

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK Offers Money To Farmers To Aid In Foodstuff Campaign

Acting upon the suggestion of President Wilson, many of our public spirited citizens are holding meetings, making speeches and advising the farmers and gardeners of Knox county to plant broadly all crops which produce food for man and beast, and it seems the desire, as well as the patriotic duty, of every farmer and planter of crops of all kind and character, to grow the greatest amount possible of food and pro- vider for the consumption of our people and their live stock, thereby insuring them against want as well as the reduction of the high cost of living.

It has been intimated that many farmers in Knox county have not the funds with which to supply themselves with ample quantities of seed for planting purposes.

This bank takes pleasure in announcing that it will lend to such farmers as may need its assistance money in amounts of \$25 and upward, to be used in the purchase of such seeds as they may decide to plant upon their farms and in their garden. We will make these loans at a low rate of interest to the owners and renters of land on their names with the names of their friends or neighbors as endorsers, and will carry the loans until January 1st 1918.

Wm. S. Shields, President.

UNION WORKERS LOYAL.

But Organized Labor Will Not Stand Exploitation by Contractors.

"The position of organized labor in regard to the preparations for war and what may be done in war time has been deliberately misrepresented in some quarters," said Samuel Gompers recently in New York. "The position of organized labor is this: It is patriotic and loyal from start to finish. It will do all that can be done for the government and the nation, but it will not stand for the exploitation of labor for the benefit of the army contractors. It does not believe that army contractors and others who may supply the country with its needs in times of war are entitled to or should have exorbitant profits, either at the expense of the government or of the worker. Labor expects no praise for being patriotic, but it does expect that those who employ it shall show some patriotism as well. There is no patriotism in selling the government something below the current inflated prices for war material, but at a profit far in excess of what would be expected in normal times.

"If the public and the press will pay more attention to contracts and contractors and less to labor the result will be better, for labor will do its full share."

Let Us Do Your Overhauling and repairing. Our mechanic has had ten years experience in Automobile Repairing TRY

Batavia Security Tires For Best Results Use Batavia Tubes J. P. Nicely & Sons 221 W. Depot St. Old Phone 5331, New Phone 898 Gasoline-Free Air-Service

STRIKES DEFENDED.

Corporations Prone to Deal Unfairly With Their Employees.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free synagogue, New York city, severely arraigned the railroad corporations at the recent hearing on the plan of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the public service commission to avert strikes. Dr. Wise was the chairman of the citizens' committee on industrial relations. He said that for years he has studied industrial problems and the possibility of increasing the democratization of the industries of America.

He said that in his judgment it was not as needful to guard against strikes as it was to safeguard the public interests through insistence that quasi-public industries should treat their employees fairly. Referring to the strike of street railway employees last summer, he expressed the opinion that the conditions under which the men worked before the strike were deplorable, that many of them had to work seven days a week to make a living and that all the time the men were subjected to the spy system, to threats and to intimidation by the corporations.

Dr. Wise did not think any system that would give the employers equal rights with the men in consideration of wages and hours of labor and conditions of labor would work out to the advantage of the men, because the corporations would always have present their own little organization of employees and would spy upon them, so that those spied upon would either have to yield to pressure or lose their jobs.

He suggested the formation of a board of men representing the public interests, whose duty it would be to study conditions under which the men worked and be ready at any time to furnish any official regulating body with complete information. He thought that in this way a determination of differences could be arrived at without danger of doing injustice. Dr. Wise made it clear that he doubted the disposition of the corporations to deal fairly with their employees. He said: "The men must have the right to organize in independent and untrammelled fashion. I want to make it clear that I am thinking of those nice little safe pet organizations which Mr. Shonts and his associates control and keep in their vest pockets, those little organizations which are purchased and bribed and intimidated into battle against their fellows. Such organizations make impossible any genuinely democratic organization of the men."

WARNS MINE OWNERS.

Umpire Neill Declares Anthracite Operators Disobey Law.

Umpire Charles P. Neill of the conciliation board in deciding the grievances of the miners of the Harleigh No. 7 colliery declares that the quibbling of anthracite operators over back pay and pay rates "may be justly considered an attempt to destroy the orderly processes through which the last agreement was negotiated."

He declares that the miners throughout the anthracite field are entitled to back pay, the increase agreed upon and that any effort to penalize the workers threatens the peaceful conditions of the region.

The umpire declares that it is "absolutely essential to the success of the system in effect in the anthracite field for the peaceful settlement of any controversies that the retroactive features of the decisions be maintained with scrupulous fidelity."

In the Harleigh case the company alleged that back pay could not be given some men because they were formerly contract men and that the company had no records on which to base the increase.

The umpire declares that it is the duty of the companies to keep a record and that any effort to deny pay for lack of records is but a mere matter of quibbling.

Brewers Win Raise.

Charles Nickolaus, international representative of the Brewery Workers' union, has been successful in securing a signed contract for the brewery workers in Duluth, Minn., calling for several important changes. He succeeded in getting an eight hour day for the inside men and an increase of \$1.50 to \$2 a week in pay. For the teamsters he secured a nine and ten hour day.

SIMPLE TALE OF A FARM WORKER

Dan Jones, Who Left the Fields to Toil in a Factory.

SHORT ANNAL OF THE POOR

What a Man With Imagination Read in a Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor—High Cost of Living Quenched the Ambition of a Brave Spirit.

With a disgusted smile, John Smith laid down the Monthly Review of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. "Why does the government get out these senseless publications?" he said. "Here are pages of mussy figures that mean nothing. I think I will write the department of labor to take my name off their list. This stuff is not worth maffing." Uncle Charlie picked up the offending periodical and looked at the article. "John," said he after a moment, "this is really interesting." "I'm from Missouri," snorted the practical man. "Show me something!" "All right, John. Listen to one story I see in these tables:

"A husky farm laborer, Dan Jones, worked from early dawn to 'plumb dark' for Farmer Johnson on a fine place in Ohio. Dan thought he earned more than Johnson paid—being human. Besides, being an average man anyway, Dan was getting—this was in 1915—only \$25.50 a month in real money, besides board. Like any other human creature, Dan did not realize what the board was worth. But he could remember that his pay had risen only \$1.80 a month since 1910.

"The Weekly Banner reported a big demand for workers in the new automobile plant in the city. So Dan quit one Saturday night, and Monday found him in the line of applicants at the factory door. And Dan wasn't the only country boy there. Sixteen out of every hundred farm laborers did as Dan did this year, John," said Uncle Charlie, interrupting himself. "That's bad, Charlie. Will the farmers be able to plant as much ground with so many leaving?" "I'm afraid not, John. The reports indicate 2 per cent less cultivation this year. But let me go on with my interpretation of this table. Dan took his sister with him to the city, and another country boy went along. Della got a job in a cotton manufacturing plant, and Sam landed in a shoe factory. They took those jobs because they could soon learn the work, while Dan, being ambitious and having a 'turn' for machinery, stuck to his plan and was hired by the automobile company. That was a year ago. Now Dan, Della and Sam are city people. They are pale and not so strong. Their evenings are filled with amusements—movies, walks in the bright lights, visits with other young workers, sometimes a bit of beer or some other relaxation. Even ambitious Dan has lost his first determination to work for the future. The spirit of resignation of the poor is eating their vitality. And here are some of their experiences written in this report:

"Della is one among 53,242 who were working February last. The payroll is bigger than when she started in. The average was \$9 a week then, it is \$10.70 now.

"Sam gets a little more pay now—\$14.57 against \$12.08 a year ago. "Dan gets \$21.72 a week, and a year ago it was \$19.31. There are 111,971 in those factories now, where 93,555 worked a year ago.

"But how much better off are Dan, Della and Sam really? "The factories pay more to their workers; the pay roll increase runs from 10 to 33 per cent. More workers are busy, as many as one in five more in some kinds of industry, and many of them come from the farm, which works to reduce the supply of food for us all and to increase the cost of our living. And listen to Della. 'Dan,' she is saying, 'I think we had better stayed on the farm. You get the biggest pay of the three of us, almost \$90 a month. Your pay would be only \$25.50 on the farm, but look what it costs us to eat. A five dollar bill just melts down when it meets the grocery man. Back home you got your meals with the job, and so did Sam and I. None of us are as well off. Dan, let's go home.'

"But Dan won't go. "Now, John, look at those tables again.

"Boots and shoes: Eighty-five establishments were asked for reports; sixty-eight replied. They pay every week fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-nine worked for them in February, 1916; 60,226 in February, 1917. That means that 6.6 per cent more were working in 1917 than in 1916, and the pay roll figures show that it costs 18 per cent more to pay them. In other words, this table shows the rising cost of labor in the industries reporting and the increasing number of workers employed in the industries that have reported. Pay rolls rose everywhere, 37.8 per cent in iron and steel, 33.9 per cent in automobiles, 29.8 per cent in leather working, 23.6 per cent in paper making. In each of these trades thousands of Dons and Dellas and Sams are toiling. These figures are the short and simple annals of the poor, Brother John. They are worth reading. But you have to read with your imagination as well as your eyes; then you will find them full of information."

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ONE GIRLS' UNION.

How a Needleworkers' Organization Improves its Spare Time.

The 30,000 members of local 25 of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of New York city, having gained since the big strike of 1913 a shorter working day and higher wages, are turning their organizing genius toward filling more richly their leisure hours, says the Survey.

From 7 o'clock until 10 every evening several hundred girls fill all four floors of public school No. 40 at 314 East Twentieth street. They go to the school direct from work. On the first floor they get sandwiches and coffee for 5 cents; upstairs some attend their shop meetings and settle their shop problems, take courses in American history, the labor movement here and abroad, labor legislation, literature, the English language, dancing or gymnasium work. A nurse and a doctor from the staff of the joint board of sanitary control are there to give medical examination, and Dr. George M. Price, director of the board, gives health talks.

The girls co-operated with the People's Institute and so gained the public school building. Juliet Stuart Poyntz was engaged to head the organization and education department, and the board of education is expected to give help. They call this meeting place a "unity center."

"It is not welfare work," writes Pauline Newman, investigator for the joint board of sanitary control and at one time organizer for the union; "it is not charity. It is done by the girls for the girls. To secure better wages and shorter hours is indeed the chief object of a union. For those who have no vision, who can get along without the spiritual, this is sufficient. To those who expect from a union a 'fair day's wage for a fair day's work' the material is enough. But not for those who look upon a union as a means to readjust the age long grievances between master and servant. These need not only food for the body, but food also for the soul and for the mind."

If the unity center succeeds other schools will perhaps be opened to them. Negotiations for one on the east side are already in progress. This opening of the public school completely to union labor groups gives it a new significance as a community center. A week end camp for the coming summer is arranged for, and it is hoped that in time cheap co-operative apartment houses may be built for the independent women among the dress-makers.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

New Law Promises to Give Much Impetus to National Education.

The bill which the president has recently signed, is of more wide reaching importance than the Hughes-Smith act, says the Buffalo Express.

It is a great preparedness measure, filling a need of the time and having a tremendous bearing upon the future of the country. The bill provides for the stimulating of vocational education in agriculture and in the trades, industries and domestic arts.

The government goes into partnership with the states in this educational matter, appropriating \$38,000,000 to be expended over a period of years, which money is to be divided among the states.

And for every dollar received from the government the state is to spend a like amount.

The bill creates a board for vocational education to consist of the secretaries of agriculture, commerce and labor and the federal commission of education and three citizens from civil life from agriculture, labor and manufacture.

The instruction is designed to prepare boys and girls over fourteen years for useful employment. Day and evening schools are to be aided.

The loss occasioned by inefficient workers will be vastly reduced, and the wage earning capacity and the profit earning capacity also will be increased.

Training for the farm, the factory, the mine, the counting house, the home, for all industry—it is an ambitious plan, but it will add immeasurably to our national strength.

It is an intellectual and handicraft conscription that will make us impregnable industrially and commercially.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The trade union movement represents the desire of wage earners to improve their condition of life, says the Shoe Workers' Journal. It is a recognition that the individual worker is in no position to bargain with the employer as to the amount of his wages or the conditions of his labor, but that the whole number of employees in a given industry or in a given operation of a stated factory may, by combining as one, make what is known as a collective bargain with the employer and thus benefit themselves through their collective bargain, when acting separately as individuals they would be defeated.

This principle of collective bargaining is vital to the success of the organized wage earner. Trade unions have sought from the inception of the movement for the establishment of this principle of collective bargaining.

Call for Union Label Shoes.

NEAR-SIGHTED?

Some providers are so "near-sighted" they only provide for NOW—while others are generously "far-sighted" and provide for NOW and TOMORROW

Look around you most everywhere any day and you will see sorrow and suffering caused by "near-sighted" providers. Such scenes should bring it right home to you. Ask yourself the question—"Have I provided for my loved ones future with a sufficient amount of Life Insurance?"

Paying the premiums need not worry you if you have a Holston Savings Account accumulating regular deposits.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

Should Be Sufficient to Maintain a Family and Provide For Future.

Rock bottom wages and work conditions, below which industry must not fall in this country if it is to conform to the standard that civilized society has come to set for itself, are laid down in a report on industrial conditions in New York now ready for publication. This report is one of a series known as the "Springfield Survey." In gathering the data the investigators visited factories and mercantile establishments and called upon many workers in their homes. Information was secured from labor organizations, the Springfield (Ill.) Commercial association and various official documents. The facts were gathered and the report written by Louise C. Odencrantz, committee on women's work, and Zenas L. Potter, department of surveys and exhibits, Russell Sage foundation. The full report offers various suggestions to employers and state legislators scaling considerably higher than the gauge set for measuring conditions in Springfield. "Workers who give their full working time to an industry," says the report, "should receive as a very minimum a wage which will provide the necessities of life. If the business cannot provide this there is serious question whether it has a right to exist. Men with families dependent upon them should receive enough for the support not only of themselves, but of a normal family. Otherwise family life will be undermined.

"Either the 'necessaries of life' should include enough to allow workers to carry insurance and save something for old age or else industry should provide directly for the care of incapacitated workmen and for the dependents of workmen who are killed at work, by payment made by the employer—the cost to be distributed over society by some form of insurance or by some other method. "Irregularity of employment should be minimized, and when workers lose their positions adequate facilities should exist to help them find new work. "Under fourteen children not be employed. Until they are sixteen years of age it is of first importance that they develop normally and receive training for the work of later life. Any occupation, therefore, is objectionable which interferes with such development or training. "Eight hours for a day's work is the standard which is now widely accepted. Hours of labor should not be so long as to injure health or to deny workers opportunity for self improvement, the development of home life and an intelligent interest in public affairs. "Women and children should not be employed at night. "Every worker should have one day of rest in seven. "Working conditions should be made as wholesome and safe as possible. Fire hazard should be minimized, machinery guarded, sanitary conditions maintained, industrial diseases prevented and good light and ventilation provided. "The bargaining power in settling the terms of the work agreement should be as evenly balanced as possible between the employer and the employee."

TO BEN F. CASTEEL

Edna M. Casteel vs. Ben F. Casteel State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15244

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to that the defendant Ben F. Casteel is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be

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served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, of Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May 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 6th day of April, 1917 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. J. W. Saylar, Sol. April 7 14 21 28 1917

TO WILL EMMONS

Annie Emmons vs. Will Emmons Age of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No 15243

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Will Emmons 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 May 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 7th day of April 1917 J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master John A. Huff, Sol.

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You half sole your shoes, why not your tires? We make them look like new tires and guarantee 2500 miles saving you about 50 per cent on your tire bill. Call and let us demonstrate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Double Tread Tire Works

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TO MARY HARLAN

W. B. Harlan vs. Mary Harlan State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15252

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Mary Harlan 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 1st Monday of May 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 7th day of April, 1917 J. C. FORD, C. & M. Bowen & Anderson, Sols. April 7 14 21 28 1917

Non-Resident Attachment Notice.

Service Garage Co. vs. L. C. Rumbaugh Before J. R. Ailor Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tenn.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that the defendant L. C. Rumbaugh is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a non resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him and an original attachment having been issued and returned to me with levy upon an Overland Road star Automobile it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four consecutive weeks, commanding that said defendant, appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 16th of May, 1917 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 17th day of April 1917 J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

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