

NOTED LEADERS TAKING PART

Meeting East Tennessee Baptist Laymen's Convention at Knoxville Monday Night.

(Special to The News.) Knoxville, March 12.—Noted leaders of the Baptist denomination are taking part in the East Tennessee Baptist laymen's convention, which opened here Monday night.

Dr. J. T. Henderson, secretary of the laymen's movement of the Southern Baptist convention, in a talk here Tuesday announced further plans for big meetings over the south.

"There has been some talk of a big meeting in Middle Tennessee also," he said, "but this question has not yet been definitely settled. I am not inclined to believe that it will be held in the near future because of other arrangements. It has also been suggested that we hold a meeting in West Tennessee."

Dr. Henderson announced that he has arranged for other meetings to be held as follows: Clois, N. M.—March 28. West Frankfort, Ill.—March 31. Coburn, Va.—April 1 and 2.

A big meeting may be held at Dallas, Tex., but this also has not yet been definitely decided. The convention opened here Monday night with the following program: Praise service, H. D. Rule, Etowah; words of welcome, Judge R. A. Brown, Knoxville; response, J. M. Stokely, Newport; address, "Some of the Needs of Laymen," C. S. Stephens, Morris-town; voluntary talks of two minutes, stating one need, E. L. Wilson, Athens, opening; "Personal Soul Winning," George E. Hays, of Louisville, Ky.; "The New Demands in the Home Land," Dr. B. D. Gray, of Nashville; Rolston, chairman of the state committee, presided.

James May, of Sweetwater, presided over Tuesday morning's session. J. T. Barnhill, of Philadelphia, presiding. Praise service was conducted by W. A. Gormley, of Madisonville. Dr. J. T. Henderson, in a talk, besides discussing the Baptist convention movement, urged weekly offerings as a part of worship. B. E. Hargis, of Cleveland, spoke along the same line. Other speakers were: J. H. Anderson, Knoxville; George E. Hays, Louisville, Ky.; R. L. Glascock, Maryville, Dr. J. W. Gilson, of Nashville, who also delivered an address on "A Program for Tennessee Laymen," but unfortunately could not be present.

WILL CHAMPION RUSSIA

President Wilson Sends Message to Congress at Moscow Pledging Aid in Struggle for Democracy.

Washington, March 12.—On the eve of the gathering at Moscow of the Russian congress of soviets, which is to pass judgment on the German-made peace accepted by the bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk, President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to the Russian people through the congress with a pledge that the United States will avail itself of every opportunity to aid them in driving out autocracy and restoring Russia to her place in the world with complete sovereignty and independence.

The United States now recognizes no government in Russia, but the president cabled his message to the American consul at Moscow for delivery today to the congress, which is made up of soldiers' and workmen's representatives and speaks for at least a considerable part of the Russian people.

Text of Message. The president's message telegraphed to the American consul-general at Moscow for delivery follows: "May I not take advantage of the meeting of the congress of the soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and to substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia? Although the government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and a full restoration of her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Thus, in his first formal word to Russia since that revolution-torn

country under the leadership of the bolsheviks deserted the allied cause, the president indicates the purpose of the United States to disregard the hard terms upon which the German and Austrian war lords have promised to the Russians and to demand an accounting upon a very different basis when victory at last shall be achieved by America and the allies.

Expect Nothing of Lenine. The president does not urge the soviets to reject the peace treaty, though the delivery of his message at this time may be interpreted as suggesting such a course. In fact, it is conceded in official circles that there is scant ground for hope that the congress in Russia will refuse to give approval to the German terms. Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, has resigned, and from Lenine, the premier, who apparently controls the regime, nothing is expected.

But there seems to be still a strong belief here that difficulty for Germany in the east by no means is ended; that as the humiliating nature of the Teutonic terms begins to be realized by the great mass of Russians and the tyranny of the war lords in occupied territory shows itself, there will be a new uprising that will make itself felt. Whether or not anything resembling a strong central government capable of making organized resistance on a large scale is developed, the hope here is that the determination of great numbers of the Russians to fight oppression will find expression in some way that will give the Germans much to do in the east until the ultimate victory in the west, about which no doubt is entertained, puts the United States and the allies in the position to give that direct and effective aid of which President Wilson speaks.

To Lessen Misgivings. Coming at the time it does, the president's message may serve to lessen misgivings in Russia over the proposed intervention by Japan in Siberia. The understanding here is that there is no difference of opinion among the allies; that any operations undertaken by Japan to check German machinations in the east and protect the war stores at Vladivostok will not in any degree threaten permanently Russia's territorial integrity.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS WRITE JOINT LETTER TO REPRESENTATIVE SIMS

Solution of Water Power Problem One of Most Important Steps for Consideration of Congress.

(Special to The News.) Washington, March 12.—Representative Sims, of Tennessee, has received the following letter from Secretaries Baker, of the war department; Lane, of the interior, and Houston, of the department of agriculture, relative to the needs for waterpower legislation: "Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary.

"Washington, Feb. 27, 1918. "Hon. T. W. Sims, House of Representatives. "Dear Mr. Sims.—It is understood your committee will take action at an early date upon various proposals which have been made concerning waterpower legislation. On account of the conditions now affecting the power industry and the need of maintaining our entire industrial machinery at its highest efficiency a satisfactory solution of the waterpower problem is, in our judgment, one of the most important steps for the consideration of this congress and one which should receive attention at the earliest practicable date.

"The industrial expansion which has been necessary in order to produce the materials and equipment needed in the prosecution of the war has placed unprecedented demands upon the electric-power industry, to such an extent in fact that the output of commercial central stations has increased more than 60 per cent. since 1914. This increase has been greatest in the manufacturing sections of the east, where waterpower development is comparatively limited, and has been chiefly in the form of steam-generated power, because steam power can be developed more quickly and at less capital cost than water power. This increase in power output has taken place notwithstanding advances in cost of construction and of operation, which has been presented for your consideration is directly concerned with water-power development only. An adequate solution of this problem will have a favorable and stabilizing effect upon the whole power industry. Probably no considerable increase in new water-power development

can be expected immediately, but legislation is urgently needed in order to put existing water-power developments, which have been made under inadequate law, into a position of security which will enable them to make extensions and to meet maturing obligations upon favorable terms.

"There is also need of legislation in order that time may be given to prepare for the developments that must take place after the close of the war, if the United States is to maintain its proper place in world trade, or even to supply its domestic needs. A survey of our water-power resources is needed, particularly with relation to specific districts and specific industries. The various establishments of the federal government which have had to do with the administration of water power should be coordinated through a single agency, and as far as practicable all agencies, federal, state and private, should be brought into co-operation. It is urgently recommended that a federal power commission be established as provided in the proposed bill and be given ample authority to undertake this work of preliminary investigations.

"Beyond the need of power development as such is the need of increasing the proportion of water power in order to reduce the drain on our coal and petroleum supplies. The petroleum supply in the west, where the greatest proportion is used for fuel, is being rapidly depleted, consumption has exceeded production and stocks in storage are fast disappearing. With the substitution of water power for steam power in central stations and with the electrification of railroads, a large part of the use of petroleum for fuel could be eliminated.

"Water-power legislation should have in view not only the maintenance of the rights of the public in the national resources, but also the adequate protection of private capital by which such resources are developed. The bill before you seems to do both. After careful consideration, however, it is believed that certain changes in language, the one made which would more clearly express the intent of the proposed legislation. "It is particularly important that the conditions which affect the disposition of the property at the termination of the license should be so defined that uncertainties will be reduced to a minimum. If the properties are not taken over the conditions under which a new license may be secured should be entirely clear. If the properties are taken over the price to be paid should not be defined by value not represented by investment or, on the other hand, require needless amortization of capital during the period of the license in order to protect the investment. It is, therefore, believed advisable to define in specific language the items which should or should not enter into the price to be paid. The following definition, which it is recommended should be inserted at the end of Section 3, has been prepared after thorough consideration and after consultation with accounting and banking experts. It is believed to be eminently fair from the point of view of the public and of the investor. The use of this term will require changes in other parts of the bill, particularly Section 14. "Net Investment" in a project means the actual legitimate original cost thereof as defined and interpreted in the Classification of Investment in Road and 1914. Interest on construction, plus similar costs of additions, alterations and betterments thereof, minus the sum of the following items of properly allocated thereto, if and to the extent that such items have been accumulated during the period of the license from earnings in excess of a fair return on such investments: (a) Unappropriated surplus; (b) aggregated credit balances of current

depreciation accounts, and (c) aggregated appropriations of surplus or income held in amortization, sinking fund, or similar reserves, or expended for extensions or betterments. The term "cost" shall include, insofar as applicable, the elements thereof prescribed in said classification, but shall not include expenditures from funds obtained through donations by states, municipalities, individuals or others."

"The language of Section 6 which fixes the period of the license has been changed somewhat in order to make its intent more clear and in order to make certain that there shall be no time when the holder of a license may not have the privilege of receiving a new license if the properties are not taken over either by the United States or by a new licensee.

"Certain other changes, minor in character, have been for the purpose of clarifying the language or improving the form of the bill. All these changes are shown upon the attached copy of the confidential committee print. "Very truly yours, "NEWTON D. BAKER, "Secretary of War. "FRANKLIN K. LANE, "Secretary of the Interior. "D. F. HOUSTON, "Secretary of Agriculture."

TEACH MEN OF DRAFT AGE TO READ AND WRITE Alabama Starts Intensive Campaign Against Illiteracy in State.

Montgomery, March 12.—Men of draft age in Alabama unable to read and write started to school Monday in the most intensive campaign ever attempted to wipe out illiteracy by any agency. The work is under the auspices of the state department of public education and will continue throughout the month.

Great interest has been aroused in the state, both among men and the various agencies having the campaign in charge, according to Miss Esther Foster, who has direct charge of the work of the state department of public instruction.

The work is now being organized in ten Alabama counties. It is progressing in other counties as well. Tabulation of the questionnaires in Walker county revealed the fact that 1,061 men of draft age could not read or write and signed their names with a cross mark. This is out of a total of 5,092 registered men.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES INDICATE SPY WORK

Lake Charles, La., March 12.—A man who gave his name as Anton Weingartshaper, was taken from a Southern Pacific train here late yesterday by parish officers and placed in jail pending investigation by federal authorities.

Parish officers said a number of photographic plates found in Weingartshaper's baggage were developed by a local photographer and proved to be views of important railway bridges and treaties, including the Southern Pacific bridge at Morgan City. A Mexican passport and letters addressed to Weingartshaper from Cuba, Mexico and Germany also were found in the baggage. It was stated.

Weingartshaper declined to comment on his detention except to say he was on his way to California.

LIVE CHICKS MAY BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Washington, March 12.—Live chicks may be sent by parcel post after March 15 provided they are properly prepared for mailing. In announcing this decision today the postoffice department order said chicks could not be insured or sent C. O. D., nor carried to destinations more than seventy-two hours' mailing distance.

LEADER OF BLACKMAIL BAND GETS SENTENCE

Convicted on Charge of Conspiring to Swindle Woman of Savings.

New York, March 12.—George Irwin, leader of a band of blackmailers, was sentenced to a term of two years in the Atlanta penitentiary yesterday when he pleaded guilty in the federal district court to an indictment returned two years ago charging him with conspiring to swindle Mrs. Regina A. Klipper, of Philadelphia, by representing himself as an agent of the department of justice engaged in enforcing the Mann act.

It was charged in the indictment that, operating with William Butler, Edward Donohue and Frank Collins, Irwin deceived Mrs. Klipper to this city from Philadelphia and obtained her savings, amounting to \$500.

It was also charged that when she exposed them to the authorities, the blackmailers kidnaped her on her return to Philadelphia and took her to Montreal, where they held her prisoner for two weeks.

Irwin was first arrested in Chicago, but defaulted his bail bond. He was recaptured in Kansas City, three weeks ago and brought here for trial.

Butler and Donohue pleaded guilty when tried in the fall of 1916, and were each sentenced to eighteen months at Atlanta. Collins is awaiting trial.

Railroad Robbers Are Arrested at Scottsboro

(Special to The News.) Scottsboro, Ala., March 12.—Frank Westmoreland, Milton Thompson and Tom Tally, of Stevenson, have been arrested on charges of robbing a freight car of the Southern railway containing an interstate shipment. All have been held to the federal grand jury in Huntsville.

MEXICO WILL NEVER CEDE SOIL TO JAPAN

Minister Plenipotentiary Declares "All We Want is to Be Left Alone."

San Francisco, March 12.—Mexico will never cede to Japan or any other nation a naval base or other foothold on Mexican soil, Col. M. Perez Romero, Mexican minister plenipotentiary to Japan and China, declared yesterday while here en route to his home in Mexico City for a short vacation.

"It would be against Mexico's own interests to give any power a foothold in our country," he said. "All we want is to be left alone. "The Mexican government has worked wonders in the last few years and is steadily progressing toward the restoration of normal conditions. The misunderstandings that occurred between the United States and Mexico have been removed entirely and the best of feeling now exists."

U. D. C. ENDOWS WARD IN HOSPITAL IN FRANCE

Birmingham, March 12.—Announcement is made today by Mrs. J. A. Rountree, general chairman, Birmingham, and Miss Mary B. Poppentheim, president-general, Charleston, S. C., that the United Daughters of the Confederacy have completed the endowment of an entire ward in the American hospital No. 1, Neuilly, France, a suburb of Paris, the endowment being made in honor of the heroes of the Confederacy, whose names will appear on brass plates over each bed.

This Week's PIANO Specials. Brand-new pianos from our factories, used pianos. The trade-in from our removal sale left us with several good used pianos that we took in exchange. These pianos will be sold at a fraction of their real value. Call or write Cable Piano Co. Manufacturers' Sample Room. Union Bank Building Ninth and Georgia Ave.

Calomel Users! Listen To Me! I Guarantee Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist gives back your money if it doesn't liven your liver and bowels and straighten you up without making you sick. Ugh! Calomel makes you sick. It's horrible! Take a dose of the dangerous drug tonight and tomorrow you may lose a day's work. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with your bile, crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are sluggish and "all knocked out" if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight. Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store and get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a few cents. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine, entirely vegetable, therefore it can not salivate or make you sick. I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste. For sale by Jo Anderson and all leading dealers.—(Adv.)

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Sift together the flour, oatmeal, salt and soda; add the sugar, then the honey thoroughly blended with COTTOLENE. Moisten with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Mix thoroughly. Roll thin and cut with fancy cutter.

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Why Beefsteak is Not Twice Its Present Price. A QUARTER of a century ago a steer was just a steer—A narrow-backed, lean and slab-sided—running largely to hoofs and horns. The dressed beef yield was as low in quantity as it was inferior in quality. YOU would scorn such coarse, tough meat today. But if livestock conditions were now as they were then, this would be the only kind of beef you could get. And not only that, but you would be paying a great deal more for it! Meeting Present Day Needs FOR the amount of meat per head furnished by these low grade cattle would not begin to supply present-day needs. Though present prices, caused by an abnormal war-demand, seem high, they would shrink into insignificance compared with what they would have become, had not Armour and Company long ago begun the work that has been responsible to a considerable degree for the raising of the broad-backed, high-grade beef steers of today. By establishing receiving and killing plants close to the sources of supply, by developing and operating a chain of refrigerators on wheels, by perfecting a system of over 400 branch-house distributing sta-

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS CHICAGO. ARMOUR AND COMPANY