

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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If the oyster has arrived, it is as dumb as proverbially indicated.

Rewards offered for the capture of Americans are finding few takers.

Gen. Korniloff still holds the ribbon on the number of times of being killed.

War stringency in transportation is once again bringing the rivers into their own.

If it's all the same to Uncle Sam, the national guard would like to know where it is "at."

When enumerating nonessential luxuries, one's mind instinctively turns to Col. George B. M. Harvey.

Mitchell Palmer cannot hope to equal McAdoo's record in things "taken over," but he is also going some.

Director McAdoo is certainly spending money in salaries like a prince—in the face of a \$200,000,000 deficit.

Amid the crash of worlds and the cutting of the Hindenburg line, we had almost forgotten about the submarines.

Many Nashvillians will feel a personal interest in a local option election to be held at Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 4.

Just as we feared, Stefansson is coming home to lecture. But he promises to divide receipts with the Red Cross.

If you intend to use wood instead of coal, it may be too late if you wait until next winter to look out for what you will need.

Perhaps it won't matter so much which team you bet on if the winner invests the stake in liberty bonds or the Red Cross.

Germans claim that it isn't a rout, but if the number of towns recaptured spells anything, it is up to them to invent a better word.

The burden of the draft is to be borne by the bachelors, probably on the theory that the married man has been punished sufficiently already.

King George manifests his interest in the war for democracy by his remarks about the penicillin. Americans have put into the allies. Pep is a good democratic word.

Judge DeBow doesn't like the new fee law, but he evinces a commendable determination to enforce the law against Nashville bootleggers and blockade runners.

Chicago stockyards are not generally considered a laboratory for experiment, discovery and invention, but they sometimes find out things there as well as elsewhere.

Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, avoided any embarrassing questions about what he had done to win the war by refusing to stand for re-election. His record, however, was a good one.

Time and again, our official reports have disputed the accuracy of German claims of prisoners taken. But no figures have been sent home as to the number of our boys captured by the French girls.

Enemy safe over Aisne—Headline. Anything but safe. His limbs, like those of King David once upon a time, may be weary, but he cannot be assured of safety even after crossing the Rhine.

"Every one who is not heavily taxed under the new big revenue bill approves it very heartily," remarks the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, but we have our doubts about the existence of any such animal.

So far as we have observed, Gov. Stanley has not appointed a successor to Senator James. Neither has another candidate been chosen for the election. The two matters may have some connection.

The young American who is fighting in the sector where there are but two American girls has even worse off than that. Two American girls can furnish considerable entertainment to one American soldier.

REFUSING TO SEE.

Remarks the Birmingham Ledger: "Some men never confess their errors. One newspaper is even now combating the plain facts that empty jails and 500 fewer persons in the penitentiary are due to prohibition. The very children know that it is cause and effect."

Of course, the Ledger will not waste precious time with the folks here mentioned. They would probably argue conclusions with a signboard. They cannot be convinced against their will. If they could be, it would not be worth the time and trouble.

But the fact is there and cannot be obscured. That is good enough. The folks are not such a source of revenue to their keepers as was once the case (in this state as in Alabama) and the courts are finding a good deal less to do. A large number of lawyers have already joined the colors and gone to the front.

Speaking of the courts, we understand that a move is on foot to reduce the personnel and simplify the system in Alabama, and something of the same kind will probably be undertaken in Tennessee. In his opening announcement for governor, Judge Roberts rather broadly intimated that there were more assistant attorneys general than were absolutely necessary.

The entire horse traffic of the country is on its last legs. Its going will contribute mightily to the putting of the courts of the country on a war basis and make possible the consumption of numerous other collateral reforms.

GERMANY AND THE EAST.

All the news from the western front is of such an encouraging nature that it seems out of place to refer to Russia. But it is by no means a wise policy to ignore any element of danger, or yield to an optimism which may be in the interest of the enemy. Unquestionably the present government in Russia considers itself at war with all the allied nations. Our consuls and other nationals are fleeing from that afflicted land. They are now arriving in Sweden in considerable numbers. Our army of intervention is advancing to the south of Archangel, but at most there is not more than another month's fighting possible there, on account of the climate. The Czech-Slovaks are having astonishing success all through Siberia and even in central Russia, where Russian peasants are joining them and the troops are occupying eastern Siberia. But a winter campaign in that region, too, is a cheerless prospect. The British occupation of Baku is a most encouraging event, for it prevents a German stroke at India through Afghanistan. Germany, however, has yielded Baku to Russia in a treaty just signed at Berlin and, no doubt, will encourage a closer relationship between the two governments, so that Baku may be occupied.

The enemy still has an iron hold on the Ukraine, Poland, Estonia and Latvia, with their over 50,000,000 people, and vast undeveloped wealth. Finland is almost an ally. Rumania is prostrated. The bolshevik government remains in the saddle in greater Russia, though apparently tottering ready to fall. Assassinations follow one another, and the red guards take reprisals, so that anarchy is accompanied with the terror. But could Germany wish for anything more in its interest? It is indifferent to Moscow, it seeks to recruit troops in the east, they will no doubt come in larger numbers from the so-called pacified regions than from those where the soviet controls. About the best we can hope out of the situation in greater Russia is civil war.

Andre Cheradame, the famous French economist, is running a series of articles in the New York World in which he warns the allies of another peace offensive by the Germans, who are willing to make very marked concessions in the west in order to organize the eastern empire. He says that the allies cannot, without suffering bankruptcy, make peace on any terms except requiring Germany to repair damages wrought. He points out that Germany is "gorged with the rich plunder of three-fourths of Europe, constituting a solid guarantee for the interior of Germany at any rate) of her bank notes." On the other hand, he says, "the war has brought the European allies only unheard-of losses, so that their bank notes are pledged upon a victory completely enough to assure by its lasting consequences reparation for the immense sacrifices they have made."

Before the war, the total wealth of France was estimated at between 250,000,000,000 and 300,000,000,000 francs. The present debt together with the estimated damage to its northern provinces are at least 200,000,000,000 francs. He says that the sustained purchasing power of the paper money of the allies depends upon a complete victory. The source of peril, he warns, consists in believing Germany ruined by the war.

He does not think the present German retreat altogether forced, but believes the Germans will gradually retire from France and Belgium, in the hope that the allies will then make peace on terms applied to the west only and not with any indemnity. Even the German press will admit defeat and suggest a return of Alsace-Lorraine. All this, he thinks, will be favorable to the element which will oppose the imposition of any new sacrifices and for a peace without indemnities.

We give the above for what it is worth. The question is could Germany adopt such a program without deceiving its own people as well as the allies. The present retreat does not appear to be voluntary. Potsdam has done some foolish things, but it is hardly likely to tempt providence in this way. Bolshevism is spreading and the Teuton may have as severe a case as the Slav. The French author's conception of the present wealth of Germany, with all its conquests, is not borne out by information from inside that fated land. No industry except war industry is prosperous and the buying value of the mark is even less than the franc. Germany seems on the high road to bankruptcy as surely as Russia was, if the war is much prolonged. The cost of war must be paid. Whole nations cannot transfer themselves from peaceful industry to the manufacture and use of implements of destruction without charging up to the future a debt that will finally absorb the national wealth. The chancelleries of military countries thought before this war that they could estimate the cost of a general war. They were hopelessly inane in their estimates, and the plans even of Germany were not nearly comprehensive.

But we may depend on Woodrow Wilson that no mere financial consideration, even universal bankruptcy, shall weigh against men's lives or the principles of liberty and free government of a nation's own choosing, which he so clearly has stated. At the same time, however, he will insist that Germany not only make good its wanton destruction but be required to give guarantees for the future.

Recognition of the Czech-Slovak government, or army, will mean, in all likelihood, that the dual monarchy will be drawn closer to Germany. We have discouraged Italy's aspirations in the Balkans, which will mean likely that we shall aid the Jugo-Slavs to form their separate government, also. This policy is not exactly in accord with the speeches of the president early in the war, promising that Austria shall not be dismembered, but made independent according to the administration view by the change in situation. Whether or not, however, it will aid Germany in its efforts to make of all the countries south of it practically vassals remains to be seen. However, one thing is certain, it does create a status in which there seems little opportunity for political influence to work and makes the war depend more entirely on a knock-out blow.

According to the dispatches today and yesterday, this might be as far in the night as we have thought even a month ago.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The \$2,000,000,000 war revenue bill has been reported to the house and active preparations are in progress for the next liberty loan campaign which is to begin in a few weeks, and in which it is the purpose to raise \$2,000,000,000. Both of these propositions remind us of the gigantic proportions of the task before us. But it is a task which has been undertaken and must be finished. We had as well face it with brave, confident hearts.

The task in hand is one which will require great and mutual sacrifices. The burden of the new tax bill will be sensibly felt by every citizen. Like the rains of heaven, it will fall upon the just and the unjust. The \$2,000,000,000 loan is the biggest ever to be undertaken by any country. It can be floated without a long, strenuous pull all together. Everything should be put in order for it. Everybody who has earnings will be expected to contribute—not in perfunctory purchases of trifling amounts—but to the limit. The bonds are the best securities extant, but if they were not, the government would have to have the money anyhow.

Clear the decks for the fourth liberty bond campaign which is to be inaugurated on the 28th. Figure up the last dollar you can spare—or raise—and be ready to subscribe for that amount. Don't keep the soldier waiting while you argue over the matter. And don't think the amount will be raised whether you strain yourself or not. Your neighbor may be reasoning the same way about it. The terms of payment will be arranged to mature in installments and every dollar you hope to be able to spare should be pledged. The banks will help you out with a loan on the bonds to meet final payments in case of emergency.

Use your old car for another year and invest the cost of a new one in a loan to help your country win this terrible war. It will evince patriotism and promote health if you decide to walk to work. Don't pass the buck. It's your fight. Get in the same good and proper. We're not joking about it. It's serious business and has got to be attended to. Be ready to do your full share. It will be necessary.

"Glory, glory, hallelujah, as we go marching on."

It ought to be easier to adapt ourselves to the one delivery daily when we must do it anyhow.

We shall expect Senator Gore to establish a community of interest with some southern senator who will be prepared to show that cotton cannot be produced for less than 50 cents a pound.

If the democrats have difficulty in finding an acceptable candidate for the state senate, then they need not feel they have been untrue to their party principles if they do not fill the place on the ticket. Our president has well said that the senate is not a general than were absolutely necessary.

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DON'T NEGLECT SCHOOLS.

Old men who lived through the Civil war period will not need to be reminded of the sad inroads which it made upon the education of the youth of the country, and especially of the south. Thousands of worthy men have signalized their progress through life with "X" marks, because the great fratricidal struggle suspended their youthful opportunities for mental training. And the consequent result upon the country's development was correspondingly unfortunate.

One of the impelling considerations which caused congress and the country to hesitate about drafting boys under legal age into the military service was the fact that it would interrupt, and perhaps terminate the process of their education. So strongly was this point insisted upon that the government felt obligated to take upon itself the responsibility for the future education of such boys as are called into the army. The president himself has expressed the purpose "that no child shall have less opportunity for education because of the war."

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, is and rightfully an enthusiast upon the subject of education. His office is a sort of national clearinghouse for educational ideas and methods. Necessarily, he is doing all possible to mitigate war's effects on the schools. He has no direct authority over educational work, but articulates his assistance with the agencies created by the states and through industrial and other organizations. Recently, Commissioner Claxton addressed letters to county and city superintendents asking them to see to it that the course of his letter to the superintendents, he refers to that to the unions as follows:

"I feel quite sure these officers and the men and women whom they represent will be both willing and able to assist you and your board of education in your efforts to see to it that the efficiency and attendance of your schools, if you will call on them for such help. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of suggesting the importance of your doing so."

The letter sent to the labor unions follows: "About a year ago I wrote to you and to the presidents and secretaries of other state and local central labor unions throughout the United States, asking the cooperation of these unions in maintaining the public schools of the country at their full efficiency, both as to work and attendance, during the war. I wish to assure you of my hearty appreciation of every valuable assistance which they have given; a result of the co-operative efforts of your organizations and many others throughout the country our schools were maintained far better during the last year than it was expected they might be; but as the war goes on, as more men and women are taken from the ordinary industries of life, and as the costs increase, there is increasing danger that the education of the children may suffer. It will, unless we continue our efforts in their behalf. I am therefore writing to ask your assistance in your state and community in this most important matter."

"There are before us as a people now just two matters of supreme importance: To win the war for democracy, freedom, and let us hope, for permanent peace; and to prepare ourselves and our children for life in the new era which the war is bringing in. Nothing that will contribute to either of these must be neglected, whatever

CLOWN PRINCE LEADS HIS TROOPS



other sacrifices it may be necessary to make. No class of our people will, I am sure, appreciate more the importance of the education of their children than those who by their labor are making possible the conduct of the war, and I am therefore appealing to you with a feeling of confidence that you will be interested in this matter no less than I."

So say we all. The time for education is today. Tomorrow will be too late for many. The responsibilities of citizenship will not be less after the war, but much greater. They will precipitate an unequal fight upon those not trained to meet them. One can no more avoid them than an ostrich can escape by ducking its head in the sand. Education demands our attention in youth. Other issues confront us when adult manhood and womanhood are reached.

POWER BILL PASSED.

It is comforting to know that the house has at last passed the water power bill. The measure is not exactly in the shape desired by the president, but its passage indicates some progress. It will now go to conference between the two houses and the country will hope that a satisfactory compromise may be worked out. The house bill is much more elaborate than the senate bill and covers phases of the problem not treated in the latter draft which passed the senate last winter.

The discussion which developed over the "recapture" clause was thought to have arisen from a growing sentiment to have the government take over the various plants at an early date if not actually to undertake the work of construction and installation. The debate waxed warm over the alleged difference between the phrases "fair valuation" and "net cost," but the latter was adopted. It has been intimated that President Wilson will veto the bill if this is not changed.

Every consideration demands that water power legislation be speedily disposed of. The industrial situation has reached a crisis which makes augmentation of power facilities an imminent necessity. With the prevailing scarcity of labor, the installation of water power will be a slow process. It ought to be entered upon without delay.

For several days now, Col. Watson has been as silent as Col. Houser.

The Springfield Union is moved to remark that the retreat specialist is making good.

Following Spain's example, Holland is getting its Dutch up over the love-licks of the U-boat.

In their seal to round up slackers, New York draft officials are said to be arresting each other.

Ty Cobb is going abroad to enter the war soon. There he will discover, however, that the Germans are some sprinters on a homerun.

The Fiji Islanders are some forehanded. Foreseeing a surplus of women after war, they are said to be selling their wives at \$5 apiece.

There is one thing which may cause congress to put on more speed. The elections are approaching and most of the members are candidates for reelection.

The Jacksonville Times-Union predicts that "whole-souled men will be wearing half-soled shoes this winter unless salaries go up or shoes come down."

Von Hertling fears the "crown and dynasty" are at stake on account of internal dangers. He probably also perceives a darkening shadow beyond the borders.

Motor truck transportation of coal from mines in this district to consumers in Birmingham will be inaugurated within the next thirty days.

YOUNG MEN IN WAR.

(Representative James.) "Mr. Speaker, we have heard a good deal about 'robbing the cradle,' 'babies,' 'infants,' etc. Was Nathan Hale an infant when he enlisted at 19 and a captain at 20? Was he a 'babe-in-army' when at 20, dying a martyr for his country, he said: 'I regret that I have but one life to give for my country?'"

Was the Father of Our Country "robbing the cradle" when he appointed William Henry Harrison (afterwards president) an ensign at 19?

Alexander the Great, during the absence of his father, at 14 quelled a rebellion of the hill tribes on the northern border. At 20 he was a celebrated soldier.

The Duke of Wellington was an ensign at 18, and a little later a lieutenant.

Light Horse Harry Lee was a captain at 18.

At 18 Alexander Hamilton wrote the first open statement that the colonies ought to be free and independent. John Paul Jones was fighting on the side of the French in the Franco-Prussian war.

Washington enlisted at 19 and was a major before he was 20. Julius Caesar was a distinguished man at 20.

Guymer, the greatest aviator that ever lived, died at 21; enlisted at 18, rejected four times, a consumptive from birth. Up to the time of his death had shot down more planes than anyone else.

The great Turenne, who never lost a battle, entered the army at 14 and was commissioned at 19.

U. S. Grant was a lieutenant at 21. David Farragut was a shipmate at 9 and an ensign at 12.

Duke of Marlborough was a lieutenant at 16.

Andrew Jackson enlisted in the Revolutionary war at 13.

John Jay Jones was a second mate at 17 and a first mate at 18.

Prince Eugene was a distinguished soldier at 20.

Fonck, who had over sixty planes to his credit—three planes in twenty seconds, planes in a day—was only 23 now, and enlisted, I have heard, before he was 20.

Napoleon and most of his marshals were less than 20 when they entered the army of their country.

None of the generals of Napoleon were appointed because of wealth; most of them were the sons of poor parents.

Napoleon, one of the greatest men—soldier, statesman—of all times, was himself a second lieutenant at 16 and a first lieutenant at 17.

Gen. Lafayette was 19 years old when he joined the American army. Lord Bute was a captain of artillery, entered the English army before he was 20.

Alexander Hamilton, at 18, wrote the first open statement that the colonies ought to be free and independent. At 19 he was captain of artillery.

Gen. Henry Knox enlisted at the age of 18.

Gen. Charles Lee entered the military service before he was 15.

Former Senator Kenia of West Virginia, was in the army at 16.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, joined the Confederate army at 18.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, entered the Union army at 17.

Senator Goff, of West Virginia, entered the Union army at 18.

Diarrhoea in Children. For diarrhoea in children one year old or older, you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.

(Adv.)

PRaise FROM MR. HOWARD

Editor The News: I want to congratulate you on your Industrial Edition of Aug. 31. The mineral map on page 9 is the best of its kind I have ever seen of the district. The reading matter descriptive of our natural resources is unusually accurate.

I can use to splendid advantage 500 copies, if you have so many left over, if not I will be glad to take and pay for whatever you have.

C. W. HOWARD.

The bodies of Henry Truss and Turner Byers, negro miners, who lost their lives in Lewisburg mines of the Alabama Coal, Iron and Railroad company when the mine was flooded following a cloudburst, were recovered.

Advertisement for EDWARDS & LeBRON Jewelers. The ad features a large illustration of a dinner table set with various pieces of dinnerware, including plates, glasses, and a centerpiece. The text reads: "One cup or three No harm in INSTANT POSTUM Contains no Caffeine". Below the illustration, it says "Edwards & LeBron Jewelers" and "Beautiful New Patterns in Dinner Ware". At the bottom, it states "We have just received several new patterns in a handsome and substantial Porcelain Ware that we are able to sell at a surprisingly low figure. Complete set from \$15.50 up." and "The HALL MARK Store".