

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

VOL. 20. No. 28

GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

WAS WILSON CORRECT? WILL THE DEMOCRATS SUPPORT THE MAN WHO STAYS ON THE JOB.

No right thinking man has ever questioned the patriotism or the ability of President Wilson. He is today the world leader. The Allies regard him as their spokesman and the composite representative of their aims and ideals. He looms large upon the horizon of world affairs surpassing all in wisdom and foresight and ability. He has endeared himself to all the peoples and immortalized himself because of his achievements.

One explanation of his accomplishments, of his ability to do more than he said he would do, is the support of a patriotic Congress.

Without the unqualified support of the administration by Republicans and Democrats in Congress the President would have been hampered, embarrassed, and perhaps would have failed individually although it is unthinkable that the cause in which we are engaged could have had any but a successful termination.

One of the ablest and most loyal supporters of the President is Senator John K. Shields. He is regarded as one of the ablest, if not the ablest member of the Congress. His information and legal ability is equal to that of the Senate, and his knowledge of constitutional law on many occasions has been made available for the guidance of the President, who makes no claims to being authority on constitutional law.

In the first term of his career in the Senate he has established himself as one of the truly great men of that body. He has committee appointments which, in the usual course, come to men only after long years of service. His eminent qualifications have made him a credit to the State that has the honor to claim him as its representative.

Senator Shields is opposed by Gov. Rye. It was Senator Shields who contributed as much as any other man to the nomination of Gov. Rye for a second term. With no avowed opposition, Gov. Rye was able to go to the second convention that nominated him with only a few more votes than were required to nominate, and if some leading figure in politics had declared himself for another candidate Gov. Rye would not have received the nomination. His record was such that he did not commend himself to many Democrats as worthy of a second term. Senator Shields insisted that he should have a second term.

In contrast with Senator Shields attitude toward Gov. Rye after having served two terms, a candidate against Senator Shields, who is making the race for the customary second term and the endorsement of the Democrats of Tennessee.

Gov. Rye is going about over the State arousing political feeling and factionalism. After a season of political quiet in Memphis the Governor came here and precipitated a factional fight that has done more to take the attention of the people of Memphis and Shelby county from the war activities in which they have been engaged than he can ever

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OUR BOYS "WITH THE COLORS"

Somewhere in France,
June 9 1918.

Dear Father:

I am just writing you a few lines to let you know that I am well getting along fine.

I am now only about one mile from "No Man's Land." I was in the front line trenches for two days. It is not so bad as I thought it would be. They have made large gas and shell proof dugouts, and when a fellow is in one them he feels safe.

I have not received any mail from the States yet. I wish you would write at least twice a week, and also send me some home newspapers. It is hard to get anything to read over here.

I had a very nice trip coming over. I came by the way of England and stayed there for about eight days. I had a good time while in England. I saw a large bunch of German prisoners there, but I have seen more since I came to France.

I have seen several aero plane battles since I have been in France. There is all the way from one to five German planes brought down every day.

We have good food over here. It is better than what we had in the States. We can always manage to find a very good place to sleep.

There is nothing more to write about now. Will try and write more often from now on.

Your loving son,

J. T. Keith,
Ambulance Co. 128,
Sanitary Train 107.

Note—James T. Keith (who wrote the above letter) is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Keith, of Hendersonville, and was born and reared in Jackson county. He volunteered in the Medical Corps at Louisville, Ky., August 16, 1917, and from there to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. From there he went to Ft. Riley, Kan., where he remained until about three months ago, when sailed for France. He is 28 years old.

Somewhere in France,
June 2, 1918.

Dear Sister:

We are now located in training camp and think will be here for quiet a while. It is much better here than where we were at first. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and some of the prettiest farming country that I have ever seen. There are good roads everywhere, marked off by hedges and nice shade trees, some of which must be more than one hundred years old.

The farms are very small though, and the few that are left to till them seem most industrious.

My worst disappointment, is that I cannot speak or understand French. I have learned only a few words, but hope to learn quiet a bit of the language while here.

Monday we will begin our regular drill again, which will be about one half of each day. I am sure we will have a very interesting course, much of which will be of permanent benefit. Our officer take deep interest in our welfare, and I am sure we will get the best there is to be had here.

There is no need to be uneasy about me, for I am faring fine, and see no reason why I will not continue so. We are not close enough to the firing line to be

in any great danger, and I have no fear but that I will return safely home. The best part, there is practically no sickness and that eliminates over half of the danger. All precautions are taken against diseases.

Have received no mail since I left the States, but expect to this week. Expect our pay in day or two, which will be 10 per cent increase while we are over here. We can buy most any small necessities that we wish.

Haven't seen any of Jackson county boys yet, but they are located near here I understand.

Hope my letters and cards which I wrote while aboard ship have reached you O. K.

Give my address to any of the boys and tell them to write me. With love and best wishes.

Your brother,

Encel A. Chaffin,
Co. B. 114 M. G. Bn.
American Expeditionary Forces, via N. Y.

France,
June 12, 1918.

Dear Brother:

I have waited a long time to write any one, but I have been where I couldn't write.

On May 31st 20 men out of this company left here to go on a two day truck train, and we were gone almost two weeks. We brought over a thousand trucks from the front to this side of Paris. We usually made one trip a day, with 60 to 90 cars in each train, and we had several touring cars, from flivvers to seven passangers. I led the train one day with a big touring car, one that made all kind of speed. I had a Frenchman with me for a guide, and I sure did do some running. There was only one other car that keep up with me.

We were in the danger zone all the time we were gone. Could hear the artillery most all the time, and in air raids every day and night. The long range gun, "Big Bertha" dropped shells all around us. Several fell in sight and one in 40 yards of me. It just blew a hole in the ground about 6 feet deep, 15 feet in diameter. It didn't hurt any one, as

were in behind it. We wasn't up close enough for the gas shells. We slept in trucks fields, or any other place we wanted to. I left on such a short notice I didn't take very many things with me, and we sure did get to enjoy some hardships of war. Some times we would get things to eat and again we wouldn't.

I certainly was glad to get back to my company. I hadn't had any mail in two weeks and didn't get any when I got back, but some papers. All the letters had been sent over to us, and we left before they got there. I have received 3 Jackson County Sentinels, and they were like long letters from home, and 3 packages of daily papers from Clid.

I saw in the papers last week where the subs have sunk the President Lincoln, the ship I came over on, and suppose some of my mail went done with it. I see by the home paper where you have made another trip to Louisville, Ky. Suppose this one was to the races.

I guess you know as much about what is going on at the front as I do. And I know you can see that the Huns are still coming, and if they are not stopped soon they will be in Paris. But never fear they will never reach there, for that is all the French people worship, and I believe they all will die before they would let the Germans in Paris.

As ever, your brother,
Cpl. J. W. Draper,
1st Co. 1st Regt.,
Air Service,
American E. F.

Knoxville, Tenn.
July, 6th, 1918.

Dear Sentinel readers and brothers in arms:

I trust it will not be punishing your patience by reading a few lines from another soldier boy who has just recently been marshalled into "Uncle Sam's" mighty host of fighters.

We arrived at Knoxville 6:35 p. m. Monday July 1, after a very interesting trip up the T. C., which affords so much mountain scenery, flowers and beauti-

ful women.

I am so glad we are yet located among the sun kissed hills of dear old Tennessee, away up on the mountain where we nip the tail of every breeze that passes.

Knoxville is beautifully located and I believe one of the classiest cities in the south. With Gay street running through the center, you can imagine it to be a very lively place.

The 4th was certainly celebrated in town and at Chilhowee Park, with interest reaching a very high pitch. We were all glad to celebrate the 142nd birthday of our dear old "Uncle" who has stood by us these many years, making possible our life and happiness, but who now having been drawn into the great world war is spending his billions of dollars and offering up his devoted sons for the cause of justice and of right. We are only glad to serve such a cause under the floating banner of true democracy.

May we all look into the smiling face of God, and in an humble manner, ask, that these principles of true government be permitted to continue and spread until every man shall have an equal chance at life here, and freedom to prepare for the life to come.

There are between seven and eight hundred young men here taking the special training. Every one seems to be perfectly satisfied with it, as far as we have gone. We are just now getting the harness on. Monday we will begin the regular work.

Co. A. stay in barracks near U. of T. the rest of the boys stay out at Chilhowee Park about four miles out of town.

Chilhowee is sure some park, far exceeding anything Nashville has in the way of a park.

Our company has excellent Lieutenants who are very nice to us. They look after our interests in every respect.

Trusting I haven't worried you already with these scattering remarks. Will write again some time,

Yours very sincerely,
Comer T. Huffines,
Co. A., Training Detachment, U. of T.

P. S.—A letter or card from any of my friends will be greatly appreciated and answered promptly.

GOV. RYE THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE FOR SEN- ATOR.

As was expected the problem growing out of the war situation, and more especially, the interest which was manifested in the sale of War Savings Stamps, which has just closed, has consumed the entire time of the people, to such an extent that it was next to impossible to arouse any interest in politics, or to consider the merits of the candidates for public office.

As stated this condition was to be expected, but since the campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps has closed, and in as much as less than one month now remains until the primary election, at which Democratic candidates for state and Federal offices will be nominated, it behooves the people—democrats especially to give some attention and consideration to which of the two candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator will best serve our country in this hour of need as statesman in the upper house of the United States Congress. It is worse than folly to assume that either of the two distinguished gentlemen who are aspiring to this nomination has a monopoly on ability, statesmanship or patriotism. Both of them have held public office in Tennessee for a number of years, and their official records and private lives are known to the people.

Governor Rye, by his quiet, honorable, statesmanship, within the past four years, as chief Executive of Tennessee has delivered the State from a cesspool of partisan politics and has re-united the Democratic party, as probably few men in the state could have done. He has kept his pre-election pledges, has deceived no one and has administered the affairs of the great office of Governor in a bold, open-handed and business like manner. His administration is without criticism, and his political and private life is above reproach. He has rendered valuable assistance to our great President in carrying out all his war measures and has acted in thorough harmony with the war officials in all their undertakings throughout the state, in such a way as to convince the most skeptical as to his loyalty, and to familiarity with the needs of the Government at this time.

He has also shown that he is in perfect accord with the administration at Washington. No one need hesitate to support Governor Rye on the ground that he is incompetent, or unfamiliar with the plans of administration and the needs of the country.

Senator Shields was first elected as a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, by the regular and united democracy. He was next elected to the same position by a fusion of Democrats and Republicans who were tired and unwilling to longer tolerate conditions which existed in the Democratic party and in the capitol building at Nashville, which office he, in a few months after his election relinquished to accept the position he now holds, to which he was elected by reason of a split among Democratic members of the Legislature and a few Republican members, who were trying to further disrupt the then weak and disorganized Democratic party in the state. For a time he

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Every one is aware of the fact that our Government is at war with one of the most powerful, as well as the most cruel and inhuman nations on earth; that men are being withdrawn from fields and factories almost daily for war purposes; that food as well as merchandise, must continue to get higher as well as scarcer as the war continues. The high prices of farm products will naturally place the farmer in easier circumstances, but it will have the opposite effect on the merchant.

The same size stock today will cost nearly three times the amount it cost before the war, therefore it will take three times more money to carry this stock. Having carried the farmer thru the period of crop making, we find that our resources are not sufficient to continue this balance of the year, therefore in order to be able to continue in business we are forced to adopt a cash policy for the rest of the year. We hope, by putting in effect a cash and barter policy for the remainder of the year, to be able to resume our credit system at that time in order to accommodate those who may desire it, to tide them over next Spring and Summer while they are making a crop. We sincerely trust that every one will realize our position and render us every assistance in their power to carry out this policy. We will endeavor to sell goods a little cheaper, and give the best of service at all times.

This cash and barter policy goes into effect July 15, 1918.

Gainesboro Merchants