[illegible] UNITS [illegible] OCCUPATION

[illegible] AS TO WHEN [illegible] COME HOME.

[illegible] in Hands of [illegible]—He Desig- [illegible] Movement.

[illegible] 28.—(Special.)—[illegible] able to secure any in- [illegible] Washington at this [illegible] the probable date when [illegible] units in the expedi- [illegible] will be brought home. [illegible] of the soldiers are dis- [illegible] impatience over the [illegible] news as to the [illegible] the Tennessee regi- [illegible] future movements.

[illegible] department is unable to [illegible] information, as [illegible] for troop move- [illegible] are in the hands of [illegible] and the latter sends [illegible] of the regiments design- [illegible] home only after they [illegible] on the priority list for [illegible] the United States. The [illegible] 114th field artillery regi- [illegible] of Tennessee [illegible] were last reported as be- [illegible] second line of the army [illegible]. The 116th, according [illegible] department records, is at [illegible] Fresnes. The 115th ar- [illegible] located at Moviliy near [illegible] south of Verdun.

[illegible] artillery units, com- [illegible] respectively by Cols. Luke [illegible] Col. Harry Berry, were at- [illegible] the Thirty-third division [illegible] reported to the war de- [illegible] Gen. Pershing. The [illegible] infantry, also composed of [illegible] guardsmen and command- [illegible] Cary Spence, of Knoxville, [illegible] the Thirtieth division [illegible] war department has no fur- [illegible] information as to when this di- [illegible] will be sent home.

[illegible] OCCUPIES MANNHEIM

[illegible] Takes Charge of City [illegible] of Murder of Prisoners.

[illegible] Dec. 28.—Marshal Foch has [illegible] Mannheim as the result of the [illegible] of several allied prisoners near [illegible], according to information [illegible] from the German frontier to- [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Baden, forty-five [illegible] of Frankfort. It is the [illegible] city on the Rhine, having [illegible] of more than 140,000.

[illegible] too late to Whistle.—

[illegible] AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

[illegible] Francisco Tudela as [illegible] Representative.

[illegible], Dec. 28.—Francisco [illegible] Peruvian ambassador to [illegible] States, arrived here yes- [illegible] for Washington. The [illegible] was the guest of city of- [illegible] the association of com- [illegible] a luncheon this noon, after [illegible] inspected port facilities [illegible] was accompanied by his [illegible] children and his secre- [illegible] Stellio Solar. He will leave [illegible] for Washington.

[illegible] SHIPYARD MEN STRIKE

[illegible] Miss., Dec. 28.—Shipping [illegible] practically at a standstill here [illegible] of a strike by 150 [illegible] men. The men quit [illegible] because their demands for [illegible] equal to amounts [illegible] and Pascagoula were [illegible] government lumber ship- [illegible] affected. About 350 addi- [illegible] employes will quit unless [illegible] is arranged before night, [illegible] stated.

[illegible] AFTER INFLUENZA

[illegible] Grip, Fevers, and Other Blood-[illegible], Prostrating Diseases,

[illegible] course of restorative treat- [illegible] purifying the blood, strength- [illegible] the nerves, stimulating the [illegible]

[illegible] Sarsaparilla, the standard [illegible] purifier, before eating, [illegible], a real iron tonic (choco- [illegible] pills), after eating.

[illegible] Pills (cathartic, mild and [illegible]) as needed.

[illegible] these three great medicines make [illegible] real, rapid and per- [illegible] They are also of service in the [illegible] of disease and the pres- [illegible] of health. They form [illegible] Triple Combination Treat- [illegible] Each is good alone; all are [illegible] together. Get them today.

Knights of Pythias, Attention!

There will be a dance at Key- [illegible] hall, on Walnut street, for [illegible] benefit of Ovoca, Saturday [illegible] at 8:30 o'clock. Pythians [illegible] all Chattanooga lodges cor- [illegible] invited.

Admission $1.00. Ladies ac- [illegible] by a Knight of [illegible] free.

[illegible] Headache and Neuralgia with CURRY'S HEADACHE POWDERS 10¢ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

The Spanish "Flu" MAY GET YOU!

Call us for the best Accident and Health Policy ever written.

Glover & Grady (Incorporated) MAIN 499

LAGRIPPE, FLU TAKE CASTRONE!

[illegible] Lagrippe. Keeps the stom- [illegible] and bowels clean, works [illegible] magic for indigestion. [illegible] it and you will be satis- [illegible]. Sold by all first-class [illegible]. Fritts & Weihl Co., [illegible]

AMERICAN ROLL OF HONOR

The Two Casualty Lists Contain 920 Names, of Whom 19 Are From Tennessee, 7 From Georgia, and 9 From Alabama—Fatalities, 295.

SECTION 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces. (Only the names of those from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia are published in these lists):

Killed in action	57
Died of wounds	23
Died of accident and other causes	17
Died of airplane accident	2
Died of disease	72
Wounded severely	220
Wounded (degree undetermined)	17
Wounded slightly	10
Missing in action	50
Total	466

Died of Wounds.

Lieutenant—Y. LYONS JOEL (Lyon B. Joel), Atlanta, Ga.

Sergeant—CORNELIUS LIVINGSTON (J. L. Livingston), Eastman, Ga.

Died of Disease.

Lieutenant—FRANK R. McCALL (Mrs. Katherine McCall), Troy, Ala.

Corporal—JAMES L. KELLY (James L. Kelly, Sr.), Headland, Ala.

Privates—EDWARD ALDAY (Mrs. Florence Brooks), Donaldsville, Ga.; JOHN P. COTTER (Mrs. John A. Cotter), Cedar Hill, Tenn.; JOHN R. MORTON (Mrs. Grace Morton), Lumpkin, Ga.

Wounded Severely.

Lieutenant—LEWIS S. HAWLEY (Mrs. James L. Darrough), Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sergeant—WILLIAM FARMER (Ephriam S. Farmer), Mountain City, Tenn.

Corporals—THOMAS JONES (Mrs. Margaret Jones), Doegan, Ga.; TOM H. PERRY (Mrs. Lula Perry), Nashville, Tenn.

Privates—JAMES SAM WHIGHAM (Mrs. Mary Whigham), Keeton, Ala.; JAMES BROWN, JR. (James Brown, Sr.), Whitehall, Ala.; HERBERT FARMER (Mrs. S. L. Farmer), Chattanooga, Tenn.; GEORGE LUTZ (Mrs. Lize Lotts), Boothton, Ala.

Missing in Action.

Privates — TYRANUS COOPER (John Cooper), Eastman, Ga.; CLAUD LANNOM (Mrs. Lillian O. Lannom), Mount Juliet, Tenn.; JOHN DAVID ROSE (William J. Rose), Henning, Tenn.

SECTION 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action	33
Died of wounds	56
Died of accident and other causes	13
Died of disease	7
Wounded severely	146
Wounded (degree undetermined)	26
Wounded slightly	27
Missing in action	116
Total	424

Killed in Action.

Private—JOHN H. JOHNSON (Mrs. Alice Cooper Johnson), Knoxville, Tenn.

Died of Wounds.

Privates—WOODFORD LASATER (Herman J. Lasater), Gleason, Tenn.; CHARLIE O. SELF (Mrs. Carrie Self), East Lake, Ala.; ESTELL C. SMITH (Jerome N. Smith), Middleton, Tenn.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Private—ARLANDER SMITH (Calvin Smith), Collierville, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Private—JOHN BAXTER (Mark Baxter), Newport, Tenn.

Wounded Severely.

Privates—ADLEY McCARLAND (Andrew McCarland), Cerro Gordo, Tenn.; PAUL SHEDDAN (Tom Old Sheddan), Morristown, Tenn.; EARL C. STRAWN (Cos Strawn), Adamsville, Tenn.; GLENN ADAMS (Smith C. Adams), Mountain City, Tenn.; CLAYTON A. HATCHER (J. E. Hatcher), Headland, Ala.; ARTHUR HOBBY (Thomas Hobby), Tyty, Ga.

Missing in Action.

Privates—OCTAVIOUS STEWART (Arch Stewart), Ripley, Tenn.; BILEY THORNTON (Mrs. Virginia Thornton), Daleville, Ala.; AMOS L. AUSTIN (Joel B. Austin), Mount Airy, Tenn.; FELTON CHILDERS (Freeman K. Childers), Hodges, Ala.; HUBERT COLE (William Cole), Mount Juliet, Tenn.; EDWARD E. CRAWFORD (Wynnold S. Crawford), Brush Creek, Tenn.; JAMES C. CROFT (William M. Croft), Crossville, Ala.; ROBERT L. FERRELL (Ewing L. Ferrell), Livingston, Tenn.

CASUALTY CORRECTIONS

Washington, Dec. 28.—The war department authorizes the following corrections in the current casualty lists:

Returned to duty, previously reported missing: Privates Jesse Nave, Elizabethton, Tenn.; Verner E. Nunley, Abingdon, Va.; Flint Parker, Hackleburg, Ala.

Wounded (degree undetermined), previously reported killed in action: Private Frank Tedford, Norfolk, Va.

Prisoners, previously reported killed in action: Private Reginald N. Holcombe, Candler, N. C.

Wounded severely, previously reported died of disease: Privates Mikie M. Morton, Sampton, Tenn.; Hall J. Smith, Concord, N. C.; Robert J. Tweedell, Stone Mountain, Ga.

Killed in action, previously reported wounded severely: Sergt. Homas L. Hall, Fort Mill, S. C.

Killed in action, previously reported missing in action: Corporal Earl O. Simmons, Hamilton, Miss.; Privates Henry G. Abbott, Vardaman, Miss.; William H. Bell, Goodwater, Ala.; Homer H. Boggs, Holly Springs, La.; Homer L. Cole, Algoma, Miss.

WILSON SAYS HEARTS OF MEN NEVER DID BEAT SO SINGULARLY IN UNISON

President Replies to Address of Welcome Made by the King of England.

London, Dec. 28.—In a speech replying to the king's address, President Wilson said:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart, that we have been more than pleased. We have been touched by it, and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside, that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States.

"For you and I sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have and whatever authority I possess only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people.

"Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere.

"America does love freedom and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires.

"I have had the privilege, sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own government and with the spokesmen of the governments of France and of Italy and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met.

"We have used great words; all of us have used the great words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war.

"And we must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

"Yet after I have uttered the word 'courage' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now tending in the world, that it would take to obey it.

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another.

"And it will be our high privilege I believe, sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world.

There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fell upon me on the other side of the sea—nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance.

Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards we are so proud to hold so high and defend.

May I not, Sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your health and the health of the queen and the prosperity of Great Britain?

King George's Speech.

In his speech at the state banquet to President Wilson at Buckingham palace, King George said:

"This is an historic moment, and your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your republic began its independent life, and now for the first time a president of the United States is our guest in England.

"We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself, as one whose insight, calmness and dignity and the discharge of high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious, academic quiet into the full stream of an arduous public life and your deliverances have combined breadth of view and grasp of world problems with the mastery of a lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past, and of our own.

"You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty commonwealth to whom we are bound in the closest ties. Your people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours and yours is ours. Men in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories.

"To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of your national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip, Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake, of Hampden, and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of self government as old as the Magna Charta.

"We recognize the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First, among these ideals you value, and we value, freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self government, based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world.

"It was love of liberty, respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to help in saving it from the dangers that were threatening around and that arraigned those soldier citizens of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war.

"You have now come to help in building up new states amid the ruins of those that the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that must stand firm, because it must rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote, by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving the nations of the intolerable burden which fear of war has laid upon them.

"The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us are now to enter, moved by disinterested good will, and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British peoples have been brothers, and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts, your valiant soldiers and sailors, for their splendid part in that victory, as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilization and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and an enduring peace.

"In asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the president, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country.

"I drink the health of the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, and to the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation."

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels.

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. —(Adv.)

Children Cry! FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LAWS AFFECTING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO BE REQUIRED.

Another Bill Removes Restrictions on Interdepartmental Transfers.

Washington, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Two important bills affecting government employes and eminating from the National Federation of Federal Employes will be introduced after the holidays. One of these bills seeks to remove restrictions on interdepartmental transfers. The other provides for vocational training for soldiers and sailors as a prerequisite to appointment to government positions.

The law enacted in 1917 forbidding transfers at higher salary or promotion in less than one year has caused much annoyance and great injustice. The old employes contend that it has kept them not only from getting what was due them, but has prevented competent and efficient men and women from rendering increased and better service to the government in the emergency incident to the war. They were forced by this law to remain in their old positions, when they should have been allowed to be promoted with increased salaries to places where they were needed, but, because of this piece of legislative folly, they were virtually blacklisted, and inexperienced men and women by the tohusands were given the places that should have been open on equal footing with them for the old and experienced employes.

Those who have had long experience in government work were by the inhibition of the law indicated held in their old places without the chance of being advanced even when their services were needed in places that paid more money, and the government was forged to place in these positions men and women without experience in the work required of them and at salaries greater than were being paid the old employes.

While this was a great injustice to those of experience and merit, it is not contended that the new workers were paid more than was due them, for the cost of living was and is so great that what they received was none too much to meet their requirement, but common justice demanded that the old employes should have had equal chance at least with the new workers in those places which paid ample compensation. In a great many instances the new workers were paid at the very start more than old workers were getitng, and to make the injustice absolute and certain a law was passed forbidding government employes from receiving a transfer from one department fo another with a promotion. This kind of law was put into effect in face of the fact that new, untried and inexperienced men and women were indiscriminately assigned to places the old workers on account of their long service and ripe experience ought, by every sense of equity and fairness, to have been given preference.

It is pointed out, however, by the National Federation of Federal Employes that the government could not have held the new war workers if it had not adopted the policy of giving them preference over the old employes, as they would have gone back to private employment. Thousands of meritorious men and women who had long been in the service of the government were thus denied the right of promotion, which was their just due, because of a narrow and parsimonious public policy.

The departments which were sorely in need of workers added to the injustice of this policy, stigmatizing those as unpatriotic who resigned from the service of the government when they found that all chance for their promotion was hopeless. Not only was a law enacted to deny them a common right, but a plan of coercion was employed by numerous so-called patriotic heads to hold their workers in the face of the hardships and sufferings incident to rising prices.

It is now demanded that these restrictions be removed.

Many of the soldiers and sailors, when discharged, will seek employment with the government, and in justice to the men and the taxpayers it is urged that all applicants for such positions, who are not thoroughly equipped for the service be given the necessary vocational instruction to the end that the service they render may be efficient.

Following the war between the states there was enacted a law for "veteran preference" which was observed then, and revived at the close of the Spanish war, the provisions being that preference should be given to any soldier or sailor applicant, irrespective of his civil service rating. Soldiers and sailors will no doubt apply for positions under this law.

In order to do justice to both the soldiers and the sailors and the government, the federation urges that the bill for vocational training, at the expense of the government, be speedily passed and its provisions at once put into effect.

STILL UNDECIDED

Race for United States Marshal Narrows Down Between White and Worley.

Washington, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Nothing has yet been done toward filling the United States marshalship for East Tennessee. The selection is believed to have narrowed down to two applicants—Senator Parks Worley, of Sullivan county, and J. Frank White, of Claiborne county. Senator Shields, on whose recommendation the office will be filled, is absent from Washington and will not be back for some time. It is not known whether he has filed any recommendations. The appointment will not have to wait the return of President Wilson, as presidential appointments are being made right along during the executive's absence through an arrangement made prior to his departure for Europe. Both Senator Worley and Mr. White are in an advantageous position with respect to this appointment. The former was one of Senator Shields' strongest supporters in the August primary, while the Claiborne county man was his manager for East Tennessee. The term of Capt. Thompson, the incumbent, expired last May, and some action will likely be taken soon.

UNVEILING OF PICTURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

London, Dec. 28.—The unveiling of a picture of George Washington by President Wilson was one of the interesting ceremonies of yesterday afternoon. It took place at the premier's residence, and the picture will hang in the dining room of the prime minister's official home at 10 Downing street. There were no speeches. The picture was presented by the Earl and Countess of Albemarle and commemorates the entry of America into the war. It is copied from the portrait of Washington in the United States senate chamber.

THIS IS THE BIRTHDAY OF WOODROW WILSON, WORLD'S SCHOOLMASTER

Birthday greetings!

To Woodrow Wilson, president of these United States, 62 years old today, Dec. 28, 1918.

What an inspiring career!

From the "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" trudging to school from the Presbyterian minister's house in Staunton, Va., to—

The University of Virginia law student of 1881.

The Atlanta lawyer of 1883.

The law professor of Princeton of 1895.

President of Princeton in 1902.

Governor of New Jersey in 1911, to—

President of the United States in 1913!

It's a long journey, that, with no foot of ground lost, no retreats ever sounded.

At the helm of the great American republic at 56, lawyer, politician, statesman, author, peaceful scholar—then in 1917 war president—

Now, in Versailles—

Spokesman of peace! Schoolmaster of the world in 1918!

Mindful of the interests of the common man, he sits where forgotten kings sat. Europe's great bow to him—Europe's poor hail him, the representative of a brave and generous America.

High distinction today!

Tomorrow?

President of the United States of the World?

Perhaps! If a league of nations is formed under his leadership it will need a head. Who is so likely to receive first honors as the man who makes the league possible?

America greets you, watches over you, listens for you, Woodrow Wilson!

God save you, Woodrow!

SENTIMENT IRRESISTIBLE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REFLECTED IN WELCOME OF MASSES TO WILSON.

Elected Leaders of Two English-Speaking Democracies Getting Acquainted.

(David Lawrence.)

London, Dec. 28.—(Copyright, 1918, by N. Y. Evening Post.)—President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, the elected leaders of the two English-speaking democracies, Thursday sat down together to get personally acquainted so that they might be better able, in later days, at Versailles, to blend the ideals of their respective peoples in a truly democratic peace.

No less cordial than in France, nor less significant was the outpouring of people to greet the executive who came from across seas. Everywhere the masses who had felt suffering and losses looked to Mr. Wilson with an expectancy almost inconceivable in its appeal. One of England's most conservative statesmen remarked today that he believed the reception given Mr. Wilson particularly reflected the irresistible sentiment for the creation of a league of nations.

All parties and politicians, of importance now favor such an association, and the government of Great Britain in response to public demand is ready not only to advise Mr. Wilson of its readiness to include a provision for a league of nations in the peace treaty, but it has formulated its ideas for presentation at an early date.

Lord Robert Cecil will be in charge of the special section of the British peace delegation dealing with a league of nations. He has long espoused this principle and firmly believes in the solemn obligation of the present generation to see that no war of the magnitude of the recent one shall recur. The British do not believe that Utopian plans can be realized, nor that nations can be expected to yield their sovereignty.

British Favor Step Forward.

The British plan seems rather to favor a step forward in the world, by insisting that disputes of all kinds, and over whatever causes, should be thoroughly canvassed before public opinion and before tribunals before there is recourse to hostilities.

It would further require that every nation submit its disputes to arbitration or agree to a thorough examination of them, during a given interval of time, and that any country refusing to present its case to world tribunals be made subject to penalty by the league of nations. This is really an extension to the whole world of the principle of investigation treaties sponsored by Mr. Bryan and concluded between the United States and more than thirty powers of the world—in fact, all except Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. But England would go further and provide an international organization which would compel the submission of disputes to the public opinion of mankind so that concertably the league would have full opportunity of conciliation if not the actual employment of threats of force to keep the peace.

Precedent No Object.

Mr. Wilson himself has never announced his formula for a league of nations, but the objects and principles he seeks to attain are fundamentally the same. It is a question how far the president believes it necessary to go in practical application, and this much is certain, that England is ready to go as far as America in breaking tradition and precedent to find means of making secure the peace of the world.

Mr. Wilson is expecting merely to canvass the ground generally in today's conferences with Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, as he has already done with Premier Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino. The real start on details will be made the first week in January after returning to Paris from Belgium and Italy. Inasmuch as some of the allied statesmen have found it inconvenient to get peace negotiattions under way before the middle of January, Mr. Wilson has thought it advisable to use the interval to pay visits of courtesy and compare minds informally.

The value of these informal conversations remains to be seen, but the utility of the brief sojourns in Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium is unquestioned in Europe, where the feeling of partnership with America evident on every side is bound to be intensified in a bond of the peoples' friendship.

QUEER BOXING RULES

English System of Scoring Mystifying to Americans.

(By Jack Veiock.)

New York, Dec. 28.—(N. E. A.)—Followers of boxing this side of the pond were a bit mystified over the system used in the recent boxing tournament in London which gave the British army boxers such a big lead on points and enabled them to outshine the American army and navy boxers.

The English system is not generally understood over here, but Ted Lewis, the welterweight champion, explains it clearly, and through Ted comes the solution to the success of the Britishers.

According to Lewis, who learned his A B C's in pugilism under the British rules, each round is judged separately. The maximum number of points for each round is 5. Therefore, if one boxer goes through a perfect round he gets 5 points, while his opponent gets none. If a boxer is warned for infraction of the rules he is penalized 1 or 2 points, and at the end of the bout the points are summed up and the pug with the majority, of course, is declared the winner.

Another feature of the English rules lies in the fact that when a boxer leads and misses he receives a penalty for it. Accuracy in punching is demanded under the English system, and the boy who goes in swinging wild loses ground every time he pulls a punch off the floor and fails to find a landing place.

Under such rules the Americans were at a disadvantage because they have not been taught to fight that way. When a Yankee puts up his dukes in a ring battle he goes in to punish his opponent, and Mike O'Dowd, Eddie McGoorty and Augie Ratner evidently landed hard and often in order to win the awards of the judges.

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 30 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

FRANCE WINS FAMOUS CLOCK

Strassburg.—(N. E. A.)—The most famous clock in the world is again possessed by France, the cathedral clock of Strassburg, built in 1547. Thousands of Americans, with the American occupation of the city, are seeing it for the first time.

When this clock strikes the hour a cock crows (the famous cock of St. Peter), the saint appears in effigy and each of the other apostles follows him. The clock is thirty feet high and fifteen feet wide at the base. A statue of Apollo points the day of the month.

On succeeding days of the week, beginning with Apollo, on Sunday, drawn by horses of the sun; Diana, drawn by stags; Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Cupid and Saturn.

A figure turns an hour glass every sixty minutes. The figure of an infant strikes the first quarter of the hour, a youth the second, an old man the third and the figure of death the fourth, striking the bell with a bone.

CAUSE FOR MILD DAYS

End of War Wipes Out Cause of Storms and Brings "Open" Winter.

New York, Dec. 28.—Is the mild weather due to peace in Europe? The mildness of the fall and early winter of 1918 in America and Europe is remarkable. Good weather, up to the Nov. 11 armistice contributed largely to the allied victory. Previous war years were notable for bad weather in all seasons. Summers were hot, rainy; falls rainy, cold, muddy; springs late, chilly, wet. Armies splashed in seas of mud. Fall always means practical cessation of military operations. Not until the autumn of 1918 did this situation change.

During the war the common theory was that artillery caused bad weather. Scientists scoffed. Now the theory that good weather is due to the end of fighting is widespread.

Goosebone prophets expect a mild open winter, easy on the coal bin and snow shovel.

"The weather is on the side of the allies," said Foster War in July, 1918, in the New York Independent, predicting German defeat. Some think the weather is on the side of the lean purse now. The scientists aren't saying a word yet.

The Tom Snow Heating & Roofing Co.

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