

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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ENDS HOPED FOR.

As illustrating the profound nature of the events of the gigantic world conflict and the problems growing out of them, the following words of the president, are especially significant: "It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been." Reflection only serves to demonstrate the truth of these words. And what a thought that there are so many problems which will not wait for sober consideration! They must be met, dealt with and disposed of at a time when our intelligent grasp of them is admittedly defective. Surely if there ever was a time when partisan considerations should be flung to the winds and patient, statesman-like study be invoked, that time is now. Even the utmost of human wisdom is inadequate to the tasks with which we are confronted.

During the progress of the world war, the president on several occasions outlined broad principles which he thought ought to govern in the final adjustment. These have been accepted in a general, tentative sort of way by the belligerents in interest. In order that the foregoing principles may be interpreted, elaborated and applied to details in a spirit in keeping with their purpose and their logical development, the president has thought well to break precedents and attend the peace council in person. As stated by him, this was a duty which he thought transcended every other, though he fully appreciated the differences of opinion on the proposition among friends and foes alike. Those who are hoping and praying for a return of the old world to the paths of peace—permanent peace—are not thinking much of precedents. They are much more earnestly concerned about results to be attained.

All is well that ends well, and the world is hoping that conditions of almost universal war and tumult may end—for all time—in a situation wherein peace, prosperity and righteousness are permanently enthroned. The world will acclaim any process which accomplishes this result.

Another proposition on which has begun to be made some little attention is the question of how the railroads and freight rates on railroads inaugurated as an incident of government control, together with the war tax on transportation charges. It is not probable, however, that immediate relief will be realized in these latter particulars. The whole question of a future railroad policy is to be worked out and, while the matter of rates might be treated separately, such a course is not likely.

The science of taxation is by no means an exact science. It has been studied since the dawn of government and volumes upon volumes have been written upon it, but it is a new question every time it comes up which is quite frequently. Every one has his pet theory, and there is no doubt that some forms are more equitable than others, but there is no royal road to abundant revenue. Nearly all taxes come home to roost when all of the returns are in.

HANGING THE KAISER. Savoyard, the veteran Washington correspondent, doesn't encourage the propaganda for the extradition and execution of the kaiser. He doubts whether it would be good policy. He thinks if Jefferson Davis had been hanged—on a sour apple tree—the south never would have been reconciled and would only have been kept in the Union at the point of the bayonet. The parallel is not a very striking one, but the suggestion is not without point. Some martyrs have been more potent after death than in their lifetime.

During the progress of the recent war we heard much about how Germany had been preparing for how long years—that it had become necessary to crush and disarm her as a measure of international safety—a result now happily achieved. But if this reasoning is correct logic, how shall we be able to explain if we threaten the peace of the world by adopting the former German program? Do we want to invite the disaster of the world—and perhaps its eventual union against us for its own preservation?

Thoughts of this kind revolving through his mind must have been a potent factor in determining the president to attend the peace conference in person. It is a momentous occasion. He doubtless reasoned that the time is ripe to strike a potential blow against future world conflagrations. The universe is anxiously awaiting developments. If his mission is successful—if he can contribute toward composing the situation in accordance with his frequent declarations—every question of its propriety will be resolved in his favor.

The nature of the peace settlement is now the supreme world issue. The situation is unprecedented and nobody is paying much heed to precedents in efforts being made to reduce chaos to order. It is results the world is concerned over—much more than the method of achievement.

The fact that business men of Chattanooga are interesting themselves in matters of legislation is an altogether healthy indication. Business interests are not benefited by a continual ripping up of institutions for political effect. Business men—and that's about everybody—are interested in efficient, economical government. We should study together the needs of the community and state. Measures thought to be necessary should be determined upon early and given the widest publicity and discussion. Not many are needed—and those mostly for purposes of retrenchment and greater simplification of governmental affairs.

When Prof. McLaughlin speaks of "super-heated nationalism," everybody turns gazing eyes in the direction of Oyster Bay. "We have spent \$20,000,000,000 for war," remarks the professor, "is it not time that we spend something affirmatively for humanity?" Does he look that way?

BELGIUM'S BILL.

A committee has been at work figuring up Belgium's damage claim against Germany. This committee has just made its report. The sum estimated as necessary to cover "Belgian damages through German military occupation and seizure of machinery and raw materials" is placed at 6,000,000,000 francs, or about \$1,200,000,000. Whether this includes claims of every description, we do not know—the exact wording of the dispatch is quoted. This is a good big bill, but, if it includes everything, it is not so large as had been expected. The actual money damages to Belgium had heretofore been variously estimated at from \$2,500,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000.

The story carries a first glance impression that no effort has been made to kite the figures. It may be that the sober Belgian judgment is that a claim for actual damages will be more easily collected than one of inflated proportions—a very sane conclusion. But whatever the actual amount is, Germany should be made to pay it—if there is enough in Germany for the purpose. It is of interest to recall here, however, that a newspaper of France recently computed that country's bill at \$40,000,000,000 francs. There also seems to be a disposition in England to revise damage figures upward. Maybe the prospect of collection has improved.

CUTTING DOWN TAXES. Heavy federal taxes will be necessary for a long time to come. But there will be insistent demand for the reduction of war taxes and for relief from war burdens. It is manifest that these cannot all be removed—at least not yet. A very considerable reduction is, however, possible. It will be a matter of choice devolving upon congress as to which of the more onerous taxes shall go first. It is in line with these observations that the senate finance committee, in overhauling the pending revenue bill, has provided that the extra cent requirement on letter postage shall expire on June 30 next, and that the variegated zone system for second class (newspaper) mail shall at the same time give place to a more simplified plan of two zones with rates of 1 and 1-1/2 cents a pound respectively.

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THE TOURIST AGENT



FULL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF GREAT NATION

Secretary McAdoo Submits Annual Report to Congress. Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The financial history of America's part in the war is set forth by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report, drafted before his resignation, and made public today by the treasury. It is the history of how the American people paid billions in taxes, raised four great liberty loans and created a tremendous pool of credit with which the treasury through its many war agencies paid the bills of the army and navy, the shipping board and other government departments. Loaned billions to the allies and millions to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and aided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

The report also showed that the war finance corporation, up to October 31, had received \$4,730,000,000, of which \$2,863,000,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding \$1,867,000,000. The report also showed that the treasury had received \$1,867,000,000 in advances from the war finance corporation, up to October 31, of which \$1,100,000,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding \$767,000,000.

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WHAT IS TO BE FATE OF RAILROADS OF NATION?

QUESTION CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO ANSWER.

Legislation Regarding Roads at Short Session Improbable, Says Kitchin.

Washington, Dec. 4.—(I. N. S.)—The Sixty-fifth congress—before a majority of whose members expires three months hence—is not likely to find an answer to the question asked by President Woodrow Wilson in his message to congress Monday, "What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and fairness to their owners?"

It was the opinion expressed today by both republican and democratic leaders of the house. Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, majority leader of the house and chairman of the house ways and means committee, whose statements are usually construed as an indication of the sentiment prevailing among the democratic members, said that he regarded any legislation involving the country's railroads as "improbable" during the present session.

Mr. Kitchin explained that, in his judgment, the Sixty-fifth congress would have to adjourn in less than ten days to dispose of appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and to provide revenues with which to meet the needs of the government. He said he had not discussed with the president the prospective legislation during the present short session, but he thought it would be better to discuss it during the next session.

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Members of both the senate and house have been busily engaged ever since in answering the question of the president's question. A number of them apparently share Mr. Kitchin's opinion that the Sixty-fifth congress will not dispose of the question.

It is certainly one of the greatest business enterprises of the world, he said, "and undoubtedly the largest life insurance concern on the globe, having nearly \$35,000,000,000 of life insurance in force."

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SCHOOL CHILDREN

STERILIZE NOSES

AVOID CONTAGION

Influenza, Pneumonia, Meningitis, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Many Other Contagious Diseases Contracted at School Through Nose.

Parents are advised to teach their children, as part of their daily toilet, how to sterilize the nose and throat with Eucapine, the preparation of Dr. Eucapine, which became so popular in this country during the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia. A child can be shown in a minute how to use it, and, if reminded by the parent, will do so systematically without fuss or objection.

The child dips its little finger into the jar of Eucapine and introduces it up each nostril, then, catching the nose between the thumb and first finger, suddenly releases it. Eucapine draws in his breath, thus sniffing the Eucapine back into the throat. The Eucapine gradually spreads over the throat, tonsils, ear ducts and larynx, sterilizing, cleansing and healing any inflammation or irritation and preventing the formation of adenoids, enlarged tonsils, earache, deafness and serious lung diseases.

Sterilization with Eucapine keeps the nose clean in many or objection, and free from germs; relieves simple croup, coughs, colds and sore throat almost immediately, and is so pleasant that even the youngest children learn to use it. Eucapine is used for themselves whenever they feel a cold or sore throat coming on. Colds are contagious, and if every member of the family, especially the children, uses Eucapine, the streets and conveyances, would make sterilization with Eucapine a part of their daily toilet, much sickness would be avoided.

NOTE: The product referred to above may be obtained at any drug store for half a dollar, and a jar should be provided for each member of the family, including the servants, especially the nurse.—(Adv.)



Nuxated Iron increases strength and endurance of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many or objection. It has been used and endorsed by such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury and Ex-Governor of Iowa; former United States Senator and Vice-Presidential Nominee, Charles A. Towse; General John H. Clinch; also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington and others. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

Before those twenty-one months are up, the Sixty-fifth congress, which the republicans will control, will have to act, either in regular or special session.

Members of the house who are deeply interested in the railroad situation, report that the organization is rapidly developing a strong opinion to insist upon the continuation of the present government control on account of the increased wages railroad employes have received since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic and maintaining sanitary conditions about the railroads.

Some members of the house expressed the opinion that the president had well summed up the situation when he said in his address: "I stand ready and anxious to cooperate with congress in the control of the railroads, and I must do so at a very early date if, by waiting until the statutory limit is reached, I shall be merely prolonging the present state of affairs and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned."

NITRATE TRADE Sought to Bar It Through Control of Falklands. Buenos Aires, Dec. 4.—(N. E. A.)—Difficulties between Peru and Chile over the nitrate trade in the Falkland Islands, where the world's greatest nitrate deposits are found, recall the efforts of the United States to prevent the nitrate trade from going to British munitions plants at the beginning of the war.

It was this that brought the naval battle in the Falkland Islands. Sailing vessels, until after the war began, were the principal nitrate carriers and taking the long route around Cape Horn, they were subject to the latter. Only the promptness with which Admiral Sturdee made for the Falklands, defeated the German plan. The British were then joined by the Germans and the German squadron was defeated and the allies left in control of the islands.

The Falklands have long been under the British flag, but Argentina never formally relinquished claim to them, and she has been making a claim to them since the war. Germany in 1913 was ready to back Argentina in forcibly asserting her claim to the islands through which most of the nitrate from the west coast of South America and Europe passed.

CHILDREN AMONG GERMAN GUNS Paris.—(N. E. A.)—Paris recently had an exhibit of war trophies and the huge German guns set thickly about the Place Chateaux in the city. Among them the French children play without restriction, no police man taking them "mummy" touch. The German mine-warriors are the particular toys of the boys with mechanical bent.

MINE LAYING RECORD London.—(N. E. A.)—These additional figures show the mine laying record in the North sea are now given by Admiral Sims' staff: In five months the mine laying record has been broken a number of times as many mines as the British have laid during the war; and more than 100,000 mines have been laid during the war.

STOMACH DEAD, MAN STILL LIVES. People who suffer from sour stomach, fermentation of food, distress after eating and indigestion, and seek relief in large chunks of artificial digestives, are killing their stomachs by inaction just as surely as the victim of morphine is deadening the nerves beyond repair every nerve in his body.

What the stomach of every sufferer from indigestion needs is a good purgative, that will build up his stomach, put strength, energy and elasticity into it, and make it sturdy enough to digest a heavy meal without artificial aid. The best prescription is sold by druggists everywhere and by J. C. Anderson and is rightly entitled to the name of "Stomach Tonic." It is a food, a tonic, a purgative, and a cure for indigestion, or money back. This prescription is named "M-I-N-A," and is sold in a small, handy, carrying case, for only a few cents. Remember the name, M-I-N-A, stomach tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden