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Good listeners will be in demand when the boys get back.

The watch on the Rhine is probably an Ingersoll by now.

Col. House will be among those present. Certain senators will now be expected to froth at the mouth.

Why not make the world comfortable for shopgirls? Do your Christmas shopping early.

Peru and Chile evidently think they constitute a sideshow. Just as soon as the main performance is over they get busy.

So far there has been no report on how the ex-kaiser spent Thanksgiving. Roast crow was probably the feature of the meal.

Bernard Shaw serves notice that, now the war is over, he is going to open his mouth and say something. Well, he will enjoy it, at any rate.

Some people are wasting a lot of energy worrying about the possible spread of bolshevism in this country. That is futile—bolshevism is an outgrowth of misery, oppression and repression, and we have the minimum of that in America.

One of the hardest things we are going to have to face—we who have stayed at home—will be to greet the boys returning from "over there" without explaining why we didn't go ourselves.

Some 4,000,000 men are very shortly going to become urgent purchasers of civilian clothes, and the demand, of course, will be far in excess of the supply. Which is encouraging for the men who put off buying a new suit this winter thinking to get a cheaper one next year.

Mr. Hearst seems to have thrived on the attacks made on him by his enemies. His Sunday American has reached a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies. This, in circulation, leads all papers of the class. It was probably true that this publisher of many newspapers made some bad mistakes, but it was too evident that the animus inspiring most of the criticism of his course came from the feeling that the interests thought this was a good time to get rid of William Randolph, who had been a thorn in their side for lo, these many years.

Comptroller Warwick says a contract made by telegraph is not good. That is not a very ethical position, is it? Billions of dollars in private contracts are made in such manner.

The aspirations of Italy on the east shore of the Adriatic seem likely to be the cause of some controversy at the peace conference. This and other questions before that body are likely to be settled on a basis of the self-determination of populations.

We are getting statements of the casualties during the world war. Add to these the deaths caused indirectly through the disease and suffering among civilians, and the number will be very much increased. Add still further the reduced birth rate which accompanies war and the conditions produced by it, and it will be found that the world's population has suffered a much larger loss than is suggested by the figures of deaths of soldiers alone.

If Mooney is not surely guilty, then he should be given a new trial. The California governor relieves the situation somewhat by commuting the sentence to life imprisonment, but this does not satisfy the demands of justice. The judge who tried the case has recently said that there should be another trial. The principal witness on whose testimony Mooney was convicted was shown up in the case of Mooney's wife, and she was acquitted.

AUDITORIUM MOVEMENT.

The Kiwanis club and other organizations are promoting the movement for a memorial auditorium. The city will contribute the old auditorium lot and the insurance money collected after the fire. To build a structure such as is demanded by all the circumstances, a much larger sum will be necessary. To collect this from the public in small contributions would be a tedious and difficult task. The public has been solicited so much lately that the people are weary. So it is likely that the legislative delegation will be asked to secure an enabling act to authorize a bond issue for the amount needed.

While the bonded debt of both city and county are large, nevertheless the need not only of an auditorium but the manifest propriety in erecting a memorial to those who gave much and those who have all for the cause of freedom is so patent that we believe a bond issue will be accepted as the least objectionable method of raising this fund.

The time has now come when Chattanooga must get behind the auditorium movement. We have waited an adequate building for years. The time has come again when we must bring conventions here. The future of Chattanooga is not only as a manufacturing city but also a scenic and resort mecca of the tourists.

We trust there will be no delay in launching this most worthy movement.

PRESIDENT HEADS LIST.

The president will head our delegation to the peace conference. This means, we believe, that he will serve as a delegate. He will then probably stay in Europe a considerable time. He may not remain for the conclusion of the conference. His place on the delegation could be taken at any time by some one else. But he will participate in the formative deliberations and seek to inaugurate negotiations which will result in a peace in the spirit and as far as possible in the letter of his own ennuciations, which were the basis for the laying down of arms. Robert Lansing, our secretary of state, whose record in the grave trials has been of the highest order, will be the president's right hand associate. Col. E. M. House, who has conducted with such skill the preliminaries, is another member. It was a wonderful victory which the Texan won for Woodrow Wilson when he secured the acquiescence of our associates in all the terms laid down in the president's address of Jan. 8, 1918, except one. And it will likely follow also that once a league of nations has been formed the question of the "freedom of the seas," which the allies have held for further consideration, will become so unimportant that it also will, no doubt, be agreed to, and thus the president will be sustained on every point, and he will go into history as having fixed the future relationship of nations of the world and as having shortened the war and saved millions of human lives by thus proposing a peace of justice and equality.

Hon. Henry White, a diplomat of long experience, is another delegate. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is our representative on the war council, will be a delegate also to the peace conference. The other governments, it is understood, are also appointing military representatives. The war has been won by moral ideas, with the whole force of the nation back of them. Gen. Bliss, in a sense, represents three-quarters of a million Americans, who were on the firing line, the million and a quarter more within easy reach of it, the two million more in training in this country, and the millions more registered for service the potential force to be used if necessary. It was not only our comparatively small army already engaged which won the war, it was the large army we were bringing to bear, and could bring to bear, that broke the resistance.

Force, however, without moral ideas is weak. So Germany found. Our most powerful weapons were spiritual, and the ideas with which we waged the combat strengthened our soldiers as they weakened those of the enemy.

The president breaks precedent by leaving the country for a foreign mission, but he is doing a patriotic and wise act. We have arrived at a new period when we may not look at world problems in the old, narrow way. The whole human family have been drawn together. Transportation and communication have annihilated distances. The policies of Washington and the early fathers were of exceeding value to us, and here was developed a democratic republic which has been an example and inspiration to the world. But, as Mr. Wilson said in speeches a year before we entered the war, unless conditions were changed it would be impossible in the future to maintain neutrality, where world conflicts raged. International law disappears from the seas. The last war has been more frightful than any heretofore. A future preparation for war and war itself staggers even imagination. It is, therefore, necessary to save the human race from this scourge. The nations must unite in some form of parliament, court, or league, which shall be able to adjust differences and keep order. We must reach the world point of view, for a proper peace treaty is more important to our well-being and safety than anything domestic.

Mr. Wilson has been the spokesman of mankind in these aspirations. The enemy countries trust him and hope for the carrying out of his plans. They accepted his terms. They have done with absolutism, so they may be fit members of an association of nations. The working people of the world trust him. They know how enlightened he has proven in dealing with their peculiar questions here at home. There is less danger of a clash between classes here in America than in any other country. The conflict now rages in Russia. Its phases are more fearful than those of a national war. It is spreading in central Europe. The presence of Mr. Wilson in person at Versailles will do more to dispel from every peasant and workingman's heart the fear of injustice and economic oppression than aught else. It is necessary that the wisest statesmanship be displayed in this matter.

Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau—these are the three names on the lips of people everywhere. They have proved leaders whom the world may trust. Theirs is an opportunity to take off the burden of militarism from a world sodden in blood, create confidence and dispel fear as between nations and organize justice as between races and individuals.

POLES AND JEWS.

It is disquieting to hear of the Jewish pogroms in Galicia. Poland, since its partition between Russia, Prussia and Austria, has longed for the re-establishment of its independence, and has risen in bloody insurrection several times. They have never succeeded. Now they are on the eve of seeing a restoration of their beloved fatherland. It has always been charged against the Poles that they were unable to conceive of a government which gave civil rights to any except Poles. One-half of the Jews of the world live in Poland. They have always been persecuted. Sympathy for the Poles, who are clearly entitled to their own free government, is lessened when we read of their uniform cruelty to races under them. This war should result in a settlement which will make it possible for the weaker races to live anywhere in Europe protected in all their civil and religious rights. No race has good ground to set itself up with national sovereignty unless it is capable of giving as well as taking. No one-sided citizenship is defensible. Poles, Rumanians, Russians, as well as Germans, must accede to such principles as we adhere to in the United States, and with such success that after a few generations the matter of race cuts little figure.

Are Reactionaries to Control?

Editor The News:

"Washington dispatches show that unless customs are changed (and who ever heard of a standpatter wanting to change customs?) the senate will be dominated by Senators Penrose, Warren, Smoot, Dillingham, McCumber, Lodge and Townsend," says the one-time progressive Chicago Tribune. If those ancient standpatters are to exercise the power of party government for the republican party and the American people, I feel inclined to say to the progressives now safely housed in the national republican organization, in the language of the poet, "Hark from the tomb the doleful sound."

I have never believed, and I do not now believe, that there is a ghost of a show for the republican party to be a liberal national party—a party of the people—so long as political ultraconservatives like Senators Penrose, Lodge and Smoot are able to manipulate the machinery of party government. About one year ago, while at Battle Creek, Mich., the writer sent a communication to The News, and in that communication said, "The great world war between the allies and the central powers will have come to an end, with a victorious democracy over the irresponsible autocratic power of Germany, long before the war is over in the republican party between the progressives and the standpatters." It now looks as if I prophesied well. The Indianapolis News, a great republican newspaper in a great republican state, recently said editorially: "The country is awakening to the needs of reconstruction. Nowhere do we find people trying to do business in the old way except in congress. The spirit of progress, of change, of new ideas (all new ideas, to a standpatter, look red) and new ways of doing things is in the air. The republican majority in congress must breathe some of this new air and be rejuvenated, if it expects a long, happy political life." No doubt that is good, wholesome advice to the republican standpatters, but it will have no more effect in admonishing old-liners like Mr. Penrose, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Smoot, of "the national republican sanhedrin," than did the earnest appeal to Kaiser Bill by the justice-loving democratic peoples of the allied nations to stay the hand of a mighty world war and let justice be done. It seems now that the question before the house, figuratively speaking, is what is to be done with the unyielding standpatters? Now I will offer the progressive brethren some good advice, without money and without price, and they are at liberty to accept it or reject it, just as they deem proper. I must emphatically say, raus mit 'em—retire them to private life—the welfare of the party and the nation demanding it. About the quickest and the surest way to encourage and increase the strength of the I. W. W. and to fan the flickering flame of bolshevism into dangerous fire in this country is to ignore liberal democratic thought and progressive government, and force upon the American people a standpat, invisible government in these United States. C. A. DAGLEY.

Chattanooga, Nov. 30.

Eleventh Book and Chapter

November, 29, 1918.

Editor The News:

Comment has been made upon the fact that the armistice which brought the great war to an end became effective at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year. Somebody has taken the pains to see if the eleventh verse of the eleventh chapter of the eleventh book of the Bible (I Kings) has any bearing on the matter. That verse is as follows:

"Wherefore the Lord said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant."

The one who wrote these words 2,900 years ago was not referring to the Kaiser, but he came within halfing distance of one part of the sentence which the world agrees should be pronounced against the leader of the Huns.

C. W. LUSK.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason.

Hard Up-

With winter knocking at the door I look my slim possessions o'er, and shed a brace of sighs; I'm needing bacon, meal and spuds, I'm needing shoes and hats and duds, and prunes and hooks and eyes. I'm needing cabbage leaves to smoke, I need the coat that is in soak, my need is urgent, sore; the shelves are bare of pie and cake, the icebox has no luscious steak, and winter's at the door. But peace is also at the door, so let my soul be sad no more, and let my heart rejoice; the dove of peace is overhead; and war's a thing that's done and dead, she says, in cooing voice. And if the dove has got it straight, that man's a rather yellow skate who hands out tears and sighs, though he may find his cupboard bare, no Hoover bread or doughnuts there, and no denatured pies. My shoes let in the wintry breeze, my pants have patches on the knees, they're shiny, aft and fore; but trifling things don't matter now; I smooth the creases from my brow, for peace is at the door. The winter's coming pretty swift, and soon the air cooled snow will drift, and rotten tempests roar; and if we have no groub or coal there'll still be joy in every soul, for peace is at the door.

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QUARTERMASTER HAD JOB

Rationed Two Million United States Troops in Six Days.

Tours, Nov. 25.—(A. P.)—Six days' notice was given the American quartermaster corps to put into effect a new garrison ration for all the American soldiers in Europe, as a consequence of the signature of the armistice between the allies and Germany. This was a task of no small magnitude when applied to an army of over 2,000,000 men.

Last week 15,000,000 pounds of corned beef from Argentine was received. The stock of frozen beef on hand today amounts to 20,000,000 pounds. The suggestion by the quartermaster's department that boneless beef be shipped has been acted upon and has proved a great success. It has worked a saving of 50 per cent. in tonnage and 50 per cent. in the number of cars moved and has increased the capacity of cold storage houses in France 150 per cent.

Bread is now being made by a new sponge process which uses only one-fifth of the yeast formerly necessary. It was suggested that candy for the men be made in France, but investigation proves it was best to import it from the United States.

TWO FATALITIES

T. E. Watson and J. T. Scarborough Meet Accidental Death.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 30.—Struck by a southbound Georgia Southern & Florida passenger train near Wellston, eighteen miles from Macon, yesterday afternoon, T. E. Watson and his father-in-law, J. T. Scarborough, of Houston county, were killed, and two young sons of Watson received severe injuries.

WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE MILITARY DRILL

THINK UNIVERSITY CHATTANOOGA OFFICIALS.

Definite Plans Must Needs Wait on Action by Congress.

Military drill will probably be incorporated as a permanent feature of the curriculum at the University of Chattanooga after the demobilization of the S. A. T. C. unit at that institution. This will take place before Dec. 21, when the first quarter ends, according to telegraphic instructions received. The present schedule of military drill will be continued with but slight change, says President Hixson, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

President Hixson told a News reporter Saturday that if the government will agree to furnish uniforms and equipment, the two-hour period of daily drill will not be shortened. Uniforms, with the exception of hats, are at present on hand, but will not be distributed on account of the demobilization orders received. Fifty rifles have been received, also.

University authorities have not attempted to make any definite plans regarding the continuance of drill, waiting for congress to take action on the universal military service bill. Special provision may be made for the colleges in the course of the bill's consideration, and if it passes there might be some conflict with any schedule of military instruction the university might put forth at present.

Although the two-hour drill period will remain as ever, and instruction will be on exactly the same lines, the time of drill will probably be changed so that it may be more convenient for students. At present the period is split, the students drilling one hour in the morning, beginning at 7 o'clock, and one in the afternoon, beginning at 3. If drill is continued after the governmental regime has passed, the entire drill period will be either in the morning or afternoon. It causes no inconvenience now, however, as the university students live on the campus, the early morning hours being but a part of their soldier life.

The student corps at present numbers approximately eighty. This would have been increased by many more men if the war had continued. Word had been received by the commanding officer, Lieut. Jackson, that the university's company would be raised to full strength by transfer from other organizations. This would mean either from the regular army or from over-crowded units of the S. A. T. C. It is understood that several southern institutions are very much crowded.

Before the prospect of becoming a unit of the S. A. T. C. had loomed up, President Hixson was in correspondence with government officials relative to having a unit of the R. O. T. C. established. This was the organization under which the students of state universities and military schools took military instruction. At several institutions steps have been taken for the re-establishing of the old corps, which was absorbed by the S. A. T. C., and it is possible that a unit of it will come to the local school.

LOCAL FLASHES

The war department, it is understood, will immediately begin the work of converting nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle shoals, which is nearing completion, into a fertilizer plant. Data is being prepared by the government engineers concerning the conversion of the machinery. The work on the big plant will not be stopped, but the plant will be rushed to completion by the government just as it was planned before the armistice was signed.

Capt. Sam E. Whitaker, who had his knee fractured while en route to France, has been released from a hospital in England and has been assigned to duty in France. He was released from the hospital on the 12th of this month.

Mrs. W. L. Scott received a letter Friday morning from her brother, A. E. Dunn, assistant band leader with the United States engineers in France. The letter was written just a few days before the signing of the armistice, dated Nov. 5, and in the letter he said that it wouldn't be long before Kaiser Bill would meet his Waterloo and the world would be in peace again. "When I went to school the world was round," he said. "Now it's in a h—— of a shape."

He tells Mrs. Scott that she should have her quartet over there, as they were then at the rest camp and would surely enjoy a treat of good vocal music. They have plenty of band music, he said, but like a change. Young Dunn also writes that since they have been over there they have learned a good many things, such as how to make beds out of four pieces of 2x4's, with chicken wire for a spring; ride in "side door Pullmans" (box cars that accommodate twelve horses or forty men), and numerous other things, but that he has yet to learn how to exterminate the "cooties" and that they are the closest friends a man can have over there. "Necessity is the mother of invention," he says, "and maybe some 'wise owl' will invent a remedy whereby we will be relieved of the pests for good."

FOR M'REYNOLDS

Meeting of Friends to Boost His Candidacy for Congress.

A meeting was held in the office of a prominent attorney within the past few days by a number of friends of Judge S. D. McReynolds, and a campaign was launched for the judge as a candidate for congress against Congressman Moon. The meeting was attended by twelve of Judge McReynolds' friends, who are well nown in this section of the state. Judge McReynolds knew nothing of the meeting and it is stated that another meeting will be held the middle of the following week and it will be insisted upon that he enter the race. It has been known that there would be a candidate against Congressman Moon and it is stated by one of Judge McReynolds' friends that the judge is the man to win. He is not only well known in this county but is well known in a large number of counties in this congressional district, especially so in the counties that he held court in before Hamilton county was made a separate judicial district.

STILL ENTERTAIN HOPE

Conflicting Reports as to Ridgedale Boy's Fate.

From developments that have occurred recently Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holdam, of Ridgedale, have cause to hope that their son, Corpl. August Holdam, of the 117th infantry, is still living. In a letter from "over there," dated Oct. 19, the chaplain of his regiment notified Mr. and Mrs. Holdam that August died from wounds received in action. He said that the gallant young soldier never regained consciousness after being wounded, and that his death occurred Oct. 16. In grief his parents awaited confirmation by the war department, who so far has failed to confirm the chaplain's report. In due time they made inquiry of the war department at Washington. A reply has been received which says that there is no record in Washington showing that Corpl. August Holdam has been wounded, but that a cable inquiry would be made.

From letters written by Robert Barringer and Forrest Hearn to homefolks in Ridgedale, August's parents are satisfied that he was severely wounded, a fact of which no record exists in Washington. The above named boys were his neighbors and in the same company, and young Barringer writes that he helped carry his wounded neighbor and comrade from the battlefield and that the wounded soldier was cheerful and smoking cigarettes between smiles.

Two weeks from the date of the chaplain's letter announcing his death, Forrest Hearn, in a letter to his folks in Ridgedale, said that Corpl. Holdam was in the hospital recuperating from a severe wound caused by an exploding shell very close to him.

The brave young soldier was a neighbor and schoolmate of Leonard Barton, who also was reported killed "over there," but which turned out to be a happy mistake.

INTEREST AROUSED

Dr. Wunschew Commissioned Lieutenant—Renewed Activities in National Guards.

Dr. O. B. Wunschow has been commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps of the national guard, by Governor Rye. Dr. Wunschow has been performing the duties of medical officer for the two local companies since the resignation and transfer of Maj. G. Manning Ellis to the medical reserve corps of the national army last July. He has been authorized to recruit a sanitary detachment here and will begin enlisting men for this department in the very near future.

The national guard is now in possession of full equipment, and Maj. C. S. Steward, commanding officer, has just received and issued to the two local companies rifles, slings and bayonets. This equipment is of excellent quality. The guns are well built and have good finish. These guns were primarily made in the United States for the Russian government, but on account of the collapse of that country were never delivered. It is expected that later the national guard will be supplied with the regulation Springfield rifle that is now being used in all branches of the service. This rifle is very accurate and can be shot twenty-three times a minute.

Maj. Steward announces that after the holidays he expects to hold officers' schools every week and require systematic study and regular drills by companies.

Now that Milton B. Ochs has been made regimental commander, it is expected that other units ordinarily attached to headquarters will be organized here.

Both the local companies are inviting recruits, and this is an exceptional time to join, especially since the objection to certain waivers have been removed. It is expected that after the boys return from overseas and the enlisted men in the various camps are mustered out of service a great many of them will again join the national guard, from which many of them came.

Before peace was declared it was expected that the Fourth Tennessee, which has federal recognition, would be mustered into federal service and used for over seas border service. The majority of the Fourth's men who were drafted sprang immediately into noncommissioned officers as corporals or sergeants, because of their experience in field movements and the manual of arms in the Fourth Tennessee company drills. Thus, the regiment did much good in training men, as well as being in readiness to go at a moment's notice.

PLEA FOR IRELAND

Catholic Priests Want Self Determination for Emerald Isle.

New York, Nov. 30.—More than a thousand Catholic priests of the archdiocese of New York, have today signed a petition urging President Wilson to support the self-determination of Ireland at the coming peace conference at Versailles. Announcement of the signing of the petition is adopted by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, administrator of the Archdiocese. One thousand and twenty-one names are signed to the petition. It is based on the plea that self-determination be made applicable to Ireland as well as to other small nations.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, headed by Justice Victor L. Dowling, president, have also addressed an appeal to the president, in Ireland's behalf.

COL. HOUSE STILL ILL

May Not Be Able to Go to London Conference.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The physical condition of Col. E. M. House, who has been ill, makes it likely that he will be unable to attend the conference of the allied leaders in London next week. This council is to precede the peace preliminaries.

Col. House was again compelled to take to his bed yesterday. His recovery is being impeded by stormy weather. The American diplomat is making every effort to conserve his strength realizing the drain that the weighty peace sessions will entail.

Thus far, Col. House has met only Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, and Edward N. Hurley, chirman of the national shipping board of America. He did not attempt to exchange views with them.

IMPRESSIVELY SAD FRENCH CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE

Maj. J. P. Fyffe Writes Entertainingly of Ceremony Witnessed in Romerantin—Incidents of War in Fair Land of France.

In an interesting personal letter to a friend in Chattanooga Maj. J. P. Fyffe describes the celebration of the signing of the armistice, which he witnessed in a little French town the day after the official announcement of the signing of the instrument which ended the great world war. Here are some extracts which will be read with peculiar interest by the peops of Chattanooga who knew Maj. Fyffe in civil life:

"Well, old man, it is now "Apres La Guerre" and soon we will be sailing home across the deep blue. The armistice was signed yesterday morning and the command to cease firing went out to all the line from the North sea to the Swiss border. It will be an old story when this reaches you. (There is a d— airplane cutting up didoes overhead and his motor makes so much fuss I can hardly write. He just took a drop of a thousand feet, coming down like he would smash into where I am, his machine spinning around like a falling leaf on a still day. Then he started his motor over and glided away to turn a series of somersaults and flapjacks for the entertainment of the camp.)

"Yesterday afternoon I witnessed one of the most depressing sights I have ever seen. It was said the French were going to celebrate victory at Romerantin, a town of about 20,000, some eight or ten miles away. I went over with two or three friends to see what it would be like. It is a very old city and quaint in the extreme. There is what we call the public square and the Spaniards call the plaza—don't know what the French call it. On one side is the Ville de Hotel or town hall; a large building with a tower and a clock. Its architecture might be of the vintage of J. Caesar. At dark it was illuminated by an outline of little gas jets that lacked the brilliancy of electric lights. Up on the central tower two large letters were outlined in electricity—R. F.—standing for republic of France. The square or plaza was filled with a throng of people, mostly women, old, young and middle-aged. Once in a while one wore colors, but black, betokening a bereavement, was nearly unanimous. There were some young boys and many decrepit old men. One not so old stood erect and with his mustache and goatee, red breeches and string of medals on his breast he looked like a field marshal. When he moved it was observed that he had but one leg. The other had been left near Sedan in 1871.

Inspiring Relics.

"There were several of these inspiring relics—and I do not use the word ironically.

"From down the street came the sound of drums and as they rounded a corner the procession was led by a decrepit Frenchman with a large tri-color which he waved back and forth with enthusiasm. Followed a drum corps of boys about 14 or 15 who, with heads held high and eyes sparkling, put enthusiasm into their work.

Aged Mayor.

"There followed in their wake a miscellaneous assortment of children, old men and women. Not a man in sight you would take in the draft as class C. The women, mostly in black, were all waving flags—and there were nearly as many of them American as French flags. There was no cheering, no other appearance of a jollification except the flag waving. It looked more like a funeral procession, except for the lively air of the unmuffled drums. Once around the square they marched. Then they massed in front of the mayor's place—city hall—where the coat of arms of the city had been dusted and furbished and hung out. The aged mayor made a short speech and announced the signing of the armistice and end of the war.

Broke into the "Marseillaise."

"This elecited a feeble effort at cheering from the women and children and old men. An old man gathered up a small boy in a green suit and held him high over his head, at which the crowd broke into "La Marseillaise" as only a French crowd can sing it. Then we were aroused by a real cheer—one of those hearty, deep-voiced, ear-splitting masculine affairs that makes you instinctively want to yell. Over to one side was a bunch of American soldiers, eight or ten, or perhaps a dozen. They had watched in solemn silence until the battle hymn was begun. Then they knew it was time to cheer, and with heads thrown back and hats swung high they let loose a volume of sound that would have done credit to any football field.

"The crowd stayed for an hour, singing the national song and talking among themselves. But none of that wild orgie business the journalists from Paris will write about. There were too many black dresses, too many mothers, wives and sweethearts thinking of the pollus who would not return.

"I saw one man drunk, and three under the influence of liquor. The drunk was an air service captain and the three were American lieutenants with him, and they insisted on singing some ribald songs in a loud voice in a little French wine room that jarred the sensibilities like a laugh at a funeral.

"Withal France is enthusiastic over the end of the war, and so are the Americans.

Cheering and Yelling.

"Our men have been cheering and yelling since the news first came, and there is a little narrow gauge French railroad running just behind by H. Q. which has had all its whistles tied down since yesterday morning. It crosses our tracks 200 yards south and yesterday it announced the news from a train that pulled in here with its shrill whistle piping away for dear life and all the French passengers waving flags out the windows. A dozen big American engines in our yards took it up and it sounded like bedlam for a while, with all our 4,000 voices raised in a terrific yell."

VON HINDENBURG REALIZED SERIOUS SITUATION OF HIS ARMY

In Event Americans Cut the Mezieres-Longuyon Railroad—Bitter Fighting On Argonne-Meuse Front.

(By Henry G. Wales.)

Paris, Nov. 30.—(I. N. S.)—The bitter fighting in which the Americans participated on the Argonne-Meuse front was more savage than that which marked the great effort of the German crown prince to break through at Verdun in 1916, according to Dr. Morton Prince, who was attached to the Twenty-sixth American division.

"I was with the divisional headquarters at the Verdun citadel during the final phase of the fighting, when the Yankees stormed Bois Belleau, on the east bank of the Meuse," said Dr. Prince. "The Germans opposed the Americans with the bitterest possible resistance, and from their positions on the eastern side of the stream the Krupp guns enfiladed the American advance on the western side of the river between the Argonne forest and the stream.

"Hindenburg realized that when the Americans cut the Mezieres-Longuyon railroad the German armies would be split asunder.

"Owing to peace talk, the closing phases of the Verdun fighting were virtually unnoticed, but veteran French officers declared it was more violent than the bloody struggle in 1916.

"I was with the Twenty-sixth division at Seicheprey, and when they repulsed the Germans at Chateau-Thierry after relieving the marines. Later this division took Belleau station and then Morey and still later it helped nip off the St. Mihiel salient. Still later the division was liasoned with the French and drove back the Germans at Vigneulles on the Meuse.

Final Struggle.

"During the final struggle before the armistice was signed, everybody was talking peace.

"I believe that President Wilson is merely promising the Germans food if they keep up their good behavior, and it will not be delivered unless the enemy proves his good faith.

"The allies are not worrying whether the Germans shake off the hunger as with forces holding the Rhine blockade we can afford to wait indefinitely until the Germans really have a change of heart. Let the ex-kaiser return to Potsdam, and the people will find a way to deal with him. Let the Germans dispose of William Hohenzollern themselves."

Few Shell Shocks.

Speaking of the injuries to soldiers, Dr. Prince said that the Americans suffered only slightly from shellshock, owing to the adoption of improved British methods of treatment. At the beginning of the war, it was believed that shellshock was an organic ailment and the patients were pampered and "mollycoddled." Now, pointed out Dr. Prince, it is realized that shellshock is purely functional and therefore the victims are roused out of their state of hysteria as quickly as possible and made to realize that they are not badly hurt. The treatment is something like that given sufferers from neurasthenia. It has been changed radically since the early days of the war. Formerly the patients were kept in bed and not permitted to walk or talk. Now they are taken out upon the road and their lethargy is shaken out of them with active measures.

CLEARINGS SHOW INCREASE.

According to report of the Chattanooga Clearing House association, bank clearings for the week ending Thursday amounted to $5,038,843.15. For the same period a year ago the clearings were $5,054,529.96.

GERMAN SHOPS USE PRESIDENT'S PICTURE

WILSON CREDITED WITH ENDING WAR.

Clothing Made of Paper Used Extensively for Housewear in Berlin.

(By Bert Ford.)

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 29.—(By Courier.)—(I. N. S.)—Liberated American prisoners, who have just reached our lines, said today that many shops in Germany are decorated with pictures of President Wilson. The German public generally credits the American statesman with being responsible for the armistice and they now look to him for peace and food.

Paper suits are being worn in Germany and many other articles of clothing are made from paper substitutes. German men sporting paper suits have to be very cautious, for rain ruins the material and causes it to lose its shape and fall apart. When it is stormy weather, the wearers of paper clothing must remain indoors.

There is a great shortage of tobacco in Germany, and many men have substituted dried leaves for the "weed."

However, sugar has been plentiful throughout the war owing to the large amount of beet root grown. There have been wholesale quantities of jam and cabbage also, but potatoes have been scarce.

German airmen have high regard for our fliers, it was said, and praise them whenever they get a chance.

All of the Germans, in and out of the army, are glad the war is over.

IN HEAVY DRIVE

Corpl. Childress Writes an Interesting Letter to Parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Childress, 102 National avenue, received an exceedingly interesting letter from their son, Corpl. Ernest L. Childress, company C, 316th field signal battalion. Among other things he speaks of being in a hard drive and breaking the Hindenburg line at a place before considered impregnable. The towns near where he is stationed have all be torn up by shells to such an extent that it is difficult to find a house which will keep one dry. He also speaks of a graveyard near him which the Huns had robbed, taking all the copper, lead and other valuable materials from the tombstones.

PROFESSORS WILL GO

Harvard Men to Accompany President to France.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 30.—Four prominent Harvard professors have accepted the invitation of President Wilson to accompany the United States peace delegation as expert advisers. They are: Archibald C. Coolidge, professor of history and director of the University library; Charles H. Haskins, professor of history and political science, and dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences; Roland B. Dixon, expert in anthropology, archeology, and enthnology, and Robert H. Lord, a specialist in Russian and Balkan history.

FLORIDA MAY GO DRY

Bill Operative Jan. 1, Introduced.

Tallahasse, Fla., Nov. 30.—A bill seeking to make Florida bone dry by Jan. 1, was introduced in the state legislature here yesterday by Senator John F. Stokes. The bill provides that no one shall have whisky in their possession and that those having more than a case of whisky on hand must give it up at once. It has been predicted both houses will pass the bill.

GERMANS NOT STARVING

Excellent Hotel Meals Contrast Sharply With German Appeals for Mercy.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

Berne, Nov. 30.—I traveled across Alsace by motor to Strassburg, taking a plentiful supply of food in baskets. At a hotel in Strassburg, however, the waiters brushed aside the baskets and offered me an excellent dinner menu for ten marks ($2.50).

If conditions are the same throughout Germany across the Rhine, surely the daily appeals for mercy are slightly exaggerated.

JERUSALEM HAILS ARMISTICE.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

Cairo, Nov. 25.—(delayed.)—Jerusalem received the first intimation of Germany's acceptance of the armistice conditions through the pealing of the huge bells which the kaiser had hung, inscribed with his own name in the German hostel on the Mount of Olives.

PLANS FOR CONFERENCE.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)

London, Nov. 30.—Arrangements for the peace conference are under consideration and much of the preparation is completed. Premier Borden attended a meeting of the cabinet on Tuesday and daily conferences are held between the Canadian ministers on subjects wherein Canada is especially interested. The house of commons dining room staff has been placed at the disposal of the ministry of food for the purpose of catering to the British section at the peace conference which will be housed at the Hotel Majestic in Paris, which accommodates 400 people.

WILL BE GIVEN OVATION.

English Press Comments On President's Visit to France.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Though the English press is printing lengthy stories from Washington, with criticism of President Wilson's visit to Europe, French newspapers are not concerning themselves with American comment.

Regardless of the opinions of statesmen and diplomats whether the American executive's visit is warranted, it is certain that none excepting Marshal Foch will be received with greater ovations than Mr. Wilson.

STOPS ANY COLD IN A FEW HOURS

"Pape's Cold Compound" opens clogged nose and head and ends grippe.

Relief comes instantly.

A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine.—(Adv.)

NEW SONG HIT

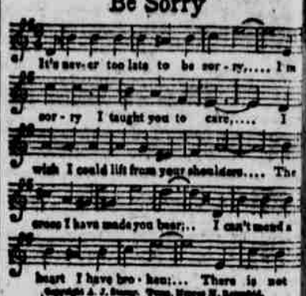
Love Ballad Called "It's Never Too Late to Be Sorry."

New York is ringing with a new song, "It's Never Too Late to Be Sorry," which is said to be the most pronounced hit written in some time.

The song conveys the story of feminine fidelity. Following are a few lines of the verse:

"I watched a sweet rose droop and die
For want of rain, and wondered why
The rain drops when at last they came
Could not restore its bloom again.
You're like the rose, I'm like the rain,
You wanted me and called in vain."

And here is a part of the music:



Although the entire song is written without high notes, quite an effect is obtained when sung, owing, no doubt, to the catchy tune.—(Adv.)

50 EGGS A DAY

"Since using 'More Eggs' I get 40 to 50 eggs a day instead of 8 or 9," writes A. P. Woodard, of St. Cloud, Fla. This scientific tonic has made big egg profits for thousands of poultry raisers all over the U. S. Get ready now and make big profits out of your hens this winter. A $1.00 package will double the egg production and a million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. Send $1.00 now to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, room 1061 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or send $2.25 and get regular $1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply. Or write for his valuable FREE book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS

Musterole Works Easier Quicker and Without the Blister.

There's no sense in mixing a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white Musterole.

Musterole is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, combined in the form of the present white ointment. It takes the place of out-of-date mustard plasters, and will not blister.

Musterole usually gives prompt relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsilitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

30c and 60c jars; hospital size $2.50.

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

—(Adv.)

A "DEAD SHOT" —SAYS MINISTER

Black-Draught Given High Praise as a Stomach and Liver Medicine by Well-Known Old Gentleman Who Has Used It.

Mineola, Texas.—The Rev. M. G. Jenkins, a retired minister of the M. E. Church, South, living in this city, says: "I have used Black-Draught as a stomach and liver medicine, and have never found its equal.

Once I suffered for two months with cramps and pains, tried everything I could hear of without avail, but Black-Draught was a 'dead shot.'