

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The boys are beginning to start home. Right glad we are to welcome them.

Tennessee finished strong in the war drive. It is a way that the Volunteer state has.

American soldiers make short work of barbed wire and other German obstacles as they are reached.

Australia proposes that bachelorhood be made a more expensive luxury than ever.

Premier Clemenceau may reconsider and decide that he would like to live a good long white yet.

Reports of conditions in Russia have long been of a nature which renders improbable any statement that they are getting worse.

Some restricting of the county government is required in order to appropriate representation equitably, but it is a matter very easily overdone.

Georgia Tech is almost invincible in its active health, but not so fortunate in its invasions of the enemy's country.

Comfortable to the national habit, American casualties also went overboard—a fact which is a bit sobering.

When soldiers of the north and south were discharged in 1915, many were settled in the south. Shall they repeat?

There now seems to be a disposition manifested for every German to buy himself an independent republic.

It is good to know that there is a shortage of turkeys for Thanksgiving. The lengthening prices were noted amply.

What kind of process is required to "speed up" the appointment of a United States marshal has been explained.

The international tariff commission has suggested. But why not let our congressmen enjoy their vacation?

According to present plans, the president will be in Paris not only for the Christmas dinner but also enough to give advice as to the end of the war.

GERMANY COLLAPSED.

Arno Dorsch-Fleurbaey, the correspondent of the New York World, who has written so graphically of Russia, is now in Berlin, and his first dispatch to the World shows a condition little less appalling than that which he left at Petrograd. He says the country lives in expectation of certain famine, unless relief comes from its former enemies. The traveler "rides in heatless and lightless trains which creak painfully because of a lack of axle grease. He passes through station after station without a mouthful of food."

Almost the only street traffic in Berlin is of "soldiers heading homeward too worn to feel an joy over the homecoming." "Even in Russia," he adds, "except for the organized starvation of the bourgeoisie there is no such misery. Plainly, Germany has reached the absolute limit and lies now exhausted."

He says the revolution caused so much "joyousness" as in Russia. The people generally are too worn to celebrate anything. "They want simply to go home, eat and recover." There was none of the "cockiness" of old junker days. The correspondent talked English and French, and was not noticed.

"To all the war is completely over with not the slightest chance of commencement. Were it not for imminent starvation," he says, "the country would drop exhausted, but the situation presses." The delicate machinery of the distribution of food is disturbed and each district refuses to give. There is enough food in Germany probably for several months, but as it was in Russia, it is not moved.

He says that so far Germany is not revolutionary. The red flag is mostly on the autos of former officers in the service. The above shows that even a country industrially developed like Germany finally breaks down under the weight of the war burden. What happened a year ago in Russia in an economic way is now occurring in Germany. It is a complete prostration due to the war. Not only by the armies at the front is modern war conducted, but the interior lines are just as important. The great military machine could not save Germany. The crumbling of the structure was everywhere going on until collapse came.

SHOULD BE PUNISHED. It is a duty that the allies owe to humanity to provide in the peace settlement that there shall be tribunals to sit in the enemy countries to try those who are charged with atrocities and violations of the laws of war, with power to punish. Lord Northcliffe has suggested that allied investigators shall collect evidence in the occupied territories and prepare indictments, but that the trials shall be under courts of the enemy. We do not believe that goes far enough. Just as Austria-Hungary demanded that its officials should participate in the trial of the assassins of Sarajevo, so the allied countries should be enabled to participate in any such efforts made to punish these criminals of the past four years.

If final peace comes without some punishment for the numberless criminals who have made this the most cruel and ruthless war since the middle ages, then the resort to such practices will be written virtually into international law, and the next war will be too horrible to contemplate. Civilization cannot suffer such a setback.

The fact that Germany is going to have to pay in dollars and cents for its submarine destruction will deter any other country from future use of the undersea boats in illegal manner. If officers who were responsible for the judicial murder of Capt. Fryatt and Edith Cavell, who deported civilians into slavery; who encouraged brutes to assault women and were guilty of a thousand other crimes, are brought to bar and punished, together with the common soldiers who sacrificed all claim to being men, then we shall possibly have some protection in future wars against such acts. It is true there are criminals in all armies, but they were never before so encouraged in their base impulses. If the present government of Germany is at all sincere in its abhorrence of the former military rulers, it will welcome such trials and can be depended on to inflict the punishment. If the German people can prove an ally for these crimes, as many hope, they will welcome such punishment on the guilty. Germany has suffered from the acts of men in gray uniform. She has suffered in her soul, while the injury she has done to other countries has been only material and physical. Indeed, as the burgomaster of Brussels said in effect, the war has enabled Belgium to find itself.

One of our weekly exchanges suggests that with a republican majority in both branches of congress the country will be safe "for a while at least." That editor's knowledge of the gang probably induced him to insert the qualifying phrase.

THE SENATE MAJORITY.

It has been officially determined that the next senate—barring unforeseen developments—will be republican by a majority of two. It will contain forty-nine who ordinarily designate themselves republicans and forty-seven democrats. But this comparison of figures may not finally prove as impressive as it may now seem. The republican party in the senate is a polyglot mass, even if the democrats are not much better off. And the fact that they will be expected to assume responsibility which a majority naturally imposes is not calculated to eliminate all their troubles.

For one thing, in the ordinary course of events, republican organization of the senate will mean the elevation of Bois Penrose to be chairman of the finance committee, and of Henry Cabot Lodge to the head of the foreign affairs committee. They are the ranking members of the two committees named. Now please remember that the republican majority is only two. In it are comprised LaFollette and Gronna and Norris and Capper, to say nothing of Cummins, Borah and Hiram Johnson. None of these in the past professed great admiration for the Pennsylvania senator.

And, as indicating that at least some of those mentioned above are of the same opinion still, Senator Norris has introduced a resolution which has for its purpose the abolition of the seniority rule and the snatching away from Penrose and Lodge of the coveted chairmanships which now seem to be in easy reach. The democrats might increase the fun by favoring the resolution. LaFollette, Gronna and Norris have been freely denounced by the friends of Penrose and Lodge in the past, and to increase complications, the colonel, who now considers himself commander-in-chief of republicans, has several times said naughty things of Senator Penrose.

Republicans have a paper majority. That much is conceded. But the majority apparently extends no further than the name. Old guard measures have every prospect of rough sledding. Borah, Johnson and Cummins have a fashion of voting very much as they please. Each of them is probably nursing an ambition to be president, and will not willingly play into the hands of the reactionary interests. The next two years are, therefore, likely to be characterized by much political play and perhaps a minimum of constructive legislation—which the country so much needs.

MEMORIALS—A SUGGESTION.

The matter of suitable memorials to the American soldiers, who gave their lives to the service of their country in the war just closing, is an issue in every community of the United States. There is an unanimous testimony of our appreciation of the supreme sacrifice, but there is a diversity of opinion as to the form which the monument should take. Various suggestions have been offered in the different cities and communities of the country and some sporadic campaigns have already been inaugurated.

In Chattanooga, there have been desultory proposals that patriotic sentiment be combined with the spirit of practical utility in the erection of a memorial auditorium. The idea, we think, a good one, though we have no pride of opinion in the matter. This method would make the memorial an ever-present reminder by connecting it in such intimate fashion with the vital progress of the community. Nearly any other form would seem more detached and apart. Besides an auditorium would lend itself to an almost infinite variety of design for the memorial feature.

As above intimated, we shall insist upon no exclusive pattern for this patriotic enterprise. It should be done in a manner worthy of the Chattanooga of today and creditable to the Chattanooga of tomorrow. It should fittingly typify and represent the Chattanooga spirit. It should be of such nature as to command the support of the united community. Moreover, it should constitute a spontaneous expression of appreciation by the friends and homefolks of the boys it is intended to commemorate. It should be erected from the free-will offerings of the people, not saddled upon the generations to follow.

LAND OF PROMISE.

When Seward bought Alaska from Russia, he probably was not thinking of a bigger place in the sun. He more than likely reasoned that with Russian influence eliminated from the continent, future political and diplomatic complications might be avoided. The situation was similar, though much less acute, to that which induced Jefferson to purchase Louisiana. The deal, however, was ridiculed and denounced as "Seward's folly," and there is nothing in the record to indicate that the purchaser himself considered it much of an economic bargain. But such it has turned out to be. The price of \$2,000,000 now looks ridiculously cheap for that vast expanse of country which seems so full of valuable resources.

It took some time to persuade congress to appropriate money to construct a railroad in Alaska. Just as it now seems almost impossible to get adequate water power legislation. But the railroad is built and is beginning to show that it was as timely an investment as the original purchase of the territory. Anthracite coal has begun to be shipped in quantity to the cities of the Pacific slope where it is so badly needed. The country has long been known for its rich gold deposits. The value of copper being mined and shipped to the states, however, is greater than that of the gold. Development of the coal

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Philip Gibb has pointed out that it would be one of the most remarkable coincidences of the war if the British army, which fought at the end of hostilities. They did, and the strange circumstance came to pass. British troops poured into the suburbs of the "contemptible" which was the pivot of the bitterest fighting of their first campaign, and Mons was won for the allied arms before the end of the day. For the hundredth and the last dramatic time the "Old Contemptibles" won undying fame.

Mons, in the south of Belgium and the center of the coal district, was a busy, unfortified city of 30,000 when the war began. Its ancient military history had been all for the Germans. It was the scene of its rise in the eighteenth century it had been fortified, besieged, dismantled and fortified again in successive wars. It lay in the center of the coal fields, with its markets and factories and mines. Then came the German army, halted at the forts of Liege, but halted a few days only, and the horde of the Hun swept through the land. The mines of the Mons district furnished fuel to keep the German cannon factories going with a brief interruption for that time.

When the British armies joined forces with their French and Belgian allies in their drive on Mons, they met on Mons. The result may be recalled from those excerpts taken here and there from Sir John French's dispatch to Lord Kitchener, the first of the war, dated September 7, 1918.—The transport of the troops from England, both by sea and by land, was effected in the best order without a check. The line taken up extended along the line of the canal from Conde to the west of the Bois de Binche on the east. "About 3 p. m. on Sunday, the 23rd of August," reports began coming in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line, apparently in some strength. In view of the possibility of my being driven from the Mons position I had previously ordered a position in the rear to be reconnoitered. This position rested on the fort of Sars-la-Beuve on the right and extended west to Jenlain, southeast of Valenciennes on the left.

"When the news of the retirement of the French and the heavy German breasting on my front reached me, I immediately testified my appreciation, and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to a strategic position at daybreak on the 24th. "A certain amount of fighting continued along the whole line throughout the night and at daylight on the 24th the second division made a powerful demonstration as if to retake Linche. This was supported by the artillery of both the first and second divisions, while the first division took up a supporting position in the neighborhood of the Bois de Binche. This demonstration of the second corps retired to the right of the Bois de Binche. The corps suffered considerable loss in the night and the enemy, who had retaken Mons. "The second corps halted on this line, where they partially intrenched themselves. The first corps gradually withdrew to the new position. "The first corps and its cavalry covered the retreat of the other divisions. The second corps was brought in by rail

ATTACK MAJOR PROBLEM OF 1918 REVENUE BILL

Washington, Nov. 15.—The senate finance committee today attacked the major problem of the 1918 revenue bill. It is whether the bill shall include revenue legislation for the fiscal years of 1919 and 1920, or shall be limited in its application to the fiscal year of 1919. Failure to reach an agreement on this mooted point will make the passage of the revenue bill at the above session of congress beginning next week impossible. Both sides were standing fast today. Democrats were unmoved in their determination that American business should be given notice of the tax burden it must bear in the fiscal year of 1920 in the present revenue bill.

"The democratic majority will decline to enact any tax legislation without provision for 1920," said Hoke Smith, original sponsor of the idea which was later approved by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. No Compromise. Republicans, holding to their theory that \$4,000,000,000 as suggested may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the government in the fiscal year of 1920, were equally emphatic. "No tax bill fixing taxes for both years shall be enacted," said Senator Charles McNary. He was backed in this assertion by Republican Leader Lodge. No compromise has been proposed, and leaders on both sides asserted some would be acceptable. The democrats, having a majority on the finance committee, are in a position to jam their program through the committee, and it was predicted at the capitol today that this course would be pursued.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Ask any physician or druggist and he will tell you that the best and only effective remedy for a bad cold, sore throat or grippe is what he calls "a brisk colic purge," which means a big dose of Calomel at bedtime. But as the old style Calomel has some very unpleasant and dangerous qualities, physicians and druggists are now recommending the improved nameless Calomel, called "Calotabs" which is purified and refined from the sickening and dangerous effects and whose medicinal virtues are vastly improved. One Calotab on the tongue at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, no slight interference with your diet, pleasures or work. Next morning your cold has vanished and your entire system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty cents. Your druggist guarantees Calotabs by refunding the price if you are not delighted.—(Adv.)

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