

March 23
W. S. Stamp Day
All Over Tennessee

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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LATE EDITION

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1918.

PRICE: THREE CENTS Delivered by Carriers
Twelve Cents a Week.

U. S. ARTILLERY SILENCES ENEMY ON TOUL SECTOR

Four Different Heavy Attacks
Made on Germans With
Gas Shells.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN CLOUDS

Boche Machines Defeated in
Thrilling Encounter.

American Patrols Unscathed
in Sharp Skirmish With
the Enemy.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—A German airplane, both last night and this morning flew over the American sector northwest of Toul and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter filled with liquified mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an airplane has been thus employed.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the past day or so, it is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched and from the manner in which the enemy was silenced it is evident they had the desired effect.

During one period when the gas shells were flying over the enemy lines last night a German air plane with a red tail light appeared over the American lines and dropped a red rocket, for what purpose it is not known. However, shrapnel from American anti-aircraft batteries burst so near the German immediately afterward, that he was forced to fly for his own lines in a hurry. Last night the enemy observation towers and positions on Montsec were shelled heavily and a heavy fire was directed against the enemy lines this morning.

Cause Heavy Explosions.
At noon today the enemy opened a lively fire on one of the American positions with 37 millimeter guns from the cemetery at Richecourt. The American guns of the same caliber came into action and after they had fired fifty shells the Germans ran from the position and took their guns with them. The American gun then shelled the village of Lahayville, where two heavy explosions, apparently of munition stores, were caused.

The German artillery directed most of its attention to dropping a few gas shells into one or two towns within the American lines and shelling a crossroads known as Death's corner during the day and night.

Last night American patrols entered the German front lines at two points but did not see a single enemy soldier, although they hunted some time. Another patrol remained in the enemy wire entanglements all night hoping to ambush an expected enemy party, but it did not appear. A third patrol party was discovered by the Germans, who hurled hand grenades and forced the Americans to withdraw. Still another American patrol with an enemy patrol and a few shots were exchanged. The Americans came through unscathed but it is not known what happened to the Germans.

Irish Regiment Bombarded.

Many airplanes were up until it began to rain at noon. One airplane from the rear of the American line drove off two boche machines after a thrilling battle in and out of the clouds. Another airplane was engaged against a German when a second German airplane came up to assist, but it was too late for the airplane the Americans hoped would be victorious fell to the ground within the enemy lines.

On the sector east of Lunville the artillery continued active and a few American patrols have reached the enemy line. One party encountered an enemy patrol and forced the Germans to withdraw after a sharp skirmish. A certain Irish regiment was bombarded heavily today with big shells. Reports from both the Lunville and Toul sectors say that more German gas projectile batteries have been discovered and blown to bits by the American gunners.

**GOV. DAVIS VETOOES
COMPENSATION BILL**

Richmond, Va., March 20.—Gov. Davis today vetoed the workmen's compensation bill. The veto came as an answer to the refusal of the general assembly to accede to the governor's demand that the administering commission be composed of state officers serving ex-officio, and not of salaried men trained within a few days. The governor's campaign pledges included a promise against creation of new offices.

**WOULD PROMOTE LINE
OFFICERS BY SELECTION**

Washington, March 20.—The navy department is working out a plan for promotion of officers by selection rather than by seniority and will incorporate it in a bill to be presented to the house naval affairs committee within a few days, according to information received by members of the committee today. Line officers of the navy now are promoted by seniority.

"KULTUR" IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP



W. J. PRENDERGAST.

The photograph above was taken by a French prisoner in a German prison camp at Sennelager bei Paderborn, in November, 1914. W. J. Prendergast, on the left, brought the picture out, sewed in the lining of his coat. He is a Chicagoan, a private in the Dublin Fusiliers. He has been honorably discharged and has returned to this country. "The two men tied to the post are British prisoners of war," said Prendergast. "They committed no offense whatever. They were tortured merely because they were enemies—soldiers fighting Germany. I have been tied to that very pole for forty-eight hours myself. Notice the bowl on the ground in front of them. That was filled with soup and put there to torture the men, who had to stand forty-eight hours without anything to eat, in hail, rain and snow. The wooden shoes are given all prisoners and their own shoes are taken away from them. The Germans also give prisoners the little round caps like those the tied-up men are wearing. The officers in the foreground are the German camp commandant and his adjutant. This picture was taken before the 'starvation days' in Germany. I'm glad I'm not a prisoner in a German camp now!"

Baker Narrowly Escapes

German Shell Bursts Near
Auto in Which Secretary
of War Is Riding.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—While Secretary Baker and his party were returning today from the American front line trenches, a German 105-millimeter shell burst along the roadside within forty yards of the automobile. The occupants of the car were not injured, nor was the car damaged.

Secretary Baker remained for an hour and a half in a front line trench on a certain sector under a brisk enemy shellfire. He also visited an advanced listening post and talked with the officers and men.

TWO HOSTILE AIRPLANES BAGGED ON ITALIAN LINE

Rome, March 20.—"West of Lake Garda," says today's war office report, "there occurred frequently a harassing fire by the opposing artillery. From the roadside to Montello there were desultory artillery actions. Along the Piave exploring parties exchanged rifle fire across the river and a patrol encountered took place. Our artillery carried out effective bursts of fire against hostile position on the left bank of the river between Navento and Grisolera. Our aviators set fire to two enemy captive balloons at Conegliano and Col Mirano. Two hostile airplanes were brought down, one by French aviators at San Giacomo di Veglia and the other by British airmen on the Asiago plateau."

CO-ORDINATION OF WAR WORK IS TOPIC

Washington, March 20.—Plans for a more thorough co-ordination of war work were discussed at a White House conference today between President Wilson and the heads of six of the government's most important war agencies. The conference was called by the president yesterday and was taken by many as an indication that he intends to take a more personal direction of war activities.

U. S. CONSUL PREDICTS OCCUPATION OF PETROGRAD

Washington, March 20.—German occupation of Petrograd within a week was predicted by American Consul Trevelin in dispatches reaching the state department today dated March 18. The report came through Ambassador Francis at Vologda.

CONFUSE ALLIES AS TO REAL PLANS

Washington, March 20.—Renewal of German talk of a great west front offensive this spring is ascribed in official dispatches from Switzerland today as due to the desire of the German general staff to confuse the allies as to Germany's real intentions.

Norfolk Inspector Relieved of Duties

Washington, March 20.—Immigration Inspector W. P. Morton, at Norfolk, has been relieved of his duties pending an investigation by the bureau of immigration into the circumstances surrounding his row with Customs Collector H. R. Hamilton last week over the arrest of the mutinous crew of the Russian steamer Omak.

The department of labor issued an explanatory statement today saying that Mr. Morton "in exercise of what prerogative might have exercised had displayed poor judgment" in declining to assist Mr. Hamilton and his men in suppressing the trouble on the Omak. Morton took the position that he had no authority to hold the mutinous sailors as Hamilton requested. It also was explained in the department's statement that it might prove embarrassing to permit Morton to remain in charge of his office during the conduct of the investigation so he was directed to come to Washington and leave Assistant Commissioner J. J. Hurley in charge.

Seaplane Patrol Defeats Enemy Craft

London, March 20.—"On March 19 a British seaplane patrol, flying in Heligoland light, encountered two enemy seaplanes ten miles northeastward of Borkum, says an admiralty announcement. The enemy was engaged and one of his machines was driven down in flames. Our machines returned safely."

TWO BRITISH FISHING VESSELS SUNK IN WEEK

London, March 20.—The admiralty announced today that the arrivals of ships at British ports during last week were 2,098 and the sailings 2,317. Two fishing vessels were sunk during the week.

Laurels for Airman

Flyer From Massachusetts
Brings Down Two More
German Planes.

Paris, Tuesday, March 19.—David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., member of the Lafayette flying squadron, has just brought down two more German airplanes. Putnam also has been promoted to the rank of sergeant in the French army. He already has the war cross with palms.

This makes four machines with which Putnam is officially credited, although he brought down a fifth machine on a German airfield. This was not seen by French observers, and, therefore, was not officially credited.

CROWDER TO CALL DRAFT MEN SOON

Those Needed by Army in Technical Positions to Be Given
Special Training.

Washington, March 20.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder will begin shortly a few days calling for special instruction men in the draft needed by the army in technical positions. A general survey of the educational institutions of the country is in progress, it was announced today, to determine what colleges and industrial schools will be available for their training during the summer months.

Warmer, Says Billy 'Possum.

I don't know what to rhyme about there are no jungles sticking out, I don't know how to versify today, so I'll just stall around like this, perhaps it will not be amiss; it's funny when you have not a thing to say.

NATIVES REVOLT IN BELUCHISTAN

London, March 20.—Uprisings on the part of natives of Beluchistan recently resulted in fighting in which many casualties were inflicted, the India office announces. The natives attacked British posts and were repulsed completely. Punitive measures are being undertaken.

The India office announced that the attitude of the Maris in Beluchistan, which had been unsatisfactory for some time, recently culminated in a series of outbreaks. Aided in some cases by Khottans, they cut telegraph wires, fired on trains and destroyed government property in several localities in and adjacent to their tribal area. They also organized and carried out attacks in force on our posts at Cumbar and Fort Munro, where they were completely repulsed. They suffered many casualties.

Their attitude, however, is still defiant. Punitive measures are being undertaken against them. Our airplanes on two occasions recently bombed tribal concentrations with effect."

Pitts Claims Alibi in Hennessee Murder

Morganton, N. C., March 20.—Taking the stand in his own behalf, Garfield Pitts, elder of the two brothers charged with the murder of Dr. E. A. Hennessee, here today denied that he was at the Glen Alpine station at the time the physician was shot to death. He stated that he had gone to the station with Aaron Wiseman, but that he later went back to his store. He declared that he had no knowledge of the directors' absence from Glen Alpine. The witness denied that he or his brother, Aaron, had fired any shots or had had anything to do with the killing of the doctor.

He admitted, under rigid cross-examination, that he and Hennessee had been enemies for years and that he would not admit having shot the doctor if he had been concerned in it. Telling the story of the fight five years ago when his brother was killed by Hennessee, he said that he fought in self-defense at the time. Acknowledging that he had been in many fights, he said that he has always fought in self-defense.

MAN HELD FOR RANSOM LIVED IN SHREVEPORT

Shreveport, La., March 20.—An Associated Press dispatch Monday announced the capture of two American engineers by Chinese brigands, who are holding them for a ransom of \$5,000. The men, who are brothers, G. A. Kyle, was the first to be captured. G. A. Kyle, one of the captured Americans in over two years.

CASUALTY LIST OF 37 NAMES IS REPORTED

Gen. Pershing States Three Americans Killed in
Action on French Front—One Officer, Lieut.

Frederick O. Klakring, Slightly
Wounded.

Washington, March 20.—First Lieut. Frederick O. Klakring is the only officer appearing in today's casualty list of thirty-seven names. He was wounded slightly.

Today's list shows three men were killed in action, two died of wounds, two died of accident, eight died of disease, five wounded severely, and seventeen wounded slightly.

List in Full Follows.

The list follows:
Killed in Action.
Corporals—Russel G. Hughes, George H. Miles, Edward Mitchell.
Died of Wounds.
Privates—Lloyd Culp, Frank Proisl.
Died of Accident.
Privates—John S. Smith, George Williams.
Died of Disease.
Sergeant—Fred J. Rassbach.

Privates—John V. Addams, Winton Clark, Hugh L. Gibson, Larkin W. Leach, Ronald Loban, Louis Mayland, Major Terrell.

Wounded Severely.
Corporal—Otto C. Abbott.
Privates—Earl Horton, John C. Huntington, Leonard Kostenaky, Peter Paulson.

Wounded Slightly.
First Lieutenant—Fred O. Klakring.
Sergeants—Louis A. Zeman, Cook—Chas. J. Hoover.
Corporals—Berry W. Langston, Ollie Q. Marshall.
Privates—Leroy B. Hall, Private—Robt. D. Beale, Byron H. Dean, Clarence Flourney, Donald A. Gerard, John H. Hike, Donald A. Hunt, Robt. R. Leih, Crumley C. McKay, Orton E. Myers, Ernest Van De Mark, Fremont S. Wells.

CONGRESS NEEDS PRIORITY BOARD

Delays in Legislation Causing
Regretted Slackening of
War Program.

WOULD CUT OUT RED TAPE

Wilson Urges Measure Making
Executive End of Govern-
ment More Flexible.

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post.)

Washington, March 19.—Every once in a while there is an outburst from some one in congress who points to inefficiency and delay in the executive and war-making branches of the government.

Through some peculiar deference on the part of the executive officials, however, they deliver themselves of no outbursts against the legislative body, which is co-ordinately responsible with them for the success of the war.

For the fact is today that there ought to be an investigation of what congress is doing or rather what it is not doing. For six weeks President Wilson has been begging congress for legislation that will enable him to consolidate bureaus, transfer divisions and generally make the executive end of the government a flexible institution. He wants no additional substantive power, but authority to disburse and rearrange such powers as he already possesses. He wants to be able to cut red tape.

It was as a result of the agitation for a war cabinet in January that the Government bill was introduced on Feb. 6, and presumably the same need for efficiency in the executive branch of the government exists now as existed then, but congress has moved leisurely along.

Only after nearly a month's discussion is the Government bill about ready for a report to the senate. The judicial committee met Monday, several amendments were accepted, and it was agreed that the consideration of the measure would be renewed.

The bill will be reported to the senate in a day or two. Then there must be time for debate and, of course, when the senate gets through the same process must ensue in the house, where already speeches like that of Representative Lofgren, republican, of Ohio, indicate that there are breakers ahead.

What is more important today to the war program than the housing of workmen? Billions of dollars have been appropriated to build new plants for war purposes, and after the administration dilly-dallied along without making provision for the shelter of employes, the congress prolongs the delay by technicalities of procedure.

First the house committee on merchant marine took up the question, held long hearings and reported to the house. Then the house committee on public buildings argued that the merchant marine committee had no jurisdiction, and the whole problem had to be investigated anew by the second committee.

Finally a report was made and now the measure is on the house calendar, where it is tied up. The legislative and executive appropriation bill, which could have been delayed, since its appropriations do not become effective until July 1 anyway, has taken up time that could have been given to the bill providing homes for workmen.

The trouble is that there is no priority committee in congress, no group of men to decide what legislation ought to be passed at once, regardless of whether it is first or last on the calendar. Congress lets all things take their course and chairmen of committees who are anxious to get their own work done to the exclusion of other business frequently cannot be overridden by any higher authority.

Instead of a war cabinet to decide what things ought to be done first at the executive end of the government, there is need for some kind of steering council at the legislative end of Pennsylvania avenue. There is ranting and railing yesterday, shot and killed J. F. Deaderick, cashier of a local bank, declined today to make any further statement regarding the killing than that of last night, in defense of the honor of his home.

NO CONSISTORY UNTIL WAR ENDS, SAYS POPE

Rome, Tuesday, March 19.—"There will be no consistory until the war is over," Pope Benedict said today upon hearing that the report had been published that he intended to call a consistory shortly.

The last consistory was held since the war began, but before Italy's participation in the conflict and at a time when the creation of a German cardinal was possible. Now, however, despite efforts of the Italian government to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the law guaranteeing the papal status, it is considered that the holding of a consistory might prove an embarrassment, especially as the pontiff feels he must announce in the next consistory the creation of two cardinals, one of whom is a German and the other an Austrian. Neither of these could very well come to Rome to receive the red hat nor would it be an easy matter to send them the insignia by papal delegates.

Hege Claims Defended Honor of His Home

Lexington, N. C., March 20.—J. Graham Hege, a manufacturer, shot and killed J. F. Deaderick, cashier of a local bank, declined today to make any further statement regarding the killing than that of last night, in defense of the honor of his home.

Provides Acquisition Of Telephone Systems

Washington, March 20.—Representative Hilliard, of Colorado, today introduced a bill in the house to empower the government to acquire by eminent domain in the form of leases the telephone and telegraph facilities of the country.

Mr. Hilliard said there was extravagant waste of communicating facilities under the competitive system and declared "the government has a duty in this matter long overdue."

ing council at the legislative end of Pennsylvania avenue. There is ranting and railing yesterday, shot and killed J. F. Deaderick, cashier of a local bank, declined today to make any further statement regarding the killing than that of last night, in defense of the honor of his home.

Not all the fault is with congress, however. Lack of co-operation from the executive department often tends toward dilatory tactics in both senate and house. The house committee on military affairs, for instance, reported the so-called "quota" bill, enabling the war department to draft as many men as it chooses out of class 1, but the bill has not yet been developed toward that measure has been due to some extent to a lack of frankness in disclosing what are the purposes intended by the bill.

Just as senators are suspecting that President Wilson wants to do more with the Government bill than at first appears on the surface, just so are members of the house apprehensive that purposes other than those specified are intended by the so-called quota bill. But whether these suspicions are in either case well founded, the fact is that the just now responsibility for delay in our war program can be charged more to congress than to any other factor in the situation. So things ought to be remembered later on when congressmen and senators innocently explain that they granted the executive all the power necessary to make war, but that the executive, by abuse of power, was derelict in his duty.