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UHLAN TROOPS FIGHT GERMAN REBEL FORCES

Attempt to Disarm Command at Chemnitz Leads to Open Battle Upon Streets—Total Casualties Not Reported.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—At Chemnitz members of the soldiers' and workers' group attempted to disarm a Uhlan regiment. The soldiers resisted and fired upon them with machine guns whereupon the soldiers and workers fled. Many of them were seized and beaten.

The soldiers' and workers' council then ordered out an infantry detachment against the Uhlans, but the infantrymen were disarmed by the Uhlans. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

BELGIANS MAKE GAINS IN ADVANCE OVER LINE

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Belgian advanced infantry marching toward the Rhine has reached the line of Viresen-Dulken, southwest of Crefeld. Light elements are at Kempermillem, northwest of Crefeld.

LILLE MOTHERS BEGIN ACTION AGAINST KAISER

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Legal action against the former German emperor has been commenced by an organization of Lille mothers. The demand for prosecution states that the commanders of the German army in April, 1916, directed that minor girls be carried away from their families, that they were submitted to odious treatment and forced into close contact with notorious women.

The statement of complaint says the commanders were thus guilty of the crime of abduction and since they were under command of their former emperor, prosecution is demanded.

FORMER EMPEROR NOT TO DEFEND HIMSELF

LONDON, Dec. 11.—William Hohenzollern will not make any statement as to his efforts to prevent the outbreak of war in 1914, according to the Amerongen correspondent of the Express.

The correspondent has finally succeeded in having submitted to Herr Hohenzollern questions as to his pacific attitude before the war and his steps to prevent hostilities. Count von Bentinck, the host of the former emperor, received the correspondent after the question had been laid before Herr Hohenzollern and is reported to have said.

"The kaiser much appreciates your message and thanks you. He says tell him if there is any possibility of my becoming a defendant I prefer postponing anything I have to say until that time. In addition, I do not desire in any way to compromise any member of the government as it existed at the time of the outbreak of the war.'"

GERMAN RESIDENTS OF AMERICA GREET YANKS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 11. (By the Associated Press.)—A number of Germans who had lived in the United States for years, greeted the American troops on their arrival in Coblenz. Among them was Ernest Westfall, whose father lives in Enid, Okla.

Westfall, formerly a member of the Missouri national guard, left Kansas City at the outbreak of the war. He eventually reached Berlin and joined the German army, but was discharged after several months' service owing to illness.

Westfall said he came to Coblenz from Berlin, hoping to see William A. Smith, formerly captain of the Kansas City company of guards of which Westfall once was a member. Westfall was informed by the Americans that Smith, serving in the 35th division as a major, was killed at Cheppy, soon after the Meuse-Argonne offensive began.

MAIN FRENCH ARMY MARCHES INTO MAINZ

BERLIN, Dec. 11. (via Vasle.)—The main body of the French army of occupation, headed by a band, has entered Mayence (Mainz), one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the Rhine.

SAY ALLIES WILL NOT HURRY BERLIN PEACE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns from a reliable source the entente powers will refuse to conclude a preliminary peace treaty with Germany before the meeting of a German national assembly.

CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two army casualty lists, made public here today, contain a total of 2,898 names, divided:

Killed in action, 355; died of disease, 148; wounded severely, 1,184; wounded, degree undetermined, 517; wounded slightly, 460; missing in action, 234.

Included in the lists:

TENNESSEE.

Killed in action: Privates Charlie Arnold, Arlington; Alfred Shehane, Norene; Stephen C. Allison, Birchwood.

Died of disease: Privates Robert O. Hancock, Fayetteville; Elmer H. Miller, R. F. D. 2, Cumberland City; Horace H. Webb, Carthage.

Wounded severely: Lieut. Frank Y. Hill, Knoxville; Corps. Frank McDonald, 722 Bullington ave., Memphis; Dee E. Bradsher, R. F. D. 1, Oakland; William Baker, Lafollette; Walter Hamilton, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton; Hobart Liles, Coalfield; Privates Clarence D. Sandlin, R. F. D. 5, Friendship; Samuel R. Ester, R. F. D. 1, Bells; Bert McKinney, Lewisburg; James Curtis, Bristol; John Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Hixon; Arthur B. Hipsher, Noelton; Steve Willey, R. F. D. 2, Spring Hill; McKinley W. Ballard, R. F. D. 2, Lafollette; Benjamin K. Bryant, Bluff City; Ananias Burger, Isabella; Oliver P. Chesney, R. F. D. 1, Kodak; Shirden Collins, Erwin; Robert P. Edmondson, New Tazewell; Thomas A. Gibson, Halknob; James T. Branham, R. F. D. 1, Gallatin; John Dunaway, Charlotte; Harrison Foshie, R. F. D. 2, Morrison.

Wounded, degree undetermined: Sergt. Jesse F. Dannel, Grand View; Mechanic William Stewart, Nashville; Privates Julius H. Guthrie, Chattanooga; Maurice T. Bryan, Denmark.

Wounded slightly: Privates Wilmer S. McCorkle, 1076 Walker ave., Memphis; James W. Berlin, R. F. D. 1, Iron City; Noah Miller, R. F. D. 3, Big Rock; David C. Plummer, North Nashville; William C. Kennada, R. F. D. 1, Big Rock.

Missing in action: Privates John B. Shrewsbury, Nashville; Daniel H. Feesell, R. F. D. 13, Greenville; Robert L. Sterling, R. F. D. 7, Maryville.

Killed in action, previously reported missing: Privates Willie F. Davis, R. F.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

CZERNIN FAVORS DISARMAMENT OF WORLD'S NATIONS

Former Foreign Minister Outlines Varied Problems To Be Settled Before Peace Can Be Secured.

VIENNA, Dec. 11. (By the Associated Press.)—Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, discussed today his efforts and those of the Austrian government to end the war and outlined what in his estimation were the problems to be settled before peace can be made secure. He expressed hope for an agreement among the nations to disarm.

Count Czernin declared the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty was the work of the German military leaders and painted Gen. Ludendorff, the quartermaster-general of the German army, and virtual dictator of the empire's military policy in the last days of the conflict, as the man who stood between the central powers and peace on numerous occasions. Efforts to induce the German government to make concessions of an important nature seemed at times to be near success, but Ludendorff was adamant.

Recounting the desperate efforts on the part of Austria to reach some sort of peace before the final and absolute collapse of both the Austrian and German empires, Count Czernin said:

"The German people wanted peace long ago and even Emperor William wanted to see the end of the war, but the attitude of England prevented steps being taken. Emperor William said to me on one occasion: 'How can we get peace with England declaring that we must be destroyed?'

"Nothing is more dangerous in politics than to see things as you wish to see them; not as they are. We understood that the only way to arrange matters was to get England and Germany to agree.

Proposed Plan.

"With the knowledge of Emperor Charles, I proposed to Emperor William that Austria would give Germany the province of Galicia and permit her to have her way in Russian Poland, provided Alsace and Lorraine were ceded back to France. I went to Kreizenach and presented the plan to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, then German imperial chancellor. Later he informed me he was forced to decline to enter into the scheme. I do not know whether or not Ludendorff had a hand in the matter, but I was informed that it was impossible to give up Alsace and Lorraine because the German people never would understand the giving up of a hand which had cost so much blood.

"The situation of Germany was dangerous, but nothing could be done. Our conversations were pleasant and friendly and our sacrifices were appreciated by officials. I saw, however, that I could not arrange the matter because Germany was obliged to obey the military party.

"I then tried another way. Unknown to the Germans, I sent Herr Vassilko, socialist member of parliament, to Berlin to talk with Mathias Erzberger, the clerical leader, and Dr. Albert O. W. Suederkum, socialist member of the reichstag. He was to tell them why the war must end and give them both to understand that another peace resolution should be introduced in the reichstag, directed against both the military party and the pan-Germans.

"At this juncture, however, the German armies began to win victories, once more, and the reichstag did nothing. Thus we were badly situated. When our chances were bad and the entente nations were elated they would not talk peace. When we were winning, Ludendorff would not consent to permit peace negotiations. I always wanted to use victory as an opportunity to bring about peace and several times had an impression that I might succeed.

Busy With Smuts.

"I sent Count Menscorff to Switzerland to see Gen. J. C. Smuts (who was in Switzerland last March in the interests of the British government). He succeeded, but I was unable to tell just what terms Germany would make. I do not recall that Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier, mentioned any conditions last February. Germany assured me that no definite offers were received from England. I believe this was true.

"England appeared to intend to crush Germany and France showed a similar attitude. President Wilson was the only head of an allied power who did not appear to have this in mind. Emperor William could not bring himself to yield Alsace-Lorraine.

"Regarding Emperor William, I feel that he did not want the war but he did not know how to get out of it. In this, I believe, the heads of the entente powers are wrong, for they probably believe he caused the struggle. I was minister to Rumania when the war began and I honestly believe that no one wanted hostilities to begin. I have the impression that neither Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, nor their ministers wanted war. I might explain the fact that war started, by saying that there was too much diplomatic bluffing, with everyone looking for the other fellow to recede from his position.

"Every way to get out of the war was tried by us, excepting war with Germany. When one considers how much weaker than Germany we were, he can see how impossible it was for me to dictate terms. Now, if President Wilson finds it difficult to impress his views on the entente, how as it possible for a man like me to do anything with Germany?

"I hope that an agreement to disarm will be reached. President Wilson is the man who is able to bring this about. I believe his plan for a league of nations is feasible and would solve the whole problem. I have shown in public addresses why power to punish any nation resorting to arms is the only way to keep the peace.

"I signed the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, but we got nothing from it. This fact is worthy of mention. It was Ludendorff who forced Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German foreign secretary, to make that peace. We occupied the southern end of the line, whereas Germany had her troops against the line in the north. Gen. Hoffman then declared he would move on Petrograd if Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik foreign minister, did not sign the treaty.

"Dr. von Kuehlman and I hoped to make peace with Russia on the basis of President Wilsons' principles, but Ludendorff always telegraphed 'no' to our proposals. I worked day and night to bring Dr. von Kuehlman and Trotzky together. At the last moment the latter sent his famous telegram to the world, demanding that the German people revolt and destroy their government. This telegram inflamed Berlin, which denounced Trotzky as a man with whom it would not treat. Then Trotzky was informed that the German troops would occupy Courland and Lithuania, and would advance on Petrograd."

FINDS ANOTHER HAND IN POCKET; CALLS POLICE

When Gus Johnson, negro, Forrest Hill, put his hand in his pocket for money to pay for a railroad ticket late Tuesday afternoon at the depot, he encountered another peson's hand in the same pocket.

He kept his hold on the hand during a scuffle that followed, and when the smoke of battle cleared away, he had Will McKay, 20, 68 South Fourth street, placed under arrest.

Officer Roach and Detectives Hurst and Mahon happened to be nearby. McKay is charged with attempted larceny.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THESE?

By A. GOODFELLOW.

Look over these pleas, Goodfellows. They come right from the heart. They are typical of the hundreds and hundreds of written prayers the kiddies who face Christmas with prospects of a miserable day have sent in for your attention.

What are you going to do about them?

If you only knew how much faith the kids place in the Goodfellows, you would rush in with your membership fee—a fee that has no limit, large or small.

Let's do it now. As a lieutenant from Park field, who does not want his name mentioned, says: "I trust that the mite I am inclosing will help to make some kiddie's heart happy and keep within that starved little soul that spark of belief in God's goodness, ever alive and trusting."

Goodfellows' Roll of Honor

Previously acknowledged	$1,394.70
Hessig-Ellis Drug Co.	25.00
J. W. Good	1.00
Sheriff's office kitty	6.65
Mrs. E. W. Sturm	1.00
Cleland K. Smith & Co.	10.00
E. D. C.	1.00
Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Batesville, Miss.	5.00
T. L. Beadles, Guntown, Miss.	1.50
Miss Dallas Berryhill, Bartlett.	1.00
Cottage Grove, Tenn., Baptist Sunday school	5.00
Haywood Compton, Cottage Grove, Tenn.	1.00
N. R. Moore, Cottage Grove, Tenn.	1.00
A Tyro, Miss., Goodfellow	2.00
Israel H. Peres	1.00
R. M. Parker	5.00
Sidney Guy, Stanton, Tenn.	1.00
Florence Guy, Stanton, Tenn.	1.00
Dick Phillips, Hudsonville, Miss.	1.00
The Interstate Realty Co.	10.00
Bettie Blanton	1.00
Ruth Silberblott, Friar Point, Miss.	1.00
John T. Mullins	2.00
Mildred Evelyn Hightshoe, Earle, Ark	2.00
A Friend	2.00
J. B. Thomason, Nashville, Tenn.	5.00
No Name	5.00
R. C. H.	.50
H. T. F.	.50
S. B.	3.00
Cash	.50
J. F. B.	1.00
H. D. Dyer, Tunica, Miss.	1.00
H. D. Dyer, Jr., Tunica, Miss.	1.00
Dorothy Louise Dyer, Tunica, Miss.	1.00
Frank Marion Dyer, Tunica, Miss.	1.00
Total	$1,502.85

Dear Mr. Goodfellow—I am writing to ask if you will come to see some little children out in Binghamton. There are two of them, and their papa is in France, and I know they will not get anything if you don't come to see them.

The boy is three years and the girl is one week old. And please don't forget them, for I know they will not get anything unless you look after them. The mother's name is ——.—From a Friend.

Dear Mr. Goodfellow—I am writing you again this Xmas, as you was so good to me last year. I am an orphan living with my father's brother, and he says he is so poor and had such a little crop that old Santa won't come to see us this year unless you send him, and you know that makes us sad.

Please send him to see us, for we don't want to be here and have him pass us by.— ——, Potts Camp, Miss.

Dear Good Man—I have heard of your helping the poor children, and thought you would help me, for I am a poor girl, and they said you send me something, and I never enjoyed Christmas like other girls. I am a widow woman's girl, and it takes every nickel she makes to feed us, and I believe you will divide with me. Hope you will send me a cap, as I want to go to school. The Lord will bless you, and I will, too, as I am a poor girl.—, Toone, Tenn.

Encouragement To Goodfellows

We know of the splendid work of the Goodfellows club and we want the privilege of contributing to same. Inclosed please find check for $25.—R. R. E., for the H. E. D. Co.

I am a little boy who enjoys Christmas, so I hope this small mite will help make Christmas happy for some other little boy.—Dick P., Hudsonville, Miss.

We appreciate the wonderful work you are doing and it is with pleasure that we herewith inclose check for $5.—The I. R. Co.

I inclose bill for Goodfellows club, hoping that some poor little girl will get a doll or some oranges, and that the club will make a success this year.—R. S., Friar Point, Miss.

Inclosed find check for $2 to make some little tot a merry Christmas. Keep the good work going—M. E. H.

Inclosed find $2. We hope this little amount will help to make some little children happy this Christmas.—S. and F. G., Stanton, Tenn.

From reading your paper I see the noble work being done by the Goodfellows, and want to encourage the same with inclosed check for $5. —J. B. T., Nashville, Tenn.

I am inclosing $2 to help some destitute child enjoy Christ's birthday.—A Tyro Goodfellow.

Nice Kitty Donated Goodfellow; Won't Need Any Feeding

Br-r-r-r-ing' went the phone in the Goodfellows' office. Then a voice on the wire:

"Say, this is the sheriff's office. We're sending the Goodfellows something for the club. Hope you will find use for it in your good work."

"What is it?" asked the club's secretary. "We can use most anything." He had visions of a fat check, or something.

"It's a kitty, a nice one," came the reply. "Good-bye."

"A kitty! For the love of Mike, be reasonable. What could we do with a kitty? Oh, well, maybe some nice little girl—"

The kitty arrived in due time, all dressed up in a white paper collar with this note attached:

"Kitty taken from craps game Saturday night and donated to the Goodfellows' fund by the sheriff's office."

"She" was in nickels and worth exactly $6.65.

FLU ON INCREASE BUT TYPE IS MILD

Total of 127 Cases Placed on Record Tuesday—No Quarantine Planned.

The largest number of new cases of influenza reported for a single day sice the recurrence of the malady in Memphis was reported to the city health department Tuesday, the total being 127.

Dr. H. B. Johnson, secretary, says he is satisfied there will be no necessity for closing the schools, churches and other places if the public will cooperate and observe the rules suggested by the department.

Dr. Jacobson also believes the mildness of the type is another reason why the closing and quarantine system will not be resorted to at the present time.

"While the influenza has returned and there are a large number of new cases reported each day, the department sees no reason for alarm over the situation if the public will cooperate with the department and assist in preventing a spread of the infection," Dr. Jacobson declared. "The cases reported to us are milder in type than during the epidemic the latter part of October and the early part of November. There seems to be an absence of complications such as pneumonia, and most of the patients are recovering rapidly.

"We urge persons contracting colds to be careful. They should get the proper treatment at once and not expose themselves. They should avoid crowds and use their handkerchiefs when coughing or sneezing.

"I do not think it is necessary now to close up public places. When we closed before we were getting reports of an average of 300 new cases a day."

Two deaths from influenza were reported Tuesday and two Wednesday from pneumonia, superinduced by influenza. The death rate from complications of influenza, such as bronchial and lobar pneumonia, is normal for this time of year, the authorities say.

Extends Over Nation.

Dr. Neumon Taylor, superintendent of the health department, who returned to Memphis Wednesday from Chicago, where he attended a nation-wide conference on influenza, held under the auspices of the American Public Health association, said that the malady was prevalent in every hamlet, city and state in the country, but that the reports indicate the disease is of a much milder and less dangerous type than that of a month ago, when it raged in epidemic forms throughout the entire country, taking a death toll of more than 350,000.

Dr. Taylor said that more than 2,000 delegates were in atendance at the conference. Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the United States health department, and many experts and professional men of the nation were present and discussed the matter of preventing further spread of the disease. The opinion, he declared, was that there is no need for alarm over the situation.

DEBATE ON REVENUE BILL ON IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Debate on the war revenue bill continued today in the senate. The measure has been given the right of way and senate leaders expect its consideration to take up practically all of the time prior to the Christmas recess. With Republican opposition to the portion of the bill fixing taxes for 1920 counted upon to prolong the debate, many members have expressed doubt whether any vote on the measure can be expected before some time in January.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, a member of the finance committee, which revised the house draft of the bill, planned to file today a statement as to his views on the measure.

ROAD OFFICIALS HELD AS WRECK RESULT

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Timothy S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, four other officials of the company, and a motorman were held on a charge of manslaughter today by Mayor Hylan, who, acting as a police magistrate, has conducted an inquiry into the wreck on the company's lines about a month ago with the loss of nearly 100 lives.

AWAITS JURY VERDICT.

Bob Berryman again faced a federal jury Wednesday morning to answer to a charge of importing liquor from St. Louis. Berryman declared that four suitcases filled with whisky found in the car in which he was riding, did not belong to him. The case went to the jury shortly before noon.

LAWRENCE "OVER THERE" TELLS OF ACTIVITY AT BREST

Noted Political Writer, in France for Peace Council, Describes Bustle at Port Incident to Arrival of Wilson.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE,
The News Scimitar's Special Correspondent.

BREST, Dec. 11.—Neither fog nor rain nor mud, of which there is an abundance here, can obscure or suppress various emotions which the wayfarer encounters at this, the gateway to France. Here daily thousands of American soldiers pass homeward, some sick, some disabled, many more robust than before, happy over the war they have won.

Here will arrive Friday, en route to Paris, President Wilson to help consummate the victory of arms by an enduring peace. Here sits Admiral Wilson, who for months has routed convoys and transports in the greatest game of hide and seek ever played on the seven seas.

The little town is now alive again in expectance of the distinguished guest soon to arrive, when patriotic societies will line the streets and the docks and collect at the railroad station while American troops police the thoroughfares through which President Wilson passes.

This is a socialist town, and so it may be said that President Wilson will be received first by the radicals of Europe. But while Mr. Wilson is soon to pass on to Paris, there to reconcile differences and smooth out friction, nevertheless Brest will remain the great goal for millions of American troops and the center of many American hearts, especially those of mothers and sisters, as our big army is sent out through this, the principal of three ports of exit on the Atlantic seaboard. The bulk of the home-going army will sail from Brest.

Face Huge Job.

It is in an inconceivably tremendous job confronting Gen. Eli Helmick, of Chicago, and Col. Asa Singleton, of Macon, Ga., chief of staff, who are actively at work, trying in the shortest possible time to reverse the processes that took place in connection with the hasty influx of troops, chang-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

FRENCH MISSION IN BERLIN FOR CAPTIVES

PARIS, Dec. 11. (Havas.)—A French commission has arrived at Berlin to regulate the return of French released prisoners from Germany. The commission also will investigate the recent affair in the prison camp at Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, in which nine French prisoners were shot dead by the Germans and 15 wounded seriously.

The killing of French prisoners at Langensalza was reported by the Spanish ambassador at Berlin. A dispatch from Paris Sunday declared the French government would demand reparation for this and other acts of a similar nature.

NAVY MUST RELEASE 174,000 MEN BY JULY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Three hundred and fifty thousand men will be needed to man the navy during the coming year. In giving this estimate today, Secretary Daniels said there are at present nearly 524,000 men in the navy, leaving a surplus of 174,000 to be released by July 1. The secretary said the process of reduction would be carried through as rapidly as possible, with consideration for the convenience of the service.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE INVITATION

PARIS, Dec. 11.—At a special meeting of the council of the department of Haute Loire, it has been decided to invite President Wilson to visit the birthplace of Marquis de LaFayette at Chavaniac. To pay the expenses of the reception 100,000 francs has been appropriated. President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau will be invited to accompany Mr. Wilson.

HOLDS BOYS GUILTY.

T. B. and C. H. Tucker, two youths charged with violating the Reed liquor amendment, were found guilty by a federal court jury Tuesday. They have not as yet been sentenced.

TRAIN HITS NEGRO.

Amos Dandridge, aged 15, negro, 23 Patton avenue, was run down by an Illinois Central train at McLemore avenue Wednesday morning and his right foot severel at the ankle. He was removed to the General hospital.

THE WEATHER

Tennessee—Fair, colder.

Mississippi—Fair, colder.

Arkansas—Fair, colder. Thursday, rising temperature.

Alabama—Fair, colder.

Kentucky—Fair, colder.

Louisiana—Fair, somewhat colder.

East Texas—Fair, colder in east; Thursday warmer, except in southeast.

West Texas—Fair, warmer Thursday.

South Carolina—Rain and colder; Thursday fair, colder.

Georgia—Fair, except rain in extreme east, colder. Thursday colder in east and south.

ASSERTS ENTRY OF ALLIES INTO HUN CAPITAL CERTAIN

Simonds Declares Developments in Berlin of Last Few Days Point Unmistakably to This Action as Assured.

BY FRANK R. SIMONDS,
The News Scimitar's Military Expert.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The developments of the last few days in Berlin and Germany generally, all suggest unmistakably that it will be necessary for allied armies to go to Berlin. Such a step will not have any relation to the war that is over. It will not be in order to imitate the triumphal entry of German troops into Paris in 1871, or to add to the emphasis of allied victory. It will be solely to preserve Germany from the rapidly growing menace of a Russian condition.

We know very little of the origin of the revolution which followed immediately upon the collapse of German resistance. It may or may not have been wholly or in part arranged. There remains the strong suspicion that the kaiser left his country convinced that he would be recalled at no distant date. Even stronger is the suspicion that the military leaders abdicated in the hope of fastening upon the socialists and liberals the responsibility for the surrender to the foe. But whatever were the immediate purposes of those who aided in making the revolution possible, it is plain that events are now taking a course far different from that which could have been desired, not merely by the imperial and military elements, but by the liberal elements, whose liberalism stopped short of Bolshevism and anarchy. Slowly but still unmistakably the German revolution is going the way the Russian and the French revolution went. It is drifting toward anarchy and trrorism.

The cause is simple to recognize. For 70 years, ever since the reaction following the short-lived outburst of democracy in Germany in 1848, the German people have been ruled with an iron hand by an executive with power which was absolute. Having been for two generations the most governed people in the world, the Grmans now find

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

PARK FIELD AVIATORS OFF FOR KNOXVILLE

With the intention of charting the country in connection with proposed air mail service, three airplanes from Park field left Memphis early Wednesday morning for Knoxville via Chattanooga. The ships were manned byl Lieuts. Jos. F. Marriott, O. G. Bacon and Ralph E. Gay and Sergt. Philip Maury.

The three planes will arrive in Chattanooga at night, where the aviators will stop over. Early Thursday they will head for Knoxville, expecting to arrive there early in the afternoon. After a replenishment of supplies, they will make the return trip to Chattanooga, and on Friday morning will start for Memphis, arriving at Park field late Friday afternoon.

The aviators are making the trip to lay out probable mail routes when the air service shall be utilized for this important branch of the United States mail service. Another object of the trip is to educate the general public to the possibilities of the air service relative to mail carrying.

This is the third trip that has been made by Park field flyers. Other trips are contemplated in the near future.

PERSHING SELECTS MORE MEN TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Additional organizations designated by Gen. Pershing for early return home were announced today by the war department as follows:

Meteorological section signal corps, Batteries A, B, C, D, E and F; headquarters company supply company and headquarters of the 48th regiment coast artillery corps; first battalion 814th pioneer infantry (negro), 172d and 174th aero squadrons; 116th, 301st and 316th trench mortar batteries.

U. S. CONTROL OVER STEEL ENDS DEC. 31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Government supervision over the steel industry and steel price fixing will end December 31. The war industries board so announced today after a conference with spokesmen of the industry.

LIEUTENANT REPORTED AS DEAD, SAFE AND WELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—First Lieut. William F. Caldwell, of Chester, S. C., one of a number of young men who left the Associated Press service to fight in France, is safe and well at his post as battalion adjutant of the 328th infantry, after having been officially listed as dead.

On Sept. 6 Caldwell was reported seriously wounded, and two months later his relatives were notified that he had died of wounds on Oct. 9. Then letters began coming from the officer, dated later than Oct. 9, in which he spoke of having recovered from a severe gassing. Inquiries were started through the war department and finally, today, official word came that Caldwell was well and on duty, and that his name had been confused with that of another officer. Caldwell was a member of the staff of the Associated Press' Washington bureau.

WILL BATTLE AVIATORS.

The Park field hospital basketball team will play the Knights of Columbus boys tonight at the K. of C. clubhouse on Jefferson avenue. Both teams are in splendid shape, and a warm contest is expected. The game will start promptly at 8:15 o'clock. The public is invited.

The K. of C. team is open for games with any team in the city or out of town, and anyone wishing a game with them will please get in touch with Manager Steger by calling Main 351 during the day, or after 6:30 p.m. at Main 4404.

MEMPHIS BOYS REACH THE RHINE

Local Ambulance Company Penetrates Hun Land Province.

Memphis soldier boys are probably over the Rhine.

Announcement by the Associated Press that the 42d—Rainbow division—with the 32d, would be in the front line of German occupation and that they were within 20 miles of the Rhine three days ago, means that the Memphis ambulance company is with them and that they are now either at the Rhine or over it.

This unit is officially known as the 166th company, 117th sanitary train, and has been attached to the Rainbow division since its arrival in France. The division is commanded by Gen. Rhodes. The Memphis ambulance company is commanded by Capt. Cattle, of Oklahoma. Capt. Percy Perkins, of Memphis, former commander, has been transferred.

The ambulance company is made up wholly of Memphis boys. Among the other officers of the company are Lieut. J. Richard Drake and Lieut. Hartman, of Nashville.

Many other Memphis boys with infantry companies in the 42nd division will also be afforded a chance to glimpse Germany. This division with the 32nd, are the only two national guard divisions among the 10 which will make up the army of occupation.

KIWANIANS ELECT OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Louis J. Moss was elected president and Abe Goodman treasurer without opposition at the annual election of the Kiwanis club Wednesday noon at Hotel Gayoso. The White Feather ticket won four of the remaining seven offices.

Other officers elected were: H. T. Winkelman, vice-president (White Feather), and Gordon Anderson, C. W. Schley and W. M. Solomon, directors on the same ticket. The Black Hawks elected P. F. Crenshaw, secretary, and Lee Winchester and G. M. Baird, directors.

S. M. Williams, addressed the club on behalf of the Red Cross Christmas roll and obtained the support of the club in the naming of a committee to assist in the one-day campaign for Red Cross membership.

HUNGARY WILL SEND MISSION TO PARIS

ZURICH, Dec. 11.—The Hungarian government of Count Michael Karolyi will send a mission to Paris to explain to the allies the situation in Hungary, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna. The mission will be composed of Count Karolyi, M. Jassy, the minister of justice; M. Diner-Denes, the foreign minister, and M. Lovassy, the minister of worship. The mission is expected to arrive in Switzerland this week.

SALSBURY TELLS BALTIMORE MEET OF GIN COMPRESS

President of Memphis Chamber of Commerce Is Chief Speaker at Session of Commercial Congress.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11. (Spl.)—Cotton compression and its relation to the success of the cotton industry was explained to delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress in session here by L. K. Salsbury, president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, who was the principal speaker at Wednesday's session of the congress.

Mr. Salsbury, in addressing the delegates, said:

Some attention has been given this subject at most of the national and international association meetings during the past several years, but very little real progress has been made.

The round bale press at one time promised to result in gin compression on a large scale, but this method of baling cotton, for reasons I will not attempt to discuss, is less prominent now than it was in the past.

Some gin companies have made compresses to be used in connection with their gins, and no doubt many of these have been meritorious; still they have never been as successful as one would naturally expect them to be. There are perhaps many business reasons why they were not perfected, rather than the fact that they do not work satisfactorily.

Probably the most successful of all the inventions for the compression of cotton at the gin is that of the American Cotton Gin Compress company, of Memphis, Tenn. Many cotton men take the position that the bale as compressed by the press of this company cannot be sampled. This is entirely an erroneous view—I have had bales sampled upon many occasions. I believe it is entirely unnecessary to have them resampled, as a general rule.

Samples Drawn.

The sample should be drawn prior to the compression of the bale at the gin, and these samples should be preserved so that the bale may be sold by them with a guarantee on the part of the producer of the bale that the cotton in it is equal to the sample drawn therefrom. By this method the sample could be made to follow the ownership of the bale of cotton from which the sample was taken into the successive hands where the ownership of the bale might fall until the bale ultimately reached the spinner, each owner of the bale being held as it passed from him to guarantee the sample as correctly indicating the quality of the cotton in the bale.

A brief statement may be in order at this point of the old method of handling cotton.

In the first place, cotton is carried to the gin by the planter or producer, where the cotton is separated from the seed and compressed into 500-pound bales. These large bales measure 30 x48x56 inches, containing 46 cubic feet, and are covered with a rough jute bagging. These bales are then shipped from the plantation, or the gin, to some central point, where there is a compress. On arrival at the compress, they are either put under cover or left lying in the open—the latter very often occurring—until such time as the cotton is sold by a cotton factor or by the owner to a cotton buyer.

While at the gin or on the plantation, or at the compress, this cotton is sampled at least once, and sometimes several times. The sampling is accomplished in this way: A large slit is cut in the bagging and an auger is used to bore into the bale so as to withdraw a sample, which usually weighs from one-half pound to one pound. This sample if drawn by a factor is usually drawn from one side of the bale. The sample is then placed on the factor's table, and if the bale is sold to a cotton buyer, such purchaser cuts the bale again and draws a sample therefrom, usually from both sides of the bale, and if this sample, in his opinion, is not equal to the one from which he purchased the cotton, the bale is often rejected. In case of such rejection, the cotton factor sells the bale to another buyer, who, in his turn, proceeds sampling in the same manner. This method is followed until final disposition is made of the bale. Usually after a bale has been rejected it is necessary to sell it as a "reject," which materially lowers its value.

Owner Is Loser.

During all this time the owner of the cotton from this repeated sampling is the loser, and it is a noted fact that wherever a bale of cotton is sampled, there is no modesty shown in the size of the sample, and it is one place in the trade that a stingy man is not small in his dealings.

As before indicated, it is often true that cotton at the compress is exposed to the weather and more or less injured by rain, mud, etc.

After one of these large bales passes through the compress it is reduced in size to the following dimensions: 30x22 x60 inches, containing 22½ cubic feet. In the process of thus reducing the bale in size, very heavy pressure is applied to it, and the old bagging which was around the original bale, whether muddy, dirty or otherwise, is mashed into the cotton, and it now looks more like a bale of worthless trash or rags than a bale of cotton that is worth from $150 to $200.

In compressing, the jute fiber is more or less mashed into the cotton, which causes great loss in the spinning of it. It either requires a layer of cotton to be removed when the old, dirty, muddy bagging is taken off, or it requires an extra amount of picking of the jute fiber from the cotton, which is a slow, tedious and expensive job; or lessens the value of the yarn that is made from the outside of the cotton.

Such a bale of cotton is aptly described by Judge Ogden in his remarks at the Washington convention in May, 1906, when he said:

"The American bale is a dirty, damaged, disreputable, water-soaked, wasteful, slovenly, highly inflammable, turtle-backed package."

It must be admitted, however, that the character of the American bale is not due so much to any fault of the original producer of the bale as to the system of handling the cotton after it passes from the ownership and possession of the producer. At all events an American on the streets of Manchester, England, on seeing American bales pass along in the condition we have above described, must blush with shame on account of the system which brings so great an American staple product to the consumer in such an unsatisfactory condition.

System Is Bad.

The system of handling cotton at present is about as bad as it could well be. It is a system, however, in which it is difficult to introduce reforms. The cotton industry in America is one of the greatest of our country; I mean the growing, handling and spinning of the cotton crop. The cotton crop at present prices has a value of upward of $1,250,000,000 per annum; that is, the value of the lint alone, not considering seed products. At present it is handled through well-established and firmly intrenched business channels that have been in existence for a century; and the blasing of a new trail through the wilderness of error in the system is far from being an easy proposition. It requires a large capital, excellent business judgment and a world of thorough and unprejudiced education.

The compression of cotton at the gin would result in the elimination of much of the handling of the cotton crop by middle men. It would result in bringing nearer together the producer and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4.)

PRESIDENT TO REACH FRANCE AHEAD OF TIME

Liner Bearing Wilson's Party to Europe Changes Course According to Wireless Dispatch Sent to Brest.

BREST, Dec. 11. (By the Associated Press.)—The United States steamer George Washington, with President Wilson and party aboard, changed its course after leaving the Azores, and will arrive in Brest in advance of the time announced, according to a naval wireless dispatch received today.

The president now is expected to reach Brest at 10 o'clock Friday morning, instead of at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will leave for Paris at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy "southeaster" blew up during the night, stirring big seas off the coast and tearing into ribbons the decorations which had been placed in the city.

The authorities are erecting a pavilion on quay No. 3, where President Wilson will first set foot on France. The interior, which will be decorated with flags and flowers, will contain a platform where the French ministers will extend their first greetings to the president.

A wireless message from the George Washington today asked that the American journalists who were on the U. S. steamer Orizaba, which left New York in advance of the George Washington, remain on board that vessal until after the landing of the president. However, the Orizaba reached Brest yesterday and the entire party of newspaper men landed and went to Paris last night.

FOCH REFUSES TO LET HUNS KEEP RIVER OPEN

PARIS, Dec. 11. (Havas.)—Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the allies. The commander-in-chief declared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice.

BRITAIN NOW AGREED ON "FREEDOM OF SEAS"

LONDON, Dec. 11.—As a result of