

"SKIP-STOP" PLAN BEFORE COMMISSIONERS

Cars to Stop at Alternate Corners—City Fathers Meet Today.

The board of city commissioners will meet in regular weekly session in the commission chamber this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The most important matter scheduled for today was the "skip-stop" system which is to be inaugurated in Chattanooga by the street railway company.

Double Tax on Places of Amusement and Clubs

Washington, July 30.—Doubling of the war taxes on admissions to places of amusement and on club dues was decided upon today by the house ways and means committee considering the new \$5,000,000 war revenue bill.

ARBITRATORS NAMED TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES

Whitwell Miners Agree to Postpone Strike Announced for Aug. 1.

(Special to The News) Nashville, July 30.—State Fuel Administrator Myer has requested D. Stewart Miller, of Knoxville and Van Bittner, of Jellico, to go to Whitwell to arbitrate the differences between the miners of that place and their employers.

ACTRESS DEFENDANT IN \$100,000 DAMAGE SUIT

New York, July 30.—Fannie Brice, widely known actress, today was made defendant in a suit demanding \$100,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Jules Arndstein, a prominent figure on Broadway.

GERMANY HAD \$50,000,000 FOR NEWSPAPERS

This Amount Viereck Says Was to Be Expended to Keep America Out of the War. New York, July 30.—Fifty million dollars, sunk in thirty morning newspapers throughout the United States, was Germany's plan to keep this country out of the war, George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's National Weekly, formerly the Fatherland, admitted today under examination by Deputy Attorney-General Becker.



Left to right: Baron Eichi Shibusawa, Japan's Grand Old Man; Capt. W. H. Hardy, survivor of Perry's expedition; Baroness Shibusawa; Bishop M. C. Harris, of the Methodist Church of Japan, and Burton Knisely.

DELICATE UNITED STATES-JAPANESE PROBLEMS

Inter-Marriage, Immigration, Anti-Alien Laws, Race Equality and War Pitfalls.

(By Burton Knisely) (Copyright, 1918, Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Tokyo.—On a summer evening in the middle of the last century, a boy of thirteen came into the house from the indigo vats on his father's farm near Chiharajima, a village forty-five miles from Tokyo, then called Yedo.

He cleaned his body in a steaming hot bath. He scoured at his hands, roughened by work in the fields and then stained with the indigo, which was the chief support of this simple peasant farmer's family.

He ate some rice and fish, and drank his tea. He took his daily lesson in the Chinese classics from a scholar who lived nearby. Then, while this learned man sat chatting with his father, the boy shirked his lesson to read the most interesting book he had ever got hold of—a rather crude story of the opium war.

The book told of Britain's armed defeat of a Chinese governor's rash attempt to stop the importation of opium, and of the British seizure of Hong Kong.

While the boy, with his heart inflamed, was picturing himself the hero in an imaginary valiant defense of his Japan against such treatment as the book said China suffered from England, there was a commotion at the door. A messenger burst in. He told of the arrival of the black ships in Yedo bay.

In those delirious birthpangs of modern Japan in the Perry era, was born also, the manhood of that boy, Baron Eichi Shibusawa, the grand old man of Japan, who at 78, is still the empire's leading citizen, who has no counterpart in any other nation, and whose place will never be filled.

In the span of his life he has seen the entire development of the New Japan. He has caused most of that development. He has started almost every important enterprise, commercial or civic. He is the father of banks and railroads, of stores and

factories, mines and steamship lines. He has begotten hundreds of undertakings, and has been director in more than sixty of the leading projects at one time.

His superior as a public private citizen does not exist in the world to match him. And I would not know where to.

Awakened by Perry's arrival just at a time when the east was learning how ruthless the west could be, and nurtured thus in enmity and in apprehension of similar exploitation of his own country, he has nevertheless given his life to reconciling and amalgamating the east and west.

He is the father of a civilization, as well as of a commercial empire. He has tried to transmute Japan's old bushido into the business ethics of a new day. To this task of bringing faulty modern commercial morality up to the samurai standards of old Japan, he has devoted the last years of his life.

He has helped make hundreds of millionaires. And he calls himself a poor man. Though wealthy, it is true he is comparatively poor in dollars and cents beside some who owe their fortunes to him. He has never labored primarily for his own purse.

But I think he is in a higher sense, one of the richest men who walks the earth. America would be proud to call him her own.

I have eaten with him in his home, where Grant sat, and where many great Americans who have visited Japan have learned to honor this living embodiment in one man, of all that is best in Japan. There I saw Baron Shibusawa and Captain Hardy, sole Perry survivor, talk over with shining eyes, the old days when they were boys, and modern Japan a baby, and whose place will never be filled.

In the span of his life he has seen the entire development of the New Japan. He has caused most of that development. He has started almost every important enterprise, commercial or civic. He is the father of banks and railroads, of stores and

no issue, however delicate, however vital. And I can say with certainty, that if Baron Eichi Shibusawa, Japan's grand old man, and any American his equal, could be appointed a committee of two to direct all mutual affairs and relations of the two countries, Japan and America would have a glorious common destiny, and would be of such benefit to each other as would rejoice Commodore Perry's soul.

The Baron paused in his talk, and our quick, eager, leap-frogging conversation halted a minute while his servant again put down before us the inevitable cups of tea which happily and appropriately interrupt each hour or so, every Japanese conference, business or private.

Baron Shibusawa leaned back in his chair, all chairs, the sofas, the tables, were sheathed in white, for the hot weather was at hand. The room was large, the ceiling high, the furniture simple, the carpet, walls, and hangings tasteful. The rich wood about the fireplace was beautifully carved. I might have been sitting in the reception room of a house on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, or Euclid avenue, Cleveland, draped in cretine for the summer—save for the cups of tea in their distinctive Japanese elongated saucers. It was in the Baron's office, a Tokyo mansion downtown, five miles from his residence.

Although the Baron is a short man—a head shorter than I, who am also of a rather brief stature for America—he was impressive as he sat there, at ease and with the composure of final utter simplicity. The upper part of his body and his head gave the impression of force and magnitude, without being ponderous. Seventy-eight? He looked hardly sixty.

There was just a trace of gray about his thick black hair. His cheeks were firm and healthy, his mouth and chin strong, his eyes clear. These older men of Japan grow old moderately, and seem to me to beat their years better than we of "the states."

"Should America, Baron Shibusawa, I resumed as the door closed silently upon the serving man and we lifted our tea cups—"should America now permit unrestricted immigration of Japanese, and at once extend citizenship to the Japanese already within her borders?"

It was the sorest point, the touchiest point in American-Japanese relations; the sorest point in Shibusawa's mind, and he answered unflinchingly, for three hours, the most searching questions I could formulate about Japan and America—questions that dodged

"That is for America to decide," he said through an interpreter. "Japan does not insist upon an immediate relaxation of immigration restrictions. It is true, Japan would like to see them removed as soon as practicable. It cannot be denied that the refusal of American citizenship to Japanese immigrants is a serious discrimination. Japan does not insist upon naturalization. But wise Japanese believe it will be to the advantage of the United States to remove this offensive barrier of her own accord. The progress of events will take care of these questions. When the American-born sons of Japanese immigrant fathers have automatically become American citizens by attaining the age of 21, and when these young men have shown their immense capacity and loyalty as patriotic Americans, the question of citizenship will take care of itself.

"There have been these and other sources of friction," I said. "Do you think they have wiser take her course, or ever will do so in the future?"

"There have been times," Baron Shibusawa answered, "when it seemed as if peaceful relations were endangered. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Japanese legislation I was actually afraid. But now, despite German attempts to foment American-Japanese distrust, the two nations are closer than at any time since the Russian war. The United States complete understanding and co-operation is being revived."

"Baron do you believe in intermarriage between the two nations?" asked pointblank. Baron Shibusawa did not hesitate.

"That question must be approached with great circumspection," he answered. "The present task is to obliterate misunderstandings and co-operate for mutual good. Intermarriage cannot be either encouraged or discouraged. It is not governmental. Nature must decide which take her course, whatever that course may be."

In this way, throughout our several interviews, we covered all phases of Japanese-American relations, big and little, simple and "ticklish." Among Baron Shibusawa's views, thus gained, are these:

There is almost as large a percentage of self-made men in Japan as in America. Opportunity is almost as great. In this respect, and in many others, Japan is the America of the Orient.

America, save for sudden distrust and consequent discrimination immediately following the Russian war, has well fulfilled her obligation of "big brother" to Japan, and now seems to be taking up again this close relationship.

Japan's population pressure is not a serious problem, and can be relieved without any immigration necessities or attendant difficulties in the United States.

Japan does not want the Philippines. She is satisfied with their present status.

These are a few of the views of most interest to Americans of a man who as a boy left his father's farm and went to Tokio, or Yedo, as an opponent of foreign intrusion. He soon entered government service. Later he became more active in business than in political life. He founded Japan's first bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Tokio Yusei Kaisha. He created Japan's first important railways. He formed the Tokio clearing house and other like organizations. He started Japan's banks and railways in Korea, and founded industrial companies there.

He has brought into being gas and electric plants, shipbuilding and cotton industries, mining, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises. He is the father of Japan's largest philanthropies.

He has visited the United States three times. And I have presented him thus early in a series of articles designed to interpret twentieth century Japan to Americans because, though one of the last of an heroic generation, he still stands for the best in new Japan, as well as in old Japan.

And also to show, with Baron Shibusawa as an illustration, that Japan has many great men of all ages, in all the lines of the world's work.

GYPSY SONG.

Who says that the fairies have money? Who dreams that they ever have want? Who reckons the birds as unhappy? It is a winter day's portion he scant? Your poverty multiplies hourly In appetites urgent to feed. My riches I measure by number Of things I don't need.

A cart and a donkey, a byway Without a beginning or end. A handful of meal and a cheese-cake, A blanket, a whole world for shield. And I shall go traveling downward Through the woods that were always my home. By long trails that never lead downward, I light-headed to roam.

Was ever so joyous a venture? Dear, pinewoods, make way to the sea! Good-bye to regrets and tomorrow— Not one of them travels with me. If your big super-six wants the highroad, Go slow, for I won't get along; Honk-honk is soon answered with a hoot-hoot from the wood.

With laughter and song. I shall know all the wings of the summer: I shall learn every leaf in the land: My sparrow shall goot starward enchanted From trousers slow-baked in the sand. My plate is the leaf of a chestnut: My spoon is a shell from the shore. I'm forgotten as clean as the donkey. But free evermore! —EMMA BELL MILES.

ALLEGED HALF-BROTHER OF KAISER SUSPECTED OF BEING LEADER OF PLOT

Frederich A. R. von Strench, alleged half-brother of the Kaiser, has been arrested in New York suspected of being leader of a plot to invade Canada. He is charged with having plotted to embroil this country with Mexico, and planning to organize 100,000 German recruits here to attack Canada.



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300 AMERICANS ARE BAPTIZED IN MARNE

With the American Army at the Marne, July 29 (night).—While a German airplane buzzed overhead and the big guns nearby were throwing over shells, 300 American soldiers, en route to the fighting front, were baptized in a single batch by a Baptist chaplain. One thing that the chaplain insisted on was that the men wear breech cloths during the ceremony. The weather was hot and afterwards the doughboys enjoyed a swim. A score of soldiers who had attempted to "kid" the men were so stirred that they got baptized themselves.

DEMAND REVISION WAR AIMS ON WILSON'S BASIS

French Socialists Adopt Resolution Denouncing Imperialistic Tendencies

Paris, July 30.—A resolution demanding that the French government revise its war aims, denounce imperialistic tendencies and set forth clearly its peace terms on a basis defined by President Wilson, has been adopted by the French socialist party. It was presented before the national council of the party by a minority section headed by Jean Longuet, socialist member of the chamber of deputies. The resolution demands further, that the preliminary negotiations for a league of nations be commenced at once in accordance with the terms and the spirit indicated by President Wilson.

It also adheres unreservedly to the reunion of the international socialist congress and declared the party ready to accept the invitation of Camille Haysmans, secretary of the international socialist and Belgian socialist leader; Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist; and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch socialist leader, for a meeting of socialists at Bern.

No Politics Involved In Labor Meeting

Clouds of secrecy hover over the meeting of the Central Labor union tonight at its hall on Eighth street. Labor leaders, however, deny that it has anything to do with party politics, or the endorsement of any party ticket. When asked whether the meeting had any bearing on the sheriff's race, however, the answer was less explicit. The meeting has been widely advertised and every member of the organization has been urged to be present.

ENGLISH CHEMIST AND FAMILY FOUND DEAD

London, July 30.—The plain bodies of Harris Crocker, chemist, and his wife and four children were found by police who today broke into the Crocker home on the Cranbrook road, near here. A physician received a letter from Crocker, in which he said he had murdered his wife and four children two weeks before and was about to kill himself.

MALSTERS PREVENTED FROM BUYING GRAINS

Washington, July 30.—To prevent the manufacture of any more malt than can be lawfully used, the food administration today issued an order preventing malsters from buying any grain until Oct. 1. Food officials say there is enough malt on hand to supply manufacturers until Jan. 1.

MRS. HARDY APPEALS FOR CARE OF HORSES

Kiwanis Club Urges Motorists to Give Soldiers a Ride When Possible.

Mrs. Richard Hardy, president of the local chapter of the American Red Star appeared before the membership of the Kiwanis club at their regular weekly meeting which was held at the Latten hotel today at 12:30 o'clock, and made an appeal in the interest of that organization. She outlined to the Kiwanians the importance of properly caring for the American army horses. She pointed out the fact that before an army horse is prepared for service at the front he costs the government \$1,000. She said that as the horses were so valuable it would be necessary to take good care of them. It is the plan of the American Red Star to establish hospitals for the horses behind the lines and care for them as the American Red Cross does for the men.

It was decided at the meeting that the club should get behind a movement urging all motorists to give the soldiers a ride. The club is to have printed a number of stickers and will try and create quite a bit of interest in the plan. A clever bit of reading was given by Miss Ella Louise Link and Miss Mary Thompson Hatch gave a vocal selection which was very much appreciated.

No Definite Plans for New Woman's Hospital

The ground for the erection of a hospital at the Crittenton home will not be broken until the city and federal authorities together with members of the Crittenton home board, come to some definite understanding as to where the funds are coming from as to the maintenance of the women in quarantine.

While a meeting was held Tuesday morning in the office of Dr. C. P. Knight, in the city hall, with the city officials and members of the Crittenton home board to discuss the matter of the maintenance of the women, nothing was done. Mrs. Joe Brown, chairman of the association's board, stated that the board was perfectly willing to have the hospital erected on the ground in St. Elmo, but that they must first be assured in writing that they can get the funds for the upkeep of the women.

OBSERVATION BALLOON STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

An Atlantic Post, July 30.—A navy observation balloon, stationed near the entrance to this harbor was struck by lightning and destroyed during a thunder squall this afternoon according to word brought here by a passenger steamship. It could not be learned by those on the steamer whether there were any fatalities.

DRAFT AGREEMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

Under Plan Great Britain and United States Can Call Nationals in Each Other's Territory.

Washington, July 30.—The British-Canadian-United States draft agreement became effective today, officials at the state department announced. This followed the ratification of the military service conventions arranged between Great Britain and the United States in London today. The treaty arranging for the putting into effect of the draft agreement whereby each nation can call its nationals in the other's territory became effective immediately on the exchange of the ratifications between Ambassador Page and the British foreign office.



Reading the NEWS From the U. S. A. and Thinking of the "Old Home Town"

There are times, at the FRONT, when they're TOO BUSY to care about newspapers—but after they've done their trick in the TRENCHES and return to "Rest Billets"—THEN'S when they appreciate letters—and the LITTLE OLD PAPER FROM HOME!

Paris, June 3.—"There is no word that can express France's gratitude to the United States for the thousands of heroes she is sending us. Yesterday on the powder stained shell roads at the front, I encountered hundreds of America's fighting men. "Nothing can describe their manly attitude and their resolute faces in which shine a look of absolute confidence, nor their vigilance already tested in the trenches, nor their graciousness and gentleness in their intercourse with the civilian population." M. VIVIAN.

THE NEWS will be sent regularly to any soldier or sailor, in camp or overseas, at the following rates: One month, 40c; three months, \$1.15.

THE NEWS, Chattanooga, Tenn.: Gentlemen: Find enclosed.....c, for which send paper to..... Regiment, Location..... Branch of Service..... My Own State..... Address..... State.....

Advertisement for Resinol skin treatment and Edwards & LeBron Jewelers. Includes text: 'Resinol the tested skin treatment', 'Edwards & LeBron Jewelers SPECIAL PRICES ON WALL VASES \$2.00 VASES \$1.00', and 'A Guaranteed Title Means a GOOD TITLE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO. 619 WALNUT STREET PHONE MAIN 342'.