. It seems that the bars located in the celling and intended for ventilation purposes were improperly placed, so that they could and were prized apart. We have not deemed it proper to return an indictment over this matter.

Horrible Conditions. "We find and report that the sanitary conditions at the workhouse are good and that the prisoners are well housed and well fed. "We regret, however, to report that horrible conditions of mistreatment and brutality towards the prisoners exist. The prisoners have been unmercifully and inhumanly punished by the guards by being hung up by the wrists and by kicks and cuffs. This condition is intolerable in a civilized country and we recommended to the members of the highway commission that they should immediately discontinue the practice of the guards implicated in this cruelty. We are glad to report that these guards were immediately discharged and receive the punishment which is their lot. We believe that many times prisoners have been punished to satisfy the enmity of a particular guard and sometimes for the mere satisfaction of a brutal instigator of offenses.

Abolish Whipping. "We recommend that whipping of prisoners be absolutely abolished and not hereafter permitted under any authority. We find that any authority given for the whipping of prisoners has been abused. "We recommend that a system of rewards for faithful service be adopted and at least tried to develop its usefulness. If necessary, this matter should be referred to the board of trustees to which would not entail brutality. Solitary confinement and a reduction in rations might be found sufficient. "We believe that the abolition of whipping and the adoption of the above mentioned conditions for faithful service, should solve the situation.

Reduction of Time. "We further recommend that rules be adopted allowing a reduction in time for faithful services rendered by prisoners. "We believe that this matter should be taken up with our local representatives in the next legislature.

Oppose Road Working. "We think it would be a much better system for the convicts to be worked in a stockade and kept off of the public roads. We think the county should purchase and purchase a tract of land containing a stone quarry, and that a rock crusher should be installed and the prisoners used in working the quarry and operating the crusher, and thus be engaged in manufacturing road material. We are informed that the services of the convicts in this class of work would be of greatly more value than in the work they are now doing. Then, again, the expense of operating the workhouse would be very greatly reduced. The properties now owned by the county and used by it for workhouse purposes could be used toward the purchase and equipment of the plant above recommended and no additional appropriation for the county would be required. We earnestly urge that this recommendation be given serious consideration by the county authorities and, if possible, put into effect. We think this change would go a long way towards improving the unfortunate status of the county convicts.

"Respectfully submitted, "A. L. KIRKPATRICK, "Foreman."

CONSCRIPTION AHEAD FOR RUSSIA, SAYS TROTZKY

(Associated Press.) Paris, July 10.—Speaking at the opening today of the general congress of Russian soviets, Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war, said, according to a dispatch received here from Leningrad this morning: "Russia is on the eve of a general military service conscription." Trotsky also emphasized the necessity of Russia having a powerful army.

THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T BE KING



He might have been a king. But he prefers being an American workman. What would you have done with Peter Sobieski's chance at royalty and all the pomp, glory and glittering circumstance it implies? "The world is full of men seeking titles and crosses," Sobieski has done much to make the pursuit unpopular. How many would refuse a diadem? Sobieski was offered the crown of Poland.

Lineal air to the throne, he has been discovered living in Oakland, Cal., in a humble home, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, two years after having been invited by the German kaiser to become monarch of the Poles.

"I'd rather shovel coal in America," said the man who wouldn't be king. "I can be an emperor in Europe." After re-establishing the Polish kingdom as a German vassal state the kaiser proffered the throne to John Sobieski, uncle of Peter, in 1916, according to the Americanized nephew.

The elder Sobieski, 56, refused the throne on account of his age and forwarded the offer to Peter after having ascertained that this would be acceptable to the Hohenzollerns. Peter J. Sobieski, of Oakland, Cal., poor, toiling for a daily wage and living in a modest flat with his wife and his 3-year-old son, snatched his fingers in disdain at the glittering tender. "I would rather," he explained, "live without any attempt to be dramatic, 'live in poverty in the United States than reign over unhappy Poland, my native country, under the kaiser's sway."

JEWELERS SHIFT BLAME ON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Meyer D. Rothchild Says Platinum Trade Had Been Discouraged by Prices.

(International News Service.) Washington, July 10.—Replying to Representative Rainey's charges that unpatriotic efforts of the jeweler's vigilance committee have kept from the government a sufficient supply of platinum for war purposes, Meyer D. Rothchild, representing the jewellers, this afternoon shifted the blame to the war industries board.

No adequate steps had been taken by that board, he told the ways and means committee, to meet the situation. When it commandeered 75 per cent of the unmanufactured supplies of platinum it disregarded the advice of the jewellers, who recommended that all supplies be commandeered, he said. "Every effort should have been bent to getting more platinum into the country," he added. "What already was in the country could be commandeered. What was really important was to increase the reserve."

Discouraged Enterprise. There are 16,000 ounces of platinum in Russia that could be secured if the war industries board were willing to pay a proper price, Rothchild said. However, he said, platinum in the country had been discouraged by the board, he believed, when it gave a group of American engineers, who at the risk of their lives brought 21,000 ounces out of Russia, only \$90 an ounce. In the open market they could have secured \$105 an ounce, he said.

Rothchild attributed the attempt to discredit jewellers using platinum to propaganda by the American Chemists' society. The purposes of the propaganda, he said, were to bring down the price of platinum to the chemist.

GLAD SHE'S HOME



The widow of Adolphus Busch, millionaire St. Louis brewer, photographed on her arrival in St. Louis from Germany, where she was when the war started. She had an adventurous trip home, being questioned by officials in Havana and at Key West. At one time it appeared her property would be seized by the government under the alien property act.

PASSENGERS TELL THRILLING STORY OF SHIP'S ESCAPE FROM U-BOAT

Whizzing Torpedoes Missed American Vessel by a Bare Six Inches Carried Munition Materials From South America.

(International News Service.) An Atlantic Port, July 10.—A thrilling story of how an American passenger vessel from South America, inbound with a load of material for making government munitions, narrowly escaped being torpedoed off the American coast on Monday night, was told by passengers on the boat's arrival here today.

Two torpedoes were discharged at the vessel Monday night, just as it was about to enter the sound from an unseen U-boat, as the ship was pursuing its course between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry. One of the torpedoes passed only a few feet astern and the second missed the vessel by only a bare five or six inches, according to the passengers.

The story of the narrow escape of the vessel was told by Benite Alveras, an American representative of the Eastman Kodak company in South America, who was standing at the stern of the boat with his wife, an American army officer and an officer of the ship when the torpedoes were discharged. There were eighty-five passengers on board.

Making Sixteen Knots an Hour. According to Mr. Alveras' story the vessel was proceeding at about sixteen knots an hour at the time when a peculiar sound, which he described as a whizz, was heard. The party, directing their gaze toward where the sound came from, saw a white streak coming through the water at a high speed.

"My God, it's a torpedo," the army officer is said to have exclaimed. "I am certain that the torpedo passed the stern of the vessel only a few feet from where the spectators were standing. Almost immediately another white streak was observed and the same peculiar sound noted. This torpedo came

closer and seemed almost to graze the end of the vessel," Mr. Alveras said. The captain of the ship was immediately notified and a general alarm was sounded. The ship started to zig-zag on its course to thwart the marksmanship of the U-boat men and life preservers were issued to all the passengers and crew.

Continued Zig-zag Course. The ship continued its zig-zag course until morning. Then, apparently Mr. Alveras said, the captain received a warning from some quarters and the ship was put about and started to return in a southerly direction, doubling back over its course. The vessel continued to cruise toward the south for four hours off the Virginia capes and then turned seaward. After a few hours it again resumed its journey north staying close to the American shore.

Other passengers on the ship corroborated Mr. Alveras' account of the occurrence. Navy Without Report. (International News Service.) Washington, July 10.—The navy department was without any official report of an attack on an Atlantic coastwise steamer Monday night between Cape Henry and Hatteras. It was stated that the captain of the vessel would very likely make his report to the commander of the naval district in which the attack took place and that the latter would then, in turn, communicate with the department here. In the absence of confirmation of the attack officials declined to discuss its possibility, but it has taken every precaution to meet the submarine menace wherever it may occur.

EXCESSIVE TROOP MOVEMENTS BACK GERMAN LINES REPORTED BY PERSHING

Washington, July 10.—Excessive troop movement in the rear areas of the enemy's positions in the Chateau-Thierry region are reported in Gen. Pershing's communique of July 9, made public by the war department this afternoon. The enemy's air force continues active, and his artillery fire is increasing. Gen. Pershing adds, Gas, shrapnel and high explosive shells are being used constantly.

Abnormal rail traffic also noted in the Marne sector, but in the Colmar sector the only incidents of interest have been patrolling activities on both sides. In the Chateau-Thierry region conditions were normal, except for the enemy's air activity, artillery action decreasing. An attempt by the enemy to raid an American advanced post was easily repulsed. Excessive troop movements in this region between July 5 and 7 were observed by American airplanes, companies being seen in motion at one time. American batteries registered

direct hits on a trench mortar ammunition dump and fired bombs in the rear of the enemy's lines, the communique reports. Artillery activity increased in this sector during July 6 and 7, the enemy laying down barrage fire in the vicinity of Vaux and Hill 204. A German air patrol of five machines were driven off by allied planes.

Quiet Along Marne. Quiet reigned along the Marne sector, except for desultory machine gun fire. In the Colmar sector enemy night patrols were driven off by rifle grenade barrage. American reconnaissance patrols were active. Five small red balloons, bearing enemy propaganda, were observed at intervals. Little of interest occurred in Lorraine on July 5 and 6, the communique adds. Increased machine gun fire was noted at some points. Abnormal train movements behind the German lines were observed by American airplanes. Propaganda balloons were released by the enemy.

DIRIGIBLES, THOUGH UNSUNG, PLAY HAVOC IN DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS

(By Robert S. Doman, International News Service Staff Correspondent.) A Port in France.—(By mail.)—Forty-five thousand American soldiers departed here within three days. Far off the coast the escorting American, British and French destroyers were met by French and American aeroplanes and dirigibles.

The mosquito fleets of three nations buzzed about, destroyers, converted yachts, submarines and small craft of all sorts. No one had a kind word to say for the dirigibles, although the part they have played and are playing in protecting the incoming American hosts is an important one.

Within the week one of the French dirigibles flying with an escort of American hydro-aeroplanes dropped a bomb on a German submarine. The feat was nothing unusual. During 1917 French dirigibles had nearly a score of encounters with enemy submarines.

On six occasions the submarines discovered the dirigibles in time to escape. But on the other occasions the launching of bombs on the submarines took place under circumstances leaving little doubt as to their fate.

On two occasions the submarines employed their guns against the dirigibles, but their experience was disastrous, and trampled it under his feet, 300 angry citizens organized a vigilance committee and are today in control of this town.

dirigibles virtually blowing them out of the water with a shower of heavy bombs and depth charges. The submarines are mortally afraid of the dirigibles, for the latter can spot them at great depths and have an annoying habit of hovering for hours over the spot where the submarines are resting on the bottom in supposed security.

When the U-boat arises its end comes quickly. The submarine's only protection is to submerge to a great depth and then to make off at top speed. The dirigibles are not so deep as the hydro-aeroplanes, but then neither are their convoys. The slowly-steaming merchant vessels, plod patiently along under the dirigibles, which lead them unerringly through mine fields and instantly signal the presence of submarines or the launching of torpedoes, signaling in such a manner that the merchant ships can out-manuever the torpedo.

Marine dirigibles as a defensive arm of the French navy did not exist at the outbreak of war, although \$5,000,000 had been appropriated for their construction. In January, 1916, the French navy began using its dirigibles at first in the North sea and the English channel and in July, in the Mediterranean. During 1917 and the first five months of 1918 both the number of dirigibles and their personnel were tremendously increased.

VIGILANTES HELD AT BAY BY BARRICADED GERMANS

West Hope, O., Sheriff Urges Toledo to Rush Troops to Prevent Further Bloodshed.

(International News Service.) Toledo, O., July 10.—Sheriff J. H. Spencer at 10 o'clock today telephoned to the Toledo police department asking that troops be rushed to prevent further bloodshed at West Hope, where R. L. E. Evers and a dozen of his followers were holding more than 200 vigilantes at bay in a hut on the outskirts of the village. Two-thirds of the population of West Hope is German.

Fifteen men reported wounded in desultory fighting which has been going on between the Vigilantes and Germans who are reported barricaded in houses. Sheriff Spencer's request for troops has been forwarded to Gov. Cox by the local police department. W. A. Ritter, of Napoleon, president of the League of American Patriots, said at noon that more than 500 members of the league from eight nearby towns had hurried to West Hope to "wipe out the spirit of autocracy forever." Ritter was fired upon twice during the morning, it was said.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION

Asheville, N. C., July 10.—The Southern Newspaper Publishers association adjourned its sixteenth annual meeting at Grove Park inn, early this afternoon with the reelection of the former officers as follows: President, F. G. Bell, Morning News, Savannah, Ga.; first vice-president, J. H. Allison, Tennesseean, Nashville, Tenn.; second vice-president, Chas. H. Allen, Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.; secretary-treasurer, Walter C. Johnson, Chattanooga News, Chattanooga, Tenn.

EXCELLENTO GUINNEA

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