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Are there times when leap year comes only once in eight years, or do we have it regularly every four years? By the present method of reckoning time every year of which the number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is leap year, excepting the centennial or even hundredth years, which are only leap years when divisible by 4 after suppressing the two ciphers. The year 1600 was a leap year; the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not leap years, but the year 2000 will be and every intervening year that is exactly divisible by 4. From 1796 to 1804 and from 1896 to 1904 were eight year intervals without a leap year.

TO NEOMIE THOMAS, MATTIE TIPTON, HENRY THOMAS AND HARRISON GRIFFIN

John W. Rackard vs. Alex Rackard et al. State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 14082 In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Neomie Thomas, Mattie Tipton, Henry Thomas and Harrison Griffin are non-residents of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This, the 8th day of Jan. 1917 J. C. FORD, C. & M. Hook & Clements, Sol's. Jan., 13-20-27-Feb. 3 1917

TO MARY JOHNSON

Frank Johnson vs Mary Johnson State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15039 In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Mary Johnson is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Mar. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 17th day of January, 1917 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. George T. Keavis Sol. Jan. 20-27 Feb. 3-1 1917

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO S. P. WETHERILL AND SAMUEL J. HENDERSON Wm. Baxter Lee et al. vs. S. P. Wetherill, et al.

State of Tennessee; in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15097 In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants S. P. Wetherill and Samuel J. Henderson are justly indebted to Wm. Baxter Lee et al. complainants and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of Law can not be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 18th day of January, 1917 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Cormick, Frantz, McConnell & Seymour, Sol's. Jan 20-27. Feb. 3, 10, 1917

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TO ELIZABETH CLAYTON

Travis Clayton vs. Elizabeth Clayton in Chancery Court of Knox County, State of Tennessee, No. 15105 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Elizabeth Clayton is a non resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 25th day of Jan. 1917 J. C. FORD, Cl'k & Mas Atchley & Bibb, Sol's. Jan. 27-Feb. 3 10 17 1917

TENNESSEE NEWS CUT TO THE QUICK FOR BUSY READERS

The House of Representatives passed the bill allowing women to vote in city and presidential elections.

W. S. Keebler, of Limestone, shipped a steer to Eastern markets recently weighing 2,000 pounds, which sold for \$11 per hundred.

Senator John K. Shields introduced a bill in the Senate to appropriate \$75,000 for a new postoffice at Newport.

The total value of poultry and eggs shipped from the Morristown district during the year 1916 is approximately \$2,500,000.

The Governor called attention to the pledge to enact an anti-free pass law, and he urged the members of the Legislature to promptly carry out the will of the people.

The Tennessee Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, in session at Nashville, has advocated the pasteurization of all milk products going into ice cream.

A large delegation of Knoxvillians will attend the Congress of Constructive Patriotism to be held at Washington on January 25, 26 and 27, under the auspices of the National Security League.

A special session of the County Court for Greene County was held. The court ordered another good roads bond issue of \$100,000. The bonded indebtedness of the county is now about one million dollars.

Captured by police in Memphis after they had shot to death William Hooser, 50 years old, Clarence Merriman, 18 years old, and Will Hudson, 22, negroes, confessed 21 robberies and other crimes.

A verdict of acquittal was returned in Dunlap in a so-called "night rider" case, in which six defendants were charged with whipping Robert King and a Mrs. Dennis, in Sequatchie County, in September, 1914.

Forty-two mail-order liquor houses in Chattanooga were put out of business by the stroke of a pen, when Governor Rye signed the bill recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature prohibiting the receipt of orders for alcoholic beverages.

Governor Tom C. Rye transmitted a special message to the General Assembly dealing with affairs of the State, reviewing accomplishments of the various departments for the past two years and offering suggestions looking to improvement and efficiency.

Mrs. Georgia Ann Naff, 85 years old, second oldest resident of Chattanooga, and in whose home General Wood had his headquarters when Grant's army invaded that city during the Civil War, died at her home of paralysis.

The Todd oil well, which came in at Glen Mary recently, was shut off after it had flown forty-eight hours. Two large tanks have been ordered and preparations are being made to run a pipe line to the railway tracks. The oil is said to be worth \$2 per barrel.

The operating forces of the three principal railroads in the Queen & Crescent system may be consolidated with those of the Southern Railway, if plans known to be under consideration are approved by financiers and executive officials of the Southern Railway system.

The DeCamp Glass Company has just closed a deal for a large tract of land at Kingsport, upon which they propose to erect, at once, a million-dollar glass plant. While the company will specialize in glass caskets, it will also manufacture a general line of glass goods. Memphis financiers are promoting the company.

A telegram stating the disapproval of the Tennessee soldiers now on the Mexican border at the legislative action in asking for the mustering out of the guard stationed there, and favoring State pay for the members of the guard, has been received in Nashville and will doubtless be presented to the Legislature.

Col. H. C. Wolfe, expert steel man, from New York, has been in Johnson City and Carter County for several days looking over the proposed location for the armor plate plant. Col. Wolfe declares the site to be ideal. "All raw materials which would be needed in the operation of an armor plate plant are to be found in Wauauga Valley," said Col. Wolfe.

Cotton will be used more extensively than ever before in the manufacture of men's clothing this summer, according to tailors and clothiers, who declare they will sell the new fabrics without any claim that they are "all wool, a yard wide," etc., but will hand them straight to their customers as all cotton or part portion compositions.

Organization of the Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers' Association, with permanent headquarters in Memphis, was perfected at a meeting of dimension lumber manufacturers. The new association started with a charter membership of 25 firms. A campaign will be inaugurated at once, however, to enroll many other firms which were not represented at the meeting. Reports showing how the American Oak Manufacturers' Association is being shaped into one of the most powerful lumber organizations of the United States were submitted by officers at the association's first general meeting in Memphis. One hundred and fifty oak manufacturers, some of them among the heaviest producers in the country, took part in the meeting.

A general increase in the prosperity of business, conditions all over Tennessee is shown in an interesting tabulated report published in the current number of Associated Advertising, the official journal of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The tables show a healthy expansion of trade for the various departments of six leading lines of business.

Probably the largest land sale consummated in the South during the past year was closed recently, when a Virginia corporation, of which J. Albert Bunn, of Big Stone Gap, Va., is president, purchased a 2,700-acre river farm, known as Rivermont farm, in Jackson County, Alabama, 56 miles from Chattanooga, from A. L. Osborne, of Bristol, Tenn., paying therefor \$108,000. Live stock, farm machinery, cotton gin, saw mill and other personalty was included with purchase.

Carson and Newman College will be rebuilt on its present site in Jefferson City, and the sum of \$125,000 will be raised for this purpose, as decided upon at a meeting of the board of trustees. After the college has again been established, another campaign will be inaugurated to get \$125,000 more as an endowment fund, which will make a total of \$250,000 to be secured in two different campaigns.

The appraisement jury, composed of P. D. Reid, of Limestone; N. P. Earnest, of Chucky; E. J. Baxter and J. C. Aiken, of Jonesboro, and W. M. Hyder, of Johnson City, has looked over 10,000 acres in Carter and Johnson Counties in the interest of the Appalachian Park. Chief Deputy U. S. Marshall Frank W. Flenniken, of Knoxville, and District Attorney Lewis M. Coleman, of Chattanooga accompanied the jury.

The Samuel Doak Chapter, D. A. R., of Morristown, originated the idea of placing a memorial to the State of Franklin at its old capital in Greeneville and is raising funds for that purpose. The women's clubs are co-operating in the work, and there is no question, according to dispatches, but what a sufficient amount will be obtained to erect a memorial that will be a credit to the chapter as well as to the town and county.

Immediate surveys for two low dams on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of the Caney Creek shoals and of Little River, with a view of securing development in the direction of the American Aluminum plant and other industrial activities in Blount County are provided by amendments which Congressman R. W. Austin has had attached to the rivers and harbors bill that is now ready to be reported to the House at Washington.

With a final withdrawal of the discharged firemen from further proceedings, and a renewal by the Nashville Terminals of its motion for an award in its favor, the Federal Board of Arbitration, sitting in the controversy over the discharge of the thirty firemen by the terminals company, ended its sessions, which have been held in Nashville. Justice Gratton Green said the board saw no use to continue its sittings in the present status of affairs.

Dairymen of Jefferson County have found cow-testing associations so profitable that they have voted an increased fee for each member. There are fewer cows this year because of the "weeding out" which has been going on this year, as the unprofitable cows have been ascertained. The association now has twenty-five members, with 370 cows. The members pay \$1.75 per cow. This is an increase of twenty-five per cent over last year. Because he had his delivery horse hitched to the meat counter in the rear of his store when an inspector of the State pure food and drugs department called, a Nashville grocer will be tried on the charge of violating the statute governing the sanitation of groceries. Oltenville explained to the officers that his horse had suffered a general breakdown the day before and that he had hitched him inside the store where he could watch over him and nurse him back to health.

The greatest celebration of Lincoln's birthday in the country this year will take place at Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap. It will not only commemorate the birthday of the great President, but will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the university, by General O. O. Howard, of Vermont. Governors, senators, captains of finance and industry and noted educators will take part. The exercises will last three days, February 10, 11 and 12.

The son of the Secretary of Agriculture of Argentina, Senor Jose Leon Suarez, has just entered the University of Tennessee for a three years' course in agriculture. Arrangements for Senor Suarez to enter the University of Tennessee were made by South American Agent C. L. Chandler, of the Southern Railway. During a recent trip through South America, Mr. Chandler also arranged to have a number of young men sent from those countries to study in various Southern factories.

Three important bills, intended to strengthen the prohibition law of the State, were passed on final reading by the State Legislature. They were: The anti-locker club bill, which goes into effect immediately after its enactment into law. The bill prohibiting the storing of liquor within the State for purpose of sale in Tennessee or any other State, which was amended to go into effect July 1. The bill prohibiting the soliciting or receiving of orders within the State for liquor, which was also amended to take effect July 1.

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EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

Form Conference Board For Avowed Purpose of Combating Labor. Twelve of the most important employers' associations in the United States announced recently the formation of a national conference board. The associations comprise over 15,000 employers, having a combined labor force of 7,000,000 wage earners, over 75 per cent of all workers in the country.

The conference board will be a clearing house of information and through publicity and education attempt to enlist the sympathetic support of the public and co-operation of the government.

The New York Tribune announces the conference board as a "union formed by employers against labor." It also reports their co-operation in a drastic effort of the National Founders' association, a member of the board, to repeal the Adamson eight hour law. This the conference board later denied.

Labor made immediate and vigorous answer, for the action of the big employers led to a solidifying of labor sentiment to a degree hitherto unknown, and the addition of 400,000 members to the American Federation of Labor emerged as a clear possibility as a result of conferences and the exchange of expressions of sympathy and support between chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods and officials of the American Federation of Labor. At a meeting in Washington a defensive alliance was entered into between the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, with 350,000 members working in the shops, yards and telegraph offices of the railroads and the brotherhoods, with 400,000 members in train service.—Survey.

LABOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Trade Unionists Plan Education of Workers at Pennsylvania College. Plans for the establishment of forty scholarships for the education of skilled young tradesmen and women at the Pennsylvania State college are under consideration by officers of the State Federation of Labor. If the project goes through the students will receive special training at the college, which added to their practical trade and industrial experience will enable them to serve as teachers in the continuation and vocational schools of the state.

J. H. Maurer of Reading, president of the federation, and a member of the state legislature, and R. J. Wheeler of Allentown, visited State College, arranging tentative plans with Dr. E. E. Sparks, the college president. The plan provides for an endowment fund of \$25,000 to be raised by the labor unions in the first, second and third class cities of the state. The fund is to be held in trust by the state college to be loaned to such students as may qualify for the scholarships through competitive examinations and who may later become teachers in the vocational schools of Pennsylvania.

It was announced that the federation undertook the establishment of the scholarships for the education of young members of the labor unions because there was a great lack of teachers of experience in industrial training or vocations in general. The children of workers, it was said, are not receiving the training expected and desired in the continuation schools established under the child labor law.

Why do they call New York city the city of Gotham?

It is a nickname of foreign origin with no particular applicability. Gotham is the name of an ancient village in England whose inhabitants, according to tradition, once escaped a burdensome duty about to be put upon them by feigning stupidity. This smart trick in pretending to be fools gave rise to the expression "the wise men of Gotham" and the story of "the three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl." The name was first applied to New York city in a humorous magazine called Salmagundi, started in 1707 by Washington Irving and two or three others, in which they made fun of the pretensions of some of the "wise men of Gotham," meaning the New York city of that day. The magazine was read, the funmaking was approved, and the nickname became permanent.

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THE SHORTER DAY.

The short workday is a condition that must precede every other kind of betterment—physical, economic or social. The short hour worker has sufficient physical and mental strength after the day's work is done to have ambition and energy to be something more than part of the machinery of production. Decreasing the hours of work increases the proportion of time that can be given to recuperation and self development and all of the other activities of a normal human being. As a result the short hour workmen become more competent and productive workmen, and their wages and standards are higher. Higher wages give them the economic means for taking advantage of the increased opportunities possible through greater leisure.—Samuel Gompers.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Railroads to Take No Action Until After Presidential Election. Many men in high places in railway affairs are inclined to take President Wilson's statement on the adjournment of congress as a pledge of remedial railway legislation complementary to the eight-hour law. In view of this feeling there is growing sentiment that the eight hour law should not be attacked until after the election and that if Mr. Wilson is re-elected there should be no attack if the president moves within reasonable time to get laws that will lift the burden of the short day from the carriers.

In his statement, after expressing regret that the whole of his program was not carried out, Mr. Wilson said: "The rest, it is agreed, has merely been postponed until it can be more maturely deliberated and perfected. I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the two houses immediately upon the reassembling of congress to undertake this additional legislation. It is evident that the country could be relieved of the anxiety which must have been created by recent events with regard to the further accommodation of such disputes."

Conservative railway men believe that the chance of getting their share, together with enjoying the good will of the White House, will far outweigh the value of a chance to beat the law in the courts. That part of the president's program that was not enacted called for a compulsory investigating body and the forbidding of strikes while the inquiry was in progress and, secondly, the instruction of the interstate commerce commission to consider the propriety of granting a rate increase to compensate for the additional cost of the eight hour day.

It is known that leaders in railway and financial affairs have advised acceptance of the law for what it is worth in order to preserve the chances for compensatory legislation. There is another factor which has had much to do with the abrupt halt of plans to nullify the law. When railroad lawyers argued that the law could be declared unconstitutional on the ground that congress had no power to legislate wages it was pointed out to them that the railroads had been working for years to have the interstate commerce commission or some other federal body receive power to fix wages as well as rates.

In addition the railroads are working on a comprehensive program which has as its main feature federal regulation. They believe President Wilson will not oppose it, and if Hughes is elected they point out that federal regulation to the exclusion of state regulation is a Republican doctrine in its essentials. Furthermore, the brotherhood leaders who have influence in congress have said they would favor a federal regulation act if the eight hour day should be put into effect. So the question has arisen, "Would not the railroads stand to lose more than they would gain by attacking the eight hour law?"

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