

ALL STATE STAFF



1932-33

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Carrying On . . . For Them

"My fellow countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America has fought has been accomplished. The war has come to an end!"

Speaking to the Congress and people of the United States, President Wilson made this declaration on November 11, 1918. A few hours before he made this statement, Germany, the empire of blood and iron, had agreed to an armistice, terms of which were the hardest and most humiliating ever imposed upon a nation of the first class. It was the end of a war for which Germany had prepared for generations, a war bred of philosophy that might can take its toll of earth's possessions, of human lives and liberties, when and where it will.

Through all those stirring days coursed a magnificent idealism. An unquenchable spirit of self-sacrifice that transcended all other motives and transfigured mere nationalism into a glory of patriotic devotion that the world has seldom seen.

Today in mislead sophistication we brand as childishly emotional that idealism; its clan and fervor are wrongly consigned to the same pit wherein our wartime hatreds lie forever buried. Shamefaced, we talk of "mob psychology" and of 1918's national hysteria. Let George do it, guy. Patriotism? . . . Well . . . Seng, cold, America speaking.

Perhaps, the U-Boats are rusty at Scapa Flow. No national enemy threatens, only . . . smugness, coldness, indifference.

They are insidious foes. Fortified by those symbols of a falling faith in American destiny, our national economic problems are just that much harder to solve. Met with courage, America's traditional virtue, forged in a flame of idealism and tempered with the strength of constructive planning, those problems would be swiftly overcome.

To carry on . . . such is our larger duty to the thousands whose sacrifice preserved intact our American heritage. Should all fall them in that duty, our silent salute on Armistice Day becomes an idle, empty tribute.

On The Side Lines

On the Side Lines? Sure that's where young people are invited to stay in times of peace.

But, oh, boy, aren't they invited into the middle of things in case of war?

Our country keeps a mighty good squad on the sidelines for war, at West Point and Annapolis, on the various campuses in the R. O. T. C. and in the training camps of the country. Do we have as good a squad in training for peace?

Armistice Day celebration should honor peace. They should not glorify war nor magnify the belligerent spirit. Armistice Day commemorates the time peace overcame war.

Count up the money the United States spends for war. It amounted to \$1,732,489,978 last year, according to statistics. Suppose we spent that amount this year for peace, in an advertising campaign or in any other way to increase international understanding. Suppose we spent it for famine relief, for flood relief, for building hospitals and bridges and roads, for people in other lands.

That's just the cost of war in money. Suppose the toll of war in time and lives might now be devoted to construction and production.

The acts described above would be folly, say human-wise men, military experts and strategists. But what divine "folly," if the United States should spend such an amount in doing good to any nation against which we felt aggrieved, thus putting into effect the words of the Man of Galilee.

On the Side Lines? Get right into the scrimmage!

I will make this offering once, and then this exhorter righteousness. Violence shall be no more heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders. Isaiah 60:10,11.

The costs of war . . . continue for the war. Between the States the people of Tennessee are saying this year, sixty-seven years after its close, approximately \$5,000,000—more than twice as much as the cost of all state institutions of higher learning.

Wherefore do we spend money for that which is not bread? And your labor for that which satisfies not?—Isaiah 55:2.

ALL STATE STAFF

HOME COMING CELEBRATION

Continued From Page One.

the schools at which they teach at the Dean's office. The conference will be closed with Dr. Claxton's address on "How the Normal School and its Former Students May Co-operate for Mutual Help."

Dr. Claxton has sent out letters to former students containing cards on which they are requested to state questions on topics which they would like to have discussed during the meeting on the program. This discussion groups ought to prove one of the most profitable features of the meeting.

The Rev. W. H. Johnston is the new presiding elder of the Methodist church of this district. As this is the first time that union services for Thanksgiving have been held the normal, it is hoped that a large crowd will be present. Music will be furnished by the school chorus.

SOPHS SIMULATE SPIRITS

Continued From Page 1.

freezing. Tripping up a ladder which appeared to have sprung from Mexican jumping beans was no small task—ask Broome how many dames fell in his arms.

Last stop of the whirl wind trip was in the gymnasium where the Sophomore class showed their capability by being hospitable hosts as well as provoking imps. The diversions here were pinning the tail on the donkey, whirling and salsa reading by Madame Benesky (Miss Buchanan). A radio program with Walter Winchell, P. N. quartet (Haley, Pollard, Pusey and Adams) came across a famous hook up. Ginger bread puns, jokes were served with cider and apples as refreshments.

Campus Celebrities

NOTE: Each issue of the All-State will present a brief biography of one member of the student body enrolled for the year 1932-33.

RACHEL PICKERING. Rachel Pickering is charming, Healthy, Energetic. Local are the attributes which make up the personality of Rachel Pickering. With the autumn leaves and colorful chrysanthemums of November 1918 arrived to delight, excitement and discipline her older brother. She is a product of Montgomery County and a descendant of two families whose with the history of Tennessee. Records are closely interwoven to her home, to the Methodist Church, and to the schools of Charleston belong the credit for this prize blossom. Her charm exemplifies that the old fashioned virtues can be grafted on the modern age with ideal results.

At the present her chief task is to carry nineteen hours of school credit to her graduation. But we predict that her ambition is to finish college and then enter some line of big business where woman can use her facilities. But we predict that some future "captain of industry" will engage her to be "commander-in-chief" of his affairs with specialized attention to his own personal welfare.

In high school, Miss Pickering had the leading part in two class plays and she is still interested in that work being a member of the Dramatic Club of A. P. N. She was also vice-president of the Freshman class and her treasury of the Sophomores (in training for big biz) and a reporter on the All State.

Tennessee's part of the immediate direct cost of the World War was more than one-third the total assessed valuation of the state, more than three times as much as the cost of public schools and hospitals combined since the state was organized. War is old—pathetically old, tragically naive, logically dehumanized. Peace, heroic and sacrificial, is the only vision in which only, justice can be seen. Peace—President. Peace of France.

Hornbeats of Pegasus

AFTERWARDS IN FLANDERS

November 11, 1931

Out of their mingled carnal trees are sprouting.

Withered their laurels now, their names unguessed;

Here, where they died to save us, nothing doubting.

Sheltered from our forgetfulness they rest.

Falls once again the twilight of November:

These gave their lives when life was at the May.

Have I the right to whisper, "I remember?"

I was not with them when they marched away.

All they do not have is mine, full treasure.

Dying they passed to me their heritage—

Love, friendship, toil, achievement, learning, leisure.

And with it all, the knowledge never sleeping.

Of the debt I owe to them, full measure. —A.

the sidelines with a little short girl at the same party.

You are still young if you think Ken's sick because of the depression look that he wore last weekend—Bill just went home.

Suppose you heard about Ina Mai playing Romeo and Juliet with Bill Bryan from the window while was act.

What about Mary Ely making a debut with Bill Green a few nights ago?

Barbara Aikens seems to be kindly disposed toward one member of the Harl family—known as "Bunny."

Wonder if these nightly dates that Red always has are interfering with the recuperation of his shoulder.

A kindly note of advice—Miss Harris, please don't let Ina Mai ask you to Bill any more. Does McClocklin naturally sleep late or does some fair damsel keep him up at night?

LITTLE FACTS FOR SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE

There are two kinds of people: those who get what they want, and those who get what is left.

Dear Harvill always puts on his hat before going out in the rain.

Professor Nicholson sets in the top section of the stadium at football games, but never misses John Rusklin signs.

Pat Galbreath has never been late for dinner.

Ninety-nine per cent of the football players who saw action in the game on Saturday against Martin had mud in their ears.

Dr. Granits also called Dr. Jekyll by his intimate friends draws pictures of speakers at faculty meetings and is one of the wittiest persons of the faculty.

99,293,687,622 hot dogs are sold annually at football games in the United States.

"Half Pint" Gory never uses chewing gum and is a crack cheer-leader if she would ever attend a game.

Mary "Jean" Harlow still kisses Luckies; you know even a country school teacher must protect her throat.

Wonder why Doctor Claxton wouldn't play "Murder" at the Soph party Halloween night—and who sprinkled Professor Bone with "starching" powder? Did anyone see him after the party?

The cost of the World War to the United States was six times as much as the total estimated value of Tennessee, including all values. This war cost more than two-fifths of the total wealth of the United States accumulated through all the ages. For each twenty days of its continuance it swallowed up the total value of Tennessee, armies and navies of the world are now sinning in a state like Tennessee eating and withholding from productive labor five million men.

SO THEY SAY

By the way, did any of you get your fortunes told by the wandering spy during the Soph party when the Sophomen participated? If you didn't you missed something. Amid the glow of jack-o-lanterns, the gay laughter of the myriad groups, and the rhythm of the Lucky Strike dance orchestra, many a heart was gladdened by the tale of a good-looking, rich young husband, a beautiful wife, wealth and position, or maybe a little touch of genius for some vain soul and then the moments of dreamy meditation—I wondered too—so much to be thought. To business now.

Just heard that Miss Brown, matron of the dormitory, left for the weekend last week and "Joe Palooka" Charlton's mother and father miss her. He's taking him home for obvious reasons. Tough luck, Joe.

We extend our sincere sympathy to McClocklin. Miss Manning has really set out to get him—Miss Manning has been going for "centers" on the football team now for several years.

Could anyone tell us the outcome of the Bethurum—Noblett affair, or maybe Mr. Burnett has cut Bethurum out of that part of the picture.

Wonder who Miss Harris is going to annex herself to—danger boys—But just give her time and some undying orphan will find himself bound hand and foot.

Did you see the fair dame that Coach Alden had cornered in the Library the other night. And this same Mr. Alden has a "heavy date" for the "Vandy" Tennessee game. Can anyone tell me the system or the formula for such popularity?

Just what is this between Miss Sadler and Burnett. The boy isn't falling for peroxide blonds is he?

Had an idea that Miss Dickson was casting an eye at Austin, but it seems Mr. Alden's Waker had first mortgage.

Mr. Winn and Miss Hinton are being seen together. Something seems to whisper that this is their first love.

Don't suppose Holt is riding for a fall as a certain party was saying. Wonder if these nightly dates that Red always has are interfering with the recuperation of his shoulder—it is the right one, you know.

Is Billy Daniel going for the women? Now Billie be careful for Miss Blair is experienced.

What in the world could have caused Austin to dream about Martha Nell Edmondson—is this a warning?

What about the "couple" who were in the audience the other night when they should have been in the Library.

Why was Margaret Blair at Curry's cabin dancing with the boys from eight till ten?—And did Mr. Muxey have any special reason for holding down

Holt And Jones To See Service In Today's Game

Normal-U. T. Jr. Mud Battle Ends With 6-6 Tie

Soggy Field Ruins Offensive Playing.

In a fiercely fought battle, A. P. N. played U. T. Junior of Martin to a 6-6 tie on November 3. The gridiron was slippery and muddy and both teams threw their hopes in the punting of their backs, generally kicking on second or third down.

After an exchange of punts in the first few minutes of play, the teams commenced an unexpected pass, Brann to Boney, good for 35-yards and a touchdown. The line plunger for extra point was stopped by the Normal players.

Pat Galbreath returned the kicked 35-yard and Aitkin made a first down. Green failed to gain and short kicked. Bryan kicking the tackle, Edson and Overby tackled Finley for no gain after which U. T. Junior punts gained 4 yards off tackle and Cotton chose to kick. Galbreath rushing Brann in his tracks, Aitkin threw a 2-yard run. On successive plays Vaden and Baggett held the visiting backs for no gain.

At the beginning of the second quarter Bill Green in left end, pass gained 15 yards before being downed. Short kicked, McGlocklin tackling Brann hard. Galbreath then lapsed on a fumble and skidded 12-yards. After Green and Austin gained 6-yards Bryan kicked the ball to the U. T. 26-yard line.

Baggett broke through and leaped in front of the ball, but Finley's toe. Bryan recovering for A. P. N. Cotton tossed a 12-yard pass to the lanky Charlton who was finally stopped on the 2-yard line. Bryan who had been performing at left end, returned to the full-back position and on the first play ploughed through for the touchdown. A line play failed to add the extra point.

The Martin team made a strong bid for a touchdown as the half ended. Two completed passes and a 12-yard run by Boney advanced the ball to Normal's 11-yard line.

In the last half both teams often punted and fumbles were frequent. The Normal backs particularly had difficulty in holding the wet ball. Neither team could open up holes for their backs to gain through consistently.

All during the game Galbreath and Bryan started at the end berth. Especially in the third period did these boys go down under punts and were errors on defense.

A blocked punt by McGlocklin with less than 4 minutes to play in the fourth quarter when A. P. N. the oval on U. T.'s 14. Normal charge. A fumble lost the Normal chance to untie the score.

Just as the game ended Normal had begun a drive for a touchdown. Cotton passed to Charlton and Green gained 7 yards to the visitors' 36-yard line.

McGlocklin was probably the best defensive man on either team. He also was down under punts along with Vaden and the ends.

Captain Overby and Baggett were glittering ones both on offense and defense. Austin made many good gains through the line, despite the mud, and backed up the line in great style. And this Edson proved to be as good a football play as that A. was an inventor.

Jack Adams, Pusey, Webb and Cunningham showed up well in the line as substitutes.

Holt and Jones, regular injured in the Murray game, may be in the line-up when A. P. N. plays U. T. Junior November 11. Their services were needed in this game, but with such capable players as Brann whose punting has proven to be excellent gave the Normal team

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

1932-33

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------|
| Oct. 15 | VANDERBILT | There |
| Oct. 22 | LAMBUTH | Here |
| Oct. 27 | MURRAY FROSH | Here |
| Nov. 3 | U. T. JUNIORS | Here |
| Nov. 11 | T. P. L. FROSH | Here |
| Nov. 19 | MURFREESBORO FROSH | Here |
| Nov. 24 | CUMBERLAND | There |

plenty of glitter. Short has been punting on the average of 49 yards.

Joyner, Lackey, and Boney were best for U. T. Juniors.

The lineup:

U. T. Jr's. Pos. A. P. N.

Seymore Left-end Bryan

Joyner Left-tackle Edson

Belms Left-guard Overby

Dobyns Left-halfback McGlocklin

Fields Center

Pack Right-guard Baggett

Lecky Right-tackle Galbreath

Short Right-end Cotton

Brann Quarterback Short

Layon Left-halfback Green

Boney Right-halfback Austin

Fullback

Substitutions:—Normal

Charlton, Vaden, Pusey, Webb

Thompson, Huggins, Y. P. N.

Palmer, Walker, Webb, Hanning

Touchdowns: Bryan (Normal);

Boney, (U. T.) Officials—

Thumme, referee; Morrow, um-

pire; Fuqua, headlineman;

Hudson, time.

Girl's Basketball Prospects Bright

Coach Jackson issued a call for basketball Tuesday and was awarded with a large turnout. Only three members of last year's squad reported, but this loss was more than offset by the new material.

The veterans returning are: Thelma Harvill, who plays a "screw" game at center. "Screw" Dean who can still make her southpaw shots from any angle, Fanny Bisk who has played every position on the line is ready, and old "Tree-top" Miller who make someone liable on to beat her at guard.

Now for the new material and boy, it there in both quantity and quality! Probably the most experienced player is Miss Stella Schnupp. She hails from Joelton where she played on the high school team. Last year she played with the Burk Terrorities and ranked with the best of the Nashville players. Miss Thelma Toward, from Cedar Hill, plays forward and shows promise of making a real big time player.

Paula Westendorfer, speedy little side center of last year's Clarksville high team makes up in pep and bounce for lack of stature. Frances Childs and Nancy Nebbett also of Clarksville high are showing up well at the guard positions. Miss Frances Morden of Manchester high plays guard and is going great. Mary Frances and Louella Kirkland of Buchanan play guard and forward respectively. Both are fast and should go good. Janey Hand-

COOKING CLASSES

SERVE BREAKFAST

Continued From Page 1

mentary to their efforts and won't tell a soul about the sad catastrophes which sometimes occur. Section II, which is comprised of Miss Moore and Mr. Fields only, invited Misses Brown and Lucile Kirkland and Mr. Maurice Broome. Mr. Fields, as a charming and delightful hostess, won the admiration of all. It would have been quite perfect if the breakfast had ended with the dishwashing, but to say it didn't, each guest was discussed in turn and her mistakes innumerable and deliberated upon. The verdict was that each ought to visit the library soon for the purpose of reading Miss Emily Post's book on etiquette. If any one had listened in by chance, the cooking class would probably have been put down as an organization having for its purpose the desire to undermine the social standing of the girls, as most dignified members. That would be a reputation to be known by.

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SPORTS

L. BAGGETT

As the passing weeks bring on midseason, the Normal football team has yet to taste the fruits of defeat, four times they have entered the field with such excellent strong teams as Vandy, Rata, Murray Frosh, Lambuth and U. T. Juniors, and they have more than held their own. Last three we introduced in this column those boys who comprise the starting lineup. This time we have with us the rest of the varsity. Here they are:

"Dog Face" Dabbs, end, from Hohenwald. Plays real football and plays around the girls' dorm.

"Lord" Edson, tackle, 220 pounds. He comes from the same place as Coach Adair. Better away from Goodlettsville, if those two are examples of its citizens.

"Flat Head" Cunningham, tackle, a good man from Charlotte high. They say his character is unfurnished.

"Dugan" McCutchen, guard, from Clarksville H. He knows his football even if he does wear knuckers, better known as pants.

"Shiek" Akins, Guard, also from C. H. S. He uses too much

perfume and face powder, but plays good football.

"Cut Glass" Webb, center from Portland. He has a hard time at the training table as his weak insides revolt at the conversations of the other boys.

"Ventilated" Short, back, from Portland. Plays football and makes love like nobody's business, best punter in the state.

"Beautiful" Green, back from Cedar Hill. He thinks he is a sailor and tries to use Sailor's tactics with the fair sex. Sweet footballer.

We are glad to know that the prospects for a basketball team for the girls are so bright and ray. With such a squad out with determination to make the team, Miss Lou should have the best basketball team she has ever whipped into shape—Here's luck, girls!

Coch Adair is also expecting a great boys' basketball season this year. A bunch of newcomers including Settle, Charlton, Pusey and others, all of whom are experienced—netmen, are showing up good. There are a good many letters back. These are Hudson, Kemp, Gearbuser, Cotton and Galbreath.

ALDEN UTILIZES

P. T. A. PROGRAM

Continued From Page One.

Review of Book Characters.

February—Recognition of

Founder's Day.

April—Influence of Singing in

the Community.

May—Care of the Grounds

During the Summer; Plans for

Summer Reading.

The talk on landscaping is to

be given by Dr. K. C. Davis, of

George Peabody College for

Teachers. The talk on corrective physical education for girls is to be given by Miss Huggins, of Peabody College for Teachers. The talk on corrective physical education for boys is to be given by Dan McGugin, of Vanderbilt University.

First Drunk: "Whose that following up?"

Second ditto: "That's our shadows."

First: "Whadda they want."

—Chase.

READ WHAT HAPPENS

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Lest They Forget

By Philander Priestly Claxton

Four years, three months, and fourteen days, since July 28, 1914, when Austria-Hungary declared war against Serbia, the world had been at war. Twenty-two countries, including all the great and populous countries, had been engaged—twenty-three against four. More than four-fifths of the population of the world had been taken part in the war. The four so-called Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Against them were allied twenty-four nations: France, Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and numerous other possessions and parts of the world. The twenty-four nations were: France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, America, Brazil, Chile, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and the United States.

Ten million soldiers, the half of the young men of the countries actually engaged in war, had been killed, maimed, or disabled. Millions of the allies and more than three millions of the Central Powers were more than 20 million in the hands of the enemy. Six millions had been taken prisoners. Ten million men, women, and children, had been driven from their homes and had fled elsewhere. There were five million war widows. More than twice as many women were the death or permanent injury of their sons. Some million children had been orphaned, never again to know the voice and care of a father. More than 20 million had died of disease and gunshot wounds, hardships, but but for the war would have been living. Commerce had been destroyed. Tens of millions tons of merchant shipping, nearly one-third of all the available shipping of the world had been lost. Much of the remaining shipping lay idle in home ports or in blockaded ports elsewhere. The sea and land had been destroyed by submarines. Over a large part of the world the cost of living had increased to unprecedented heights. In the Central Empire, and in Belgium, France, Russia and England, food supplies were reduced to a very low minimum. Many women, children, and old men suffered the pangs of hunger. Over large areas pestilence and death marched with hunger, and millions of men, women, and children died. Too frequently there were none left to bury the dead. Death and destruction had become accepted parts of the daily program of the world. The force of circumstances the hearts of men had grown callous. Also Martin said we had become so accustomed to death that it was impossible to get up a first-class funeral. "Thou shalt not kill" was left out of the Ten Commandments.

Expenditure of money and destruction and loss of property had gone beyond all precedent. The average daily cost of the war had been more than \$12,000,000 throughout the four years, more than \$9,000,000 an hour. Every twenty days for more than four years the war had swallowed up the total value of the state of Tennessee. Two months of the war was worth as much as the value of all the gold of the world. For more than four years the enemies of the people of the world had been turned from their ordinary pursuits of peace to the hectic pursuits of war. Their emotions had been wrought up to high levels of enthusiasm and sunk to the lowest level of despair. Millions had begun to doubt the sanity of the universe and the justice of its creator and maker. It indeed it had, a creator and maker.

The reverse conditions had come about. The rifle strength of the allied armies on the Western Front, much inferior to that of the Germans in April, had become equal to it in July. In October and early November was rapidly superior. The loss of the great battles of St. Mihiel and of Meuse-Argonne, both won by American troops, and the ces-

sion of the French and British in the East and West had dispirited the Germans. At home their people were starving. The Imperial Government of the Kaiser had been discredited. Wilson had formulated his fourteen points and made them known to the German armies and the German people by dropping thousands of copies of them from airplanes and otherwise. The German armies, discouraged and dispirited, had become disaffected. The Kaiser had fled to Holland. The new government was turned to make peace or at least to sign an armistice. The battle of the points. At last the armistice agreement was signed on the dotted line by the German and allied commanders to become effective at the beginning of the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, November 11, 1918, just fourteen years ago.

On this morning of November 11th ten million men faced each other. The trenching along a battle line of 8 more than 400 miles from the Swiss mountains to the English Channel, Germans on the one side and 4,500,000 Americans, French, British, and other allies on the other. Of these 1,500,000 were Americans; nearly as many as the total number engaged in the war during the whole of our armies during the states. On the side of the Allies nearly 30,000 gun marks and were rapidly increasing. Our motor truck force in France had increased to 50,000 tons and soon reached 80,000. More than 2,000,000 rifles had been made and accepted. 600,000 machine guns, 2 billion rounds of rifle ammunition were ready to be shipped. Pistols and machine guns were available to equip an army of 2 million men, rifle for an army of 4 million; automatic rifles for an army of 1 million; machine guns for an army of 8 million. The monthly output of complete units of artillery ammunition was more than 3 million a month, the production of high explosives, TNT, was nearly 50 million pounds a month. The production of poisonous gases nearly three million tons a month, some of them more poisonous than any used in any way.

With the wasteful, even if necessary, policy of war, the fighting continued till eleven o'clock at a cost of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, though the Armistice had been signed several hours earlier. It is said our officers were once so marshaled for failing to order his men into battle.

The United States had been in the war since April 6, 1917—one year, seven months, and five days. We had registered for service

twenty-six million men, 48% of the whole male population of the country, and 4,800,000 had entered the service, volunteered, or drafted. The thing Americans had said they never would submit to had taken place. Men had been drafted to war service in armies beyond the seas. More than two million had been sent to France, and a score or more of large cantonments had been built in America and as many abroad for housing and training these men. Industrial plants of all kinds had been turned into munition plants. Emergency munition plants and ship building yards had been established at a cost of millions of dollars. In America as elsewhere college halls were empty. Teachers from schools of all grades were in the army or in the navy in war service of other kinds. We had conducted four Liberty loan campaigns for the purpose of raising money. Federal taxes had been levied of new kinds and in quantities of such magnitude. We had introduced police regulations and espionage and restrictions of our liberties as in the most despotic countries in the world. We had had war without war. We had had warless days, meatless days, needless days and days of gasless, bloodless, and other sweets were apportioned in dense like medicines. For a year the war had cost us more in money and for many months had been costing more than \$44,000,000 a day. Tennessee's million dollars a day. In ten months the cost to Tennessee was about \$60,000,000.

For forty-seven days 1,200,000 of our American boys had been engaged in the Meuse-Argonne battle, one of the greatest of all time, and 120,000 of them had been killed or wounded. The American army had fired 4,214,000 rounds of artillery, more than all the artillery fired in our war between the states. They had used 324 armored tanks and 848 airplanes and had dropped 100 tons of explosive from their planes on the enemy's lines. They had taken more than 40 square miles of territory and penetrated the German lines to a depth of 34 miles. They had cut the Sedan-Metz railroad, making the German line unworkable.

In the White House at Washington, one of the world's greatest statements, never of peace, of justice, who had kept us out of war as long as possible, but who had gone into the war had expressed his aid, but determined willingness to spend all that might be necessary for complete peace of a just peace, even to the last man and last dollar of our wealth, was watching the proceedings and weighing the conditions as they developed. His unfinishing determination supported by the Congress and the people of the United States had in a little more than a year and a

half accomplished the apparently impossible in raising, training, and transporting an army, manufacturing munitions for war, in feeding and clothing the soldiers and civilians of the world. They were the longest ranged and most effective guns in any army on either side. Putently, it awaited the results and scrutinized all reports for results which would justify offering terms of peace. It was the early fall of 1918 the British Higher Education Commission that he did not want to be thought he would know them when he saw them.

The news flashed over the world. Owing to the difference in time, in Washington City at six o'clock we knew that war had ended at eleven. It was known earlier in the day here in Tennessee and still earlier in the west. As with the lifting of a great oppressive weight the mind of the people sprang up in joy. Men, women, and children were wild, and a holiday was spontaneously proclaimed and celebrated everywhere. The people had recognized it as an opportunity to begin to rebuild the fortunes of a nation on a new basis and more wisely.

In this spirit on Armistice Day we glorify peace, we honor the nation's heroes as men who gave their lives not to win a war, but to win an everlasting peace. They were brave fighting hearts that bled for a noble cause. We can well cherish the memory of their deeds. But in remembering let us also pray that our youth and the youth of the world may never again meet on the battlefield.

In this spirit let us say; let us not break faith with those who died—

Till the war drums thrum no more, and the battle flags are furled

In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world, Then the common sense of most shall hold a fruitful realm in awe

And the bay-world shall prosper, helped by universal law

Miss Louise Jackson visited relatives at Ashland City.

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PERSONALS

Virginia Brinkley visited her home in Ashland City Saturday.

Miss Bonese Nutt and Preston Dabbs motored to Hohenwald with a Clarksville friend.

Miss Mary Elizabeth and Daisy Roak Corlew spent the weekend at St. Bethlehem.

Novella Welker spent the weekend at home.

Miss Maxine Elliott and Miss Thelma Towry had a visitor from Adams Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Claxton made a speech at Ashland City Saturday.

Miss Brown spent the weekend near Cedar Hill.

Faustine Clement, Jennie Beth Stokes, Fannie Gibbs, Rena Carter, Gladys Weems, Helen Gower, Mary Virginia Franter, Stella Schnupp, Hennessee Nutt, Herman Patterson, Preston Dabbs, attended a Halloween party at the Christian church.

Miss Sarah Corlew spent the weekend at Charlotte.

Miss Caroline Fount went to Nashville to the Vanderbilt Georgia Tech game.

Stella Schnupp visited relatives at Joelton, Tenn.

Miss Nancy Brack took dinner with her cousin who was home from Vanderbilt for the weekend.

Miss Eva Stone visited Thelma Harvill recently.

Lucille Moore attended the wedding of her sister, week before last.

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