

The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take of touch ought which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Room 112 Henson Bldg., W. Ave. and Prince St. Old Phone 681.

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DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

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The International Union of Machinists has a membership of 112,000.

Labor unions in Colorado are almost unanimously opposed to the state industrial commission rules.

Labor organizations of New Jersey made a winning fight against the proposed state constabulary bill.

The last anthracite coal strike in the short course of five months caused a loss of \$120,000,000 to employers and employees.

The Wisconsin assembly has passed a joint resolution memorializing congress to assume the ownership and operation of all coal mines in the United States.

Old Age Pensions.

Old age pensions have received attention in congress and in New Hampshire, where bills are pending providing for investigation and report. In California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania there are bills for the establishment of pension systems. The Massachusetts bill would apply to all persons over sixty-five years of age who are unable to work and who have no other means of support. The Pennsylvania bill would give \$5 a week to a single person and \$8 a week to a married couple who are living together, the bill to apply to all over sixty years of age who are "unable to work and without means to live."

More Pay For Dressmakers.

Increases in pay ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, as against 20 per cent asked for, were granted the waist and dress makers of New York city by the board of arbitration. The demand for a forty-eight hour week was refused. By the decision about 40,000 workers are awarded approximately \$1,000,000 annually, or about one-fourth of what their union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, asked for.

New Compensation Ruling.

A new ruling to the effect that compensation payments stop immediately upon the death of a victim's widow if there are no surviving minor children has been made by the Pennsylvania compensation board.

OVERWORK IS A SOCIAL MENACE

The Long Day Is One of the Survivals of a Past Age.

STRAIN ON THE WORKERS.

Fatigue Long Continued Leads to Disease and Thus Becomes a Problem of Serious Magnitude—Physical Exhaustion Is Directly Responsible For Lower Efficiency of Half the Population.

The long day is one of the most hideous survivals of a past age. In some industries, such as steel making and railroad work, long hours are maintained continuously throughout the year. On the other hand, many industries have rush seasons, during which the factories work for abnormally long hours and then do little or no work in the slack season. The hours in the steel industry are habitually long. Whether the long hours be continuous or intermittent, their result is the same. Both involve overwork. The strain of industrial effort upon the worker depends, first, upon the length of the day's work and, second, upon its intensity. Not only are hours in American industry long, but they continue long in the face of a rapid increase in the industrial strain. A score of devices are used to speed men to their uttermost.

Within the last decade hours have slightly decreased in the industrial world, but with this decrease in hours has gone an increase in speed. The girls in the recent shirt waist makers' strike in New York complained that instead of watching one needle running as needles did ten years ago, at the rate of 2,200 strokes a minute, they were now compelled to watch from two to twenty needles on the same machine, some running as high as 4,400 strokes a minute. The needles break, the thread catches, the material draws—a dozen things happen, and as the work is piecework, every minute counts. While the total number of hours may be less, the total vitality expended on the work is necessarily much greater because of the increased concentration and speed required.

Fatigue is the product of the number of hours of work multiplied by the intensity of the work during each hour. In the steel mills of Pittsburgh "superintendent is pitted against superintendent, foreman against foreman, mill against mill. When a record is broken it means simply that the goal to be struggled for has been set ahead."

Similar conditions exist in the textile mills of New England. Years ago a woman tended two slowly running looms. Later, as the hours of work grew less, the number of looms was increased to four and six, and now, with some houses, an operative is expected to look after from twelve to sixteen looms.

Overwork is a menace to industrial, social and personal welfare, because it results in one of the most serious and far-reaching human maladies—fatigue. Fatigue, long continued, leads inevitably to exhaustion; exhaustion leads to disease, and then ultimately to a death which is due to continual wearing, intense work. Overwork, with its attendant evils, thus becomes a problem of serious magnitude.

The waste of fatigue is far in excess of the waste from illness, since fatigue is directly responsible for the lower efficiency of at least one-half of the population.

Gripped by the stern necessity which compels him to earn his bread, the worker enters American industry and, caught in its levers and cogs, labors on, producing what he must, to earn what he may. Society does not need the extra goods which his weary fingers shape. There is one primary factor upon which society must depend for its maintenance—that is, upon joyous, enthusiastic men and women. There is neither joy nor enthusiasm in the victim of the long day.

If the average worker in modern industry was engaged in an occupation of tense interest and broad value, eight hours might be too few, but the average job is a dead job—monotonous, same to the point of madness. Could you make the same motion 4,000 times a day and keep it up day after day, year after year, without growing weary?

Was industry made for man or man for industry? There is one possible answer to that question. "Every social institution was made for man; hence when an institution ceases to serve man and instead demands service of him that institution must either be reformed or abolished." Men and women need not work twelve hours a day in order to secure a livelihood for themselves and for their families. Since this fact has been established beyond question, the long day has been weighed in the balance, found wanting and condemned to abolition. Yours, good Samaritans, is the task of enforcing this just sentence.—Professor Scott Nearing.

Brass Workers Get Raise.
President William A. Morgan of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling mill recently announced an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour for 5,000 employees. The advance, which was voluntary, will add about \$60,000 to the mill's monthly payroll.

Union Label shoes are the best

TENNESSEE GLEANINGS

News of Interest Prepared in Epitomized Form by Special Writers

Tullahoma.—The old Dunell house, in North Tullahoma, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Jasper.—Mrs. Dick Johnson and her sister, died within a few hours of each other of pneumonia.

Jackson.—James Henderson, a well-known citizen, died suddenly while passing through the courthouse yard.

Dyersburg.—Nearly one thousand school children, representing the schools of Dyer county, participated in a patriotic parade here.

Johnson City.—At the preliminary hearing of Mrs. John Hyder, charged with the murder of her husband on Easter morning, she was held to court without bond.

Chattanooga.—James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, will deliver the commencement address of the University of Chattanooga, June 5.

Knoxville.—Twelve senior University of Tennessee engineers have made application for appointment in the service of the government during the war with Germany.

Seimer.—A large 6x12 American flag, purchased by patriotic citizens of Seimer, was raised in the presence of a large crowd here with Aaron Brooks master of ceremonies.

Jackson.—Gravity of the food situation in Madison county resulted in the promulgation of a movement to prepare this county to feed its people during the duration of the war with Germany.

Johnson City.—A largely attended patriotic meeting was held at the Central Baptist church here. Mayor S. E. Miller presided and a very patriotic program was carried out, including songs and addresses.

Waverly.—While chopping a log Dave Connors' ax slipped from his hand as he made an under stroke and the sharp edge of the blade struck his wife on top of the head, making a very ugly and dangerous wound.

Knoxville.—Mayor John E. McMillan and the board of city commissioners directed the police department to round up all "loafers" on the street corners and public places and put the proposition of "work, war or workhouse" up to them.

Memphis.—Alleged to have been an Italian deserter from the American flag, E. B. Eisle, a naturalized American of German birth, was taken into custody by Lieut. W. P. Scobey of the national guard and turned over to the police for investigation.

Dyersburg.—Harry C. Whittier, a lineal descendant of the New England poet, has purchased the Palace hotel and will make extensive improvements in the house. The name will be changed to Whittier tavern and will follow in style New England hotels.

Lexington.—At a meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen, presided over by Mayor C. C. Davis, the following were elected to constitute the city board of education: Judge T. A. Lancaster, L. T. Fielder, W. H. Montgomery, H. E. Graper, S. L. Herndon, R. T. Hart and W. R. Holland.

Knoxville.—Earth shocks which began at Talbot on March 25 and were of considerable force have continued ever since, but with diminishing power. As no other section in East Tennessee has reported a similar disturbance, it is believed the seismic phenomena is entirely local. These shocks are accompanied by a noise as if made by an explosion. The earth seems to bound upward instead of being agitated literally.

Clarksville.—The members of the First Christian church refused to accept the resignation of Rev. E. G. Barnett. Mr. Barnett is now at Amarillo, Tex., with his wife, who has been in Texas for the last five months in an effort to regain her health.

Sewanee.—The students of the University of the South organized a company for military training under the direction of Maj. W. H. McKellar, a member of the faculty of the university and formerly commandant at the Sewanee military academy.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS RAISED

Big Company Charges \$70 Extra for Men in Army and Navy—Means New Increase.

New York, April 19.—One of the largest life insurance companies in the country announced that premiums on new policies of the life of any man in the army or navy would be raised \$70 for each \$1,000 insurance. This is in addition to an increase of \$30 already announced.

What language do the inhabitants of Bulgaria, Turkey, Switzerland and Belgium speak?

The Bulgarian language is the ancient Slavonic with a mixture of Turkish and Greek words. Turkish is of Asiatic origin and much divided by dialects. The Swiss speak French, German or a patois which is neither one nor the other; the Belgians French, Dutch or a mixture of the two. French is the language of the court.

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Please give details as to when and under whose administration the United States paid a money indemnity for the killing of some Italians somewhere in the south.

Six Italians were tried in New Orleans on a charge of murdering the chief of police. The jury failed to agree on the case of three of them, and the citizens, believing bribery had been resorted to, broke into the New Orleans jail in March, 1891, and lynched all the Italians who had been detained in connection with the murder. Most of them were naturalized, but some still owed allegiance to the Italian government. The United States, through the state department and President Harrison, expressed its regret, but disavowed all responsibility for the crime, claiming it was a matter entirely under the control of the state of Louisiana. The Italian government demanded a national apology, the payment of an indemnity and the punishment of the lynchers. The United States government refused to comply, whereupon the Italian minister withdrew from Washington. War talk began to fill the air, and in order to show its good will the United States finally agreed to pay \$25,000 to the families of the Italians who had been lynched.

What was the largest check or cash order ever issued by the United States treasury?

When the government pays a claim or debt it is done by a treasury warrant, signed by the secretary of the treasury. In May, 1904, the secretary signed a warrant for \$40,000,000, which was delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York as disbursing agents of this government on account of the Panama canal purchase. This was the largest warrant ever issued. The largest sum previously covered by a single government warrant was for \$7,200,000, paid to Russia in 1868 on account of the Alaskan purchase. The next largest sum was \$5,500,000, paid in 1870 to the British government on account of the Halifax award under the treaty of Washington for infringement of fishing rights in Nova Scotian waters. In 1899 this government paid Spain, through the French ambassador, \$29,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, but this sum was represented by four warrants of \$5,000,000 each.

Please name the thirteen original colonies and tell when and where each was settled.

Delaware, 1638, Wilmington; Pennsylvania, 1682, Philadelphia; New Jersey, 1694, Elizabeth; Georgia, 1733, Savannah; Connecticut, 1636, New Haven; Massachusetts, 1620, Plymouth; Maryland, 1634, St. Mary's; South Carolina, about 1650, Charleston; New Hampshire, 1639, along the Piscataqua river; Virginia, 1607, Jamestown; New York, 1615, New York; North Carolina, 1653, Albemarle, and Rhode Island, 1637, Portsmouth.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Enlist!

Enlist for America!
Enlist to keep American money in America for the benefit of Americans.
Enlist in the fight to boom "Made In America" products.
Enlist in the army of patriotic citizens of this great and peaceful land who believe in spending their money for American goods only so that they will benefit themselves and the poor man who is out of work.

TO FRANK MAUSER

John George Mauser vs. Rhinehart Mauser et al.
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15253
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Mauser is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917
J. C. Ford Clerk & Master
Wm. Myerhoff, Sol.
Apr 14 21 28 May 5 1917

TO Wm. C. RILEY

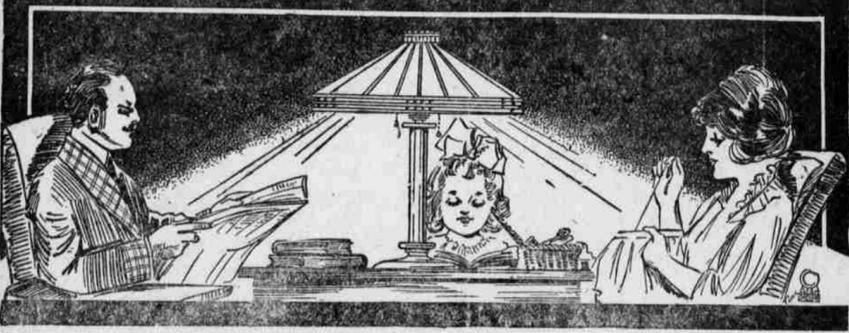
Laura V. Riley vs. Wm. C. Riley
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15263
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Wm. C. Riley is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917
J. C. Ford, C. & M.
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bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 19th day of April 1917
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.
S. E. N. Moore, Sol.
April 21-28 May 5-12-1917

TO DALLAS C. NEWMAN

Lillie Pearl Newman vs. Dallas C. Newman
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15255
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Dallas C. Newman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917
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- Moses Electric Co.
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- Reliable Electric Co.
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OR

KNOXVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.