

Crossville Chronicle.

Crossville Times.....1886
Tennessee Times.....1889
Crossville Sentinel.....1890
Crossville Chronicle.....1894

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per Year in advance.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Advertising rates made known on application. Address all communications to the CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Crossville, Tenn.

Entered at the postoffice at Crossville, Tennessee, as second class matter.

All obituaries, resolutions of respect, card of thanks, etc., will be charged for, at 6 cents a line; six words make a line. To be paid for strictly in advance.

TIMETABLE.

Tennessee Central Railroad.
No. 2, To Knoxville—Lv 2:18 pm.
No. 4, To Knoxville—Lv 3:11 am.
No. 1, To Nashville—Lv 1:41 pm.
No. 3, To Nashville—Lv 1:20 am.
All trains daily.

COURTS CONVENE:

Circuit Court—First Monday in February, June and October.
Chancery Court—First Tuesday after fourth Monday in February and first Tuesday after first Monday in August.

Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

President Wilson has been playing very poor politics lately, is the belief of many who have been watching recent legislation.

First, he forced the eight-hour law through congress to please the railroad brotherhoods. While the law is satisfactory to the brotherhoods it is entirely unsatisfactory to the railroads, business interests generally and the people.

Next he comes along with a very drastic law aimed at the allies in the European war, thinking thereby to regain the German vote that will be practically sold against him for his partial attitude in the war. But the law is scarcely passed before Secretary of State Lansing gives out a statement that makes it clear to the allies that the law was passed for "home consumption," as is often stated of speeches made in congress.

The whole thing is fishy from start to finish and will utterly fail in the purpose sought. No man need think the Germans in this country have any less love for the Fatherland than the Irish have for Ireland or any other person of foreign birth or nationality has for his country. While the Germans would be just as loyal to America as any other people of foreign birth or racial connections, when it comes to choosing between the United States and a foreign country, they will certainly hold very strong views favorable to Germany when foreign countries are concerned. That being true, there is not the slightest doubt that the German vote will go against Wilson in the coming election to a very large degree, because of the discriminating course followed detrimental to Germany by the present administration.

The German is a hard-headed reasoner and once he has his mind made up it will take very strong conditions to change him. Very much stronger than the recent bluff law passed against the allies.

We do not mean to imply that the law is weak, does not mean anything and would not prove detrimental to the allies if enforced, but it was practically nullified by the utterances of Secretary Lansing, as soon as it was passed. The allies do not fear it being put into force and the German voter understands it is only a scarecrow and instead of arousing sentiment favorable to the present administration arouses deeper resentment.

England has, unblushingly and with the most brutal disregard for the rights of this country, trampled upon our foreign trade with neutrals, interfered with our mails to foreign countries and, finally, has held up an American ship on the high seas and taken therefrom a German who was in no way subject to their control, except by the grossest violation of international law and the rights of nations. The Germans understand this and the fact that this government does nothing about it, except to write notes, arouses their resentment still more.

BETTER SIRE.

There is no problem that confronts the stockmen of this county and this plateau country that is so important today as better strains of blood in all kinds of stock.

The campaign is now at hand in which representatives to the legislature will be chosen and if our farmers make it clear to legislative aspirants that a

FAMILY AVOIDS SERIOUS SICKNESS

By Being Constantly Supplied With Theford's Black-Draught.

McDuff, Va.—"I suffered for several years," says Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, of this place, "with sick headache, and stomach trouble.

Ten years ago a friend told me to try Theford's Black-Draught, which I did, and I found it to be the best family medicine for young and old.

I keep Black-Draught on hand all the time now, and when my children feel a little bad, they ask me for a dose, and it does them more good than any medicine they ever tried.

We never have a long spell of sickness in our family, since we commenced using Black-Draught."

Theford's Black-Draught is purely vegetable, and has been found to regulate weak stomachs, aid digestion, relieve indigestion, colic, wind, nausea, headache, sick stomach, and similar symptoms.

It has been in constant use for more than 70 years, and has benefited more than a million people.

Your druggist sells and recommends Black-Draught. Price only 25c. Get a package to-day.

law is desired that will eliminate the scrub male in cattle, sheep and hogs they will get the law they desire or at least one that will be much better than the present loose and hurtful conditions present.

The Chronicle editor intends to take a stand for such a law and will do all possible to secure its passage. If the farmers will organize in some way and present their case to our representatives in the coming legislature it will be an easy matter to secure such a law as will very materially relieve present conditions. As time and experience show the need of changes to better any law that may be passed, that can be effected also.

Practically the whole matter rests with the farmer for he is not only the person to be served and has the votes with which to elect the representatives, but he should know what is best and should insist on having his wishes enacted into law.

Mr. Farmer, what are you going to do about it?

No mention is made of the fact that the democratic platform of 1912 declared for a single term for the same person for president. President Wilson and his friends seem to think party platform declarations are of no consequence when they interfere with the desires and aims of the party.

Roosevelt was severely scored before he became a candidate again after he had declared he would not be a candidate for an immediate succeeding term. The other ox is being gored now.

Congress adjourned Friday. Among the last acts before adjournment was the passage of the sweeping bill that was meant as a scarecrow for the allies. The bill contained a clause removing the stamp tax that has been annoying the people for many months. You will now no longer have to put a one cent stamp on every bill of lading, pay one cent on every phone message out of your county and numerous other annoying stamps of a similar nature.

President Wilson has declared it is his duty to "follow public opinion." We were always of the opinion that the President of the United States was elected to lead the people rather than to follow. Wilson's "single track mind" does not seem to be able either to lead or follow long at a time because it is so changeable.

The best way is to change the president, which will be done next March.

CURED HER TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cottontown, Tenn., writes: "We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure my two little girls when they have colds." Relieves hoarseness, tickling throat, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, croup. For sale by Reed & Burnett.

ENFORCE SCHOOL LAW.

Resolved, That the County Board of Education enforce the compulsory education law, and take such steps as may be necessary to put it into effect, and that Sheriff Samuel Tollett be selected as truant officer to see that the law be complied with throughout the schools of the county.

County Board of Education.

Bring all your old magazines, Ladies Home Journals, Pictorial Reviews and such like magazines to the Chronicle office and we will pay you 50 cents a hundred pounds.

COWARDLY HANDLING OF RAILROAD STRIKE.

Quotations from Leading Men and Papers and the Utterances of President Wilson as President of Princeton University and His Latest Action Before Congress.

Never in the history of this great country before did the whole nation bow down at the command of a few thousand men and submit to such a vassalage as was forced upon the country by President Wilson and congress recently.

The following from the baccalaureate sermon of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University in 1909 is in marked contrast to his recent action before congress:

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades-unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is surerified to do more than the average workman can do; in some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum.

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss.

"The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum.

"Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway says:

"In my judgement the time has come to test again whether the American people are to be governed by unregulated force or by law."

Commenting on the above the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, Md., one of the most able papers of the country, says:

"That sentence from an announcement made by President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, giving the reasons why he united with other railroad presidents in refusing to grant the demands of the trammens, should be carved deep into the brain and soul of every honest-minded man and woman in this country. It is in line with what the Manufacturers Record has urged with all the power at its command.

"Any people who are willing to sacrifice principle for temporary convenience or for freedom from temporary loss have reached a point of mental and moral deterioration which forebodes ill for their destiny. Especially will this be true of the American people if at this crisis in railroad operation they yield to the bulldozing demands of the railroad brotherhoods and permit these men to absolutely dominate the President, Congress and the business interests of the country.

"It is a momentous time in American history, and, indeed, in human history, when the President of the United States permits himself to be used as a tool for breaking down arbitration at the behest of these railroad employes and to appear before the Congress of the United States as though he were the advocate or attorney of these men who hold the country up by the threat of a strike if their demands are not immediately granted and who had ruthlessly slapped in the face his own suggestion of arbitration and the nation's demand for arbitration.

"This crisis is one which cannot be treated lightly, nor can the action of the President be criticised with that degree of mildness which should, as far as possible, prevail on the part of the American people in discussing the actions of any President of this country.

"It is with the deepest regret that a profound sense of responsibility to the present and to the future, demands of the Manufacturers Record, as well as of every right-thinking paper, vigor of language commensurate with the danger of the situation.

"It is probably safe to say that never before in the history of the country has any President shown in any public speech such a spirit of resentment as that which pervaded President Wilson's

address to Congress last Tuesday.

"It is amazing that President Wilson should have permitted himself to be dominated by the railroad employes when they had utterly refused to accept his suggestion of arbitration, and then to appear before Congress not in behalf of the nation's welfare, but as though he were an advocate of these labor unions. Lamentable beyond expression is this situation. It may be fraught with consequences to the future of this country more far-reaching, indeed, than would be war itself, for if the country be dominated by these railroad unions, every business interest of the country can, sooner or later, be bulldozed and dominated through Congressional and Presidential action brought about by the same disreputable means of labor agitators.

"Of what avail would it be to talk about the development of our foreign trade if the manufacturers and the business men generally of the country are to be so hampered in doing business as to add to the burdens which they now bear the heavier burden of lessened hours of labor and increased rate of pay for men already paid beyond any other people in similar lines of employment in the world?"

"The Manufacturers Record would be glad to see every laboring man in this country get the highest possible remuneration that can be wisely paid, but it recognizes that every burden that is added to production adds a burden to the consumer and lessens the ability of the country to stand foreign competition or to engage in foreign trade. Are the manufacturers of the country fully awake to the danger of this situation? If so, are they making their views known to the men in authority? If not, no time is to be lost. The fight is on.

"With full recognition of how serious might be the loss to the country from a railroad strike, we yet believe that so much is at stake in the matter of principle that it would be infinitely better to fight this question to a finish than to permit Congress or the President to dominate the situation and compel the railroads to yield to the unjust demands of the men.

"We do not believe, however, that if the strike should be called it would prove as serious and as long as the railroad men assert. We cannot conceive that all the members of these brotherhoods are so lost to all sense of honor and to all responsibility to the country as to engage in a strike of this character. Moreover, we are sure that there are enough competent men not belonging to these brotherhoods to handle many trains and to prevent the complete tie-up of the railroads.

"Should these union railroad men undertake by force, by murder and by the torch—as has been done in the past—to block the handling of trains, then it would be incumbent upon this Government and upon the people of the country to suppress such lawlessness, regardless of the cost.

"There are times when to sacrifice honor and principle for peace makes the cost too great, and that is about what it looks as though Congress, under the domination of the President and the desire to catch labor votes, is seeking to do.

"It is time for public sentiment to be aroused. This is not merely a question of pay between employes and employers. It is a question that vitally concerns the life of the nation for all time to come.

"One of the saddest things of this situation is that many of the men who are leading in this fight before congress and in Congress to drive through the proposed legislation are not at heart in favor of the demands of the trammens nor do they believe in the wisdom of this legislation, but they are moved by that dangerous subservency to union labor which threatens democracy itself.

"Well may the New York Times, probably one of the most ardent supporters of Mr. Wilson in this country, say:

"Legislation of a special act, granting the demands of the brotherhoods, without time to inquire into its justice or practicability, puts upon the country an intolerable humiliation. It reduces 100,000,000 people to a condition of vassalage, no longer permitted to make laws that freely express their will, but held up, as the highwayman's victim is held up, and forced to instant compliance with the terms imposed upon them by the leaders of organizations comprising only 400,000 of their number. Contributions in money, maybe, have been extorted from conquered cities by an armed force, unjust laws may be put upon statute books through the agitation of factions or groups strong enough to make their political influence felt, but there is no other instance where a Congress of the United States has been forced to make laws under

threat of a small part of the people to do immeasurable and irreparable injury to the others. If such an outrage can be put upon us unresisted, we have lost our republican form of government.

"The New York Post, commenting on this same situation, says:

"Only one touch was needed to complete the sense of national humiliation in the presence of such an affront by such men. And this was furnished yesterday by a Senator of the United States. A resolution was introduced by Senator Lee of Maryland, to the effect that 'the Senate of the United States hereby requests the representatives of the railroad employes to postpone their threatened strike for one week.' A Senator who could thus prostrate himself before a domestic insurrection or a foreign enemy would be hooted from his place in the Senate."

A side issue, a by-product it might be called, of the whole situation is seen in another phase. Postmaster Burleson is quoted as saying:

"If any train moves, it will carry mail. If no train moves, we will make no effort to force movement of the mails. If the men won't move the mails, they won't, and that's all there is to it."

"Thus one more degradation has been added to the situation and one more humiliation to the American people.

"If, out of this condition, there can come a realization, on the part of the people of this country, of the bitter degradation to which they have been subjected by the unspeakable outrage by these railroad employes and by all who have submitted to them and through presidential advice or congressional action have joined in adding to American humiliation, then, perchance, it may prove worth the cost.

"If we submit to this humiliation and permit the United States Senate to 'request' an organization of labor men 'not to strike,' and if we permit the President of the United States to be placed in a position of being bulldozed and brow-beaten by them, and if the President and Congress place the country in this position, as now seems probable, surely the time has come, unless we have sinned away our day of grace, for a revival of American spirit of independence."

FOR HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Every sufferer should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hay fever and asthma. It stops racking coughs; heals raw, inflamed membranes, loosens the phlegm and eases wheezy, difficult breathing. For sale by Reed & Burnett.

Lantana

Miss Gertrude Needham, who is teaching at Hales Chapel, spent the week-end with Miss Nancy Morrow here.

Miss Annie Driver is home after spending a few months in Chattanooga. Mr. Reynolds, of New York, is visiting Ernest Fields and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Fields are the happy parents of a baby girl since Sept. 7.

M. H. Houston is at Wineap this week.

Little Everett Fields has been very sick for the past few days.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hyder, Sept. 9, and left an eight-pound baby boy.

Sept. 11. Hill Eilly.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—THIS AND 5c

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds, and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale by Reed & Burnett.

Farms, Farm Lands, Timber and Mineral Land

Twenty years active experience in surveying and abstracting.

Write me your wants.

A. J. McGUIRE, Crossville, Tennessee.