

INSURANCE FOR MEN AT FRONT

Families of Our Defenders Must Be Protected Against Want.

JUST GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

War Insurance Bill Gives Compensation, Not Pensions—Fixes Amount Definitely in Advance Instead of Holding Out Mere Chance of Gratuity After Peace is Concluded.

By W. G. M'ADDOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

The purpose of the war insurance bill now pending in the congress is to secure the future of America's soldiers and sailors by insuring their lives and providing adequate compensations and indemnities for loss of life and total or partial permanent disability; also to protect their families against poverty and want by providing them with sufficient means of support during the absence of the men at the front.

The nation, having been forced to resort to the draft in order to create quickly an army to save the country, is under a higher obligation to do these things for its fighting forces than if a volunteer army only was created. This great and rich republic cannot afford to do less, and it must do what is proposed in a spirit of gratitude and not as charity. Every soldier and sailor who serves his country in this war will earn everything the proposed war insurance bill provides. To be a beneficiary of the proposed law will be a badge of honor.

When we draft the wage earner we call not only him, but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. The wife and children, the mother, the father, are all involved in the sacrifice—they directly share the burden of defense. They suffer just as much as the soldier, but in a different way, and the nation must generously discharge as a proud privilege the duty of maintaining them until the soldiers and sailors return from the war and resume the responsibility.

We have drawn the sword to vindicate America's violated rights, to restore peace and justice and to secure the progress of civilization. We cannot permit our soldiers, while they hold the front, to be stabbed in the back by uncertainty as to what is being done for their loved ones at home. Our tomorrows are in their hands—theirs in ours. The national conscience will not permit America's soldiers and their dependents to go unprotected with everything that a just, generous and noble people can do to compensate them for the sufferings and sacrifices they make to serve their country.

Aside from the care and protection of their dependents while the soldier is alive, the proposed war insurance act provides for definite compensation for his dependents in case of death, for definite and adequate indemnities in case of total or partial disability and for re-education of the maimed and disabled man, so that he may take up a new occupation and make himself a useful member of society. We must restore their efficiency and adjust their still available faculties and functions to suitable trades and vocations, which the injuries of the battlefields have not wholly destroyed.

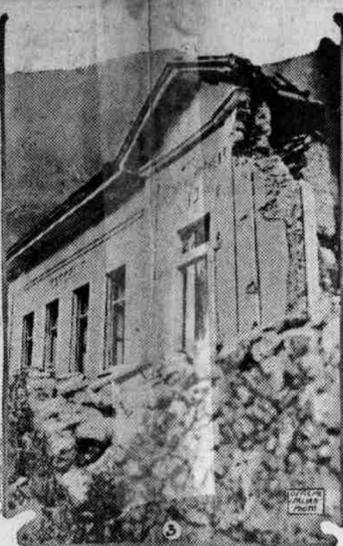
The heavy depletions in man power resulting from this conflict, which is without precedent in history or imagination, will place new and greater values upon all forms and degrees of human energy and demand as a first duty of intelligent government that every remaining useful sense and limb of the blind and crippled shall be reclaimed under the benevolent processes of education and reapplied to economic uses for the benefit of society.

The millions we shall be called upon to spend to support the dependents of the soldiers while they are in the fighting line, for indemnities and for re-education of the crippled are in the last analysis investments of the best sort; they are sums of capital advanced by the nation to promote utility, self respect and economic development. More than all, they are essentially humanitarian and in the highest sense a discharge by the government of an essential duty to society.

We are proposing to expend during the next year more than \$10,000,000,000 to create and maintain the necessary fighting forces to re-establish justice in the world. But justice must begin at home. Justice must be done to the men who die and suffer for us on the battlefields and for their wives and children and dependents who sacrifice for us at home. To do justice to them requires only a tithe of the money we are expending for the general objects of the war. Let it not be said that noble America was ignoble in the treatment of her soldiers and sailors and callous to the fate of their dependents in this greatest war of all time.

The pending war insurance bill gives compensation, not pensions. It fixes amounts definitely in advance instead of holding out the mere chance of gratuity after the conclusion of peace. It saves the dependents from want and gives them the necessities of life while their men are at the front. It deals with its heroes liberally for the sufferings that result from their disablement on the field of battle, and if they die it makes just provision for the loved ones who survive them. It fosters the helpless and dependent, the maimed and disabled, and recognizes the immensity of the nation's debt to the valor and patriotism of her heroic sons.

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1—A partly inflated French observation balloon and its guard, "somewhere on the Somme." 2—Long line of Calcutta ambulance cars presented to Great Britain on the western front by India. 3—An Italian school at St. Margherite demolished by Austrian artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Field Marshal Haig Opens New Offensive in Belgium East of Ypres.

MAY CUT OFF U-BOAT BASES

Germans Start Another Lot of Peace Rumors—Kerensky Proclaims Russian Republic But Must Curb Extreme Radicals—Labor Troubles in the United States.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Following the usual devastating artillery fire, a great attack on German positions in Belgium was begun by the British forces early Thursday morning. The offensive, the fiercest of recent months, embraced a wide front east of Ypres. The first day's fighting, which will be known as the battle of Menin road, resulted in big gains for Field Marshal Haig's troops, especially in the important sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke. The Germans resisted desperately and the British were compelled to advance over ground covered with water-filled shell holes, barbed-wire entanglements and fallen trees and in the face of a murderous machine-gun fire from the many small concrete redoubts that have to a considerable extent, replaced the German front line trenches. But the British heavy artillery had done its work well, and the Tommies pushed ahead, slaughtering the enemy or driving them far back.

The Germans naturally knew the attack was coming, but could not foresee just where it would be made. Haig's selection of the field for this offensive indicates that he intends to try to force Rupprecht of Bavaria away from the Belgian coast and to cut off the German U-boat and airplane bases along the shore between Zeebrugge and Nieuport. Such a move by the British has been looked forward to for a long time.

Italians Getting Ready.

The Italians seem to be gathering themselves for another leap at the throat of Austria, and their generals declare they must and will administer to the foe a decisive defeat in the field, and then they will be in a position to continue their advance on Trieste, and perhaps on Ljubljana. Meanwhile activity in the Trentino has increased and the Latins hit the Austrians there several times last week. That the latter have called on re-enforcements wherever they could get them is evidenced by the presence of Turks among the prisoners taken by the Italians in recent days.

Along the French front the few changes of the week were at the expense of the crown prince's forces. That fatuous young man is still trying to recover the plateaus of Verdun and sacrifices his soldiers with prodigality.

German Peace Rumors.

That Germany intends to make new peace proposals before many months becomes increasingly evident. Last week saw the sending up of several "trial balloons" from Berlin, including an industriously spread report that Great Britain had suggested terms, and a story that the kaiser would surrender Belgium and restore it. These feelers met with no sympathetic response by the allies. Great Britain flatly denied the alleged peace offer; Premier Painleve reaffirmed France's determination to continue the war until Germany gave up Alsace-Lorraine and pledged reparation for the damages she has caused; and America went steadily ahead with its tremendous preparations.

The German papers are permitted by the censor to discuss the peace rumors freely, probably to prepare the people for some move by the government, but neither the German nor the Austrian government seems to be yet in the

erent powers toward the end of this month, and they will be more specific and enter into more details than the former proposals. Germany's reply to the pope's first note is said to accept the greater part of his plan but contains no specific declarations concerning Belgium. Austria's answer has been sent, but is negligible.

Argentina to Break Relations.

Germany's diplomatic bungling has added another to the list of her enemies, for the Luxburg incident and Berlin's inadequate explanations have induced the Argentine senate to vote to break off relations with Germany. It was the last great food-producing nation in the list of neutrals, and its action will result in big benefit to the allies in the restriction of exports of meat and grain to neutral countries from which they might find their way to the central nations. If Argentina takes an active part in the war, she can muster an army of 198,000 men and has a navy that includes many powerful and modern vessels.

Sweden—the poor goat—is still in distress over the trouble into which German duplicity has dragged her, and is demanding explanations from Berlin and sending evasive notes to Washington and Buenos Aires. Her leaders assert that she shall not be forced into the war on either side. Meanwhile she is pleading with America for foodstuffs to keep from suffering the people who are likely to be the innocent victims of the stupidity of the officials.

Situation in Russia.

Premier Kerensky started the week off with a stirring proclamation declaring Russia to be a republic. He then, with four of his colleagues, undertook to conduct the government until the first congress meets on September 25 to frame a constitution and name a new ministry. Next he sent a scathing telegram to the Baltic fleet demanding that the men cease their excesses and restore order, and the following day he undertook the reorganization of the army, beginning by suppressing the activities of the self-constituted committees among the soldiers; he also ordered the arrest of General Kaledines, hetman of the Cossacks, whose loyalty to the government was doubtful. At this point Kerensky ran against two snags. The radicals gained control of the council of soldiers and workmen and demanded that the power of ruling the republic should be assumed at once by the council, acting in conjunction with the council of peasants. The leaders of the former council, who have linked it with the government, at once resigned. The Maximalists in the army groups strongly opposed the order barring politics from the army. The other snag was the attitude of the Cossacks. They demanded that the order for the arrest of Kaledines be canceled, and a delegation of loyalists went to Cossack headquarters to investigate conditions.

Kerensky and the new republic are by no means out of the woods yet, but it begins to look as if they would triumph over the forces of disorder and disloyalty. Certainly the soldiers at the front are making a better showing than for some time past. The northern armies stopped their retreat toward Petrograd and turned on the pursuing Germans, driving them back toward Riga and retaking a number of towns. In the south Russian troops co-operated with the Rumanians in their stout attacks on the invading Teutons.

Coming to Their Senses.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, for long in his petty way one of our most persistent opponents of the government's conduct of the war, has seen a great light and issued a proclamation calling on "all patriotic citizens to stand by our country in times of controversy" and bidding Godspeed to the men of the National Army. Thompson's friends say he never has been unpatriotic, but was misled by certain "dark forces" among his associates—which is defending his loyalty at the expense of his intelligence.

It is gratifying to note, also, the signs of change of outward expression, if not of heart, on the part of some of the German-American newspapers, following the government's raid on the office of one of the worst of them in Philadelphia. One of the Milwaukee papers has become suddenly patriotic, and another, in Oregon, has changed its name to the Portland American and will be printed wholly in English.

There is room for all of them within the loyalty fold.

The truth is that persons of intelligence, with the exception of fanatics and intentional traitors, are fast realizing that this war on Germany is being made by the people of the United States and that they intend to see it through to a victorious conclusion. Their determination is increasing as their sons and brothers go into the training camps, and when the casualty lists begin to come from the other side, it will be irresistible.

Many Labor Troubles.

Despite the undoubted patriotism and energetic efforts of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the government is having a lot of trouble with strikes of organized labor and only strenuous work and cleverness on the part of its mediators prevent the disastrous tying up of industries whose continued operation is necessary to successful carrying on of the war. The latest important instance of this began last Monday when some 25,000 iron workers at San Francisco struck for higher wages and stopped work on \$150,000,000 worth of government contracts for ship building. The federal shipping board offered to pay one-half of any wage increases for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships, the ship builders agreed to consider the men's demands, and prospects for ending the strike were good.

In New Orleans and New York several thousand longshoremen went on strike for various reasons, and there was similar trouble in other localities.

Being seriously disturbed over the labor situation, especially in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain regions, President Wilson on Thursday appointed a special commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to visit the states where these difficulties exist and endeavor to bring about working arrangements for the period of the war at least. The other members of the commission are Col. J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, V. Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois and E. P. Marsh of Washington.

The war convention of American business men in session at Atlantic City was lectured rather sharply by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and thereupon adopted resolutions as follows:

"That no attempts be made by business to change labor conditions and that labor make no efforts to force union recognition or changes in standards.

"That there be no profiteering in business to give rise to labor unrest.

"That business recommend to the government creation of a government board representing labor, capital and the public to settle all major disputes and that the board's decisions be binding on both sides.

"That industry call on labor to co-operate in making it plain there will be no strikes or lockouts while adjustments are being made."

Board to Rule Sugar Supply.

Protection and regulation of the sugar supply was taken up Thursday and an international committee of five was named for the distribution of sugar among the allied and neutral nations. The same day the beet sugar producers signed an agreement with the food administration to sell to wholesalers at seaboard refining points for 7 1/2 cents a pound, maximum. Retail prices usually being from one-half to three-fourths of a cent higher, the price to the consumer is expected to be about 8 cents a pound. The cane sugar men are expected to take similar action. In these matters and in arrangements concerning potatoes, wheat and other foodstuffs, Administrator Hoover is acting with energy and precision. He says the victor in the war will be the side that can hold out longest against starvation, and is going ahead on that line.

The copper interests have voluntarily fixed upon 23 1/2 cents a pound, f. o. b. New York, as the price of copper for the next four months, and this has been approved by the war industries board and the president.

The congressional conference committee on the trading with the enemy bill has added to it a provision for the censoring of cables and foreign mails. This is the result of a government investigation showing that information has been reaching Germany through uncensored cables and letters that apparently were of a harmless business nature.

PATIENT TRAINING
While the lives of some great men remind us that we can make money by taking chances, you can lose it the same way. Few men can make one dollar do the work of two. Tackle the big problems, undertake big things, but let there be first the slow, patient training of knowing the value of a dollar—which a Savings Account in The Holston will give you.
THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK
GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE TO BEN GRAHAM AND RUFUS B. GRAHAM

Cowan McClung Company, vs. Ben Graham et al— State of Tennessee; In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15526. In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Ben Graham and Rufus Graham are justly indebted to Cowan McClung Company, the complainants and that their residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry 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 Nov 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 13th day of September 1917 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Bowen & Anderson, Sol's. Sept., 15 22 29-Oct. 6 1917

TO BERNARD B. FIELDEN Anna Bell Fielden vs. Bernard B. Fielden

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15525. In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Bernard B. Fielden 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 November 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 Sept. 4, 1917 J. C. FORD, C. & M. Penland & Ogle, Sol's. Sept. 8-15-22-29, 1917

NO ANTI-STRIKE BILL. Fate of Proposed Measure Forecast by Action of Senate Committee.

Defeat of the railway strike prevention program recommended by President Wilson to supplement the Adamson law appeared to be forecast when the senate interstate commerce committee in a preliminary vote decided against the principle of the Canadian disputes act, providing for a suspension of the right of strike and lockout during the course of a government investigation. Two Democrats, Senator Smith of South Carolina and Underwood of Alabama, voted with the Republicans against the measure, defeating it, 7 to 4.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, said that the vote was not final, the bill itself not yet having been voted on, and that as the full committee was not present at that particular session the result was in no way decisive. However, it was indicated in other quarters that the measure would meet the same fate as it received when a final vote is taken in the whole committee.

The committee now has under consideration a measure providing for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, but without attempting to bind the action of either employee or employer during its course. The purpose of this measure would be materially the same as that sought by the Canadian plan—to give public opinion an opportunity to judge of the merits of the case on both sides—but without any power to stay action until a report was made. Such a measure would probably arouse little opposition in the senate, as the objection to the Canadian act is that it cripples the men by taking away their only weapon.

The action of the senate committee is in a sense a victory for the brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor, the labor organizations having bitterly opposed any effort to bind their power to strike whenever and under whatever circumstances they chose. Ever since the railroad strike crisis last year they have contended that the portion of the president's program which failed to pass when the Adamson bill became law was a vital blow at their power, both actual and potential. Besides the Canadian act, they regarded with much suspicion the measure permitting the president to take over the railroads in time of emergency, because they believed that this would give him the power to place them under military control; if a strike should take place, thus vitiating the pressure they would be able to bear on the roads.

STAUBS THEATRE



UNION OPERATORS -Thursday night, October 4

G. M. ANDERSON & LAWRENCE WEBER

PRESENT

The Greatest Of All Farces

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY

From The Novel of Fred Isham

Bobbs-Merrill Company

As Played For One Year

in the

Longacre Theatre, New York

THE TRADE UNION

The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the trade unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The trade unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency, economical or political, as it arises.

AID FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Wisconsin Industrial Commission Puts Ban on Night Work.

Night work of women in Wisconsin between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been stopped by order of the industrial commission. On petition of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Wisconsin Council of Social Agencies and the Wisconsin Consumers' league, the commission, after hearings and investigations, decided that night work in factories and laundries is "objectionable from the standpoint of the statutes forbidding employment prejudicial to the life, health, safety and welfare of women." The decision is in accord with the regulation contained in a state law enacted in 1913 and declared void by the courts last year.

The commission so far, however, has not attempted to regulate night work in mechanical and mercantile establishments, restaurants, telegraph and telephone offices, express and transportation houses. Neither does it include "pea canneries" within the term manufacturing, so that in such places women may work any number of hours as was possible formerly in New York state. Finally the commission failed to reach any conclusion on the subject of hours to be permitted per day, announcing that further time was necessary to look into the matter.

Commissioner J. D. Beck alone advocated immediate action in favor of shorter working days, arguing that the eight hour day will soon become recognized as necessary to the women factory workers if their health and welfare and the welfare of the future generations are to be fully guarded.

The Kansas state industrial welfare commission has outdistanced the Wisconsin body in this matter of hours by establishing on July 28 a nine hour day for women in mercantile establishments. Although the merchants pleaded that it was necessary to keep their stores open later than 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings, the commission rejected the appeal.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

The labor movement is a down on the earth bread and butter proposition calculated to benefit the membership now as well as in the future. The battle of trade unionism is a battle for the home, for manhood and womanhood and a higher standard of civilization. Organization of labor is the only thing that will secure to the individual the proper return for the labor expended in any given trade or calling.