



JOHN A. DUNCAN

Candidate For The Republican Nomination For
County Judge Of Knox County

Mr. John A. Duncan announces his candidacy for the republican nomination for county judge of Knox county, in the republican primary to be held March 21, 1918.

Mr. Duncan, whose home is and has been at Concord for the past twenty-five years, is the only rural candidate for the office of county judge. He solicits the support and vote of every republican in the primary. He served in the county court for eight years and for several years on the finance committee of this court, and is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the office to which he aspires.

W. H. Buttram For Attorney General 19th District

General W. H. Buttram, of Huntsville, Scott county, Tenn. Attorney General for the Nineteenth Judicial District, whose announcement appears in this issue of the Independent as a candidate for re-election has made a faithful, conscientious official, who has tempered all acts with mercy, yet he has been firm in the enforcement of law, and in official capacity has been a great factor in ridding his district of crime and lawlessness. He is a big hearted man, generous and kind and at the same time firm and true to his convictions, taking no pleasure in the punishment of anyone, but always trying to adjust affairs so they will conserve the best interest of all concerned, and trying to lift the criminal to a higher plane.

Mr. Buttram is known by nearly every man, woman and child in the district, and is one of the best campaigners in the state, as was shown in his race with Congressman Austin in 1914, in one of the liveliest campaigns in the history of this congressional district. Mr. Austin won the race, and Mr. Buttram gracefully accepted the result, and is now one of the best friends that Mr. Austin has in this district.

Mr. Buttram's appointment of Xen Hicks gave general satisfaction and his appointment about a year ago of H. M. Rankin, as Assistant Attorney General was hailed with delight by nearly every citizen in the district, particularly by members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. who have a large membership in Mr. Rankin's district. Mr. Rankin has shown himself a capable and efficient man in the position and is certain to be elected to succeed himself, and thus prove the wisdom of Mr. Buttram's selection as was done when Xen Hicks was later elected judge.

Mr. Rankin is now State Councilor of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and all members of the order in Mr. Buttram's district feel very kindly toward him for the honor conferred upon the order by his selection of Mr. Rankin and will vote for him almost to a man in the primary on Dec. 8th.

UNION LABOR COUNTRY'S AID

Head of Vast Organization of Workers Tells of Good Accomplished.

RALLIED TO PATRIOTIC DUTY

With War Incentive, Co-Operation Between Employers and Employees Has Become More Marked—Fair Principles Now Universally Established.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Labor's great increase in strength is evidenced whether we measure it by the growth in membership to more than two and a half millions, by the great extension of industrial activities in which union scales and conditions are obligatory, by the government's ever-increasing recognition of organized labor, or by the degree of solidarity.

It is no exaggeration to say there never has been in all labor history such a rapid extension of the principles and practices of industrial democracy as since the United States was forced to enter the world conflict.

And, mark this point—in every case this extension has been made not to impede the nation's war preparations but to accelerate them by promoting co-operation between employers and labor. The initiative in this extension of democracy to industry has been taken by organized labor, but its wisdom has in every instance appealed to federal officials.

In four great branches—shipbuilding, cantonment construction, mercantile marine and longshore work—agreements have been perfected between the government, the employers and labor to safeguard even the unorganized men. These agreements have government sanction because of an ever-growing realization of the necessity not only for industrial stability, but for a proper standard of living as the basis for efficiency.

Already the eight-hour law for government contracts has greatly extended the eight-hour day, for in many branches there is hardly a firm not working on government contract.

Although many establishments are now working nine or ten hours, the basic eight-hour day is in effect and the payment of time and a half for overtime beyond eight hours is a sufficient check on the employment of men more than eight hours, except in cases of genuine emergency such as the present.

At the war's end will find the eight-hour day practically universal in American industry, as the result not of any spectacular "general strike," but of the recognition, at the insistence of organized labor, that in the long run more and better work can be produced in eight hours than in any longer period.

There is a rapidly growing recognition that workers are the true basis of national strength. If labor's hand is not strong, skillful and willing not a ship will sail, not a gun will roar. Through this recognition labor will assume a new status in the nation's councils.

Some of our American "bolshviki" of the Socialist party, of the so-called People's council and other similar irresponsibles, undertook a campaign to swerve American labor from the standard of loyalty to self and country.

Their futile efforts have only demonstrated that among all the millions of American workers there were only a handful mean or silly enough to join the traitorous plan.

It cannot too often be emphasized that American workmen are concerned in this great struggle not only as Americans, but as workers. They must help destroy Hohenzollernism, not only because it menaced America and democracy, but because the workers more than any other class stand to suffer by the triumph of Prussianism.

To the capitalist it need matter little in what country he lives, his wealth exalts him above the laws and political government of any country.

With the worker the existence of a military absolutism is of daily concern. Whether he is the slave of the state, as in Prussia, or whether the state is his servant, determines his whole existence. Therefore labor has mobilized for an early and lasting peace.

It must be recognized, however, that labor's unswerving loyalty is not maintained without sacrifice. Not only have the men of labor gone forth as soldiers, not only have they redoubled their efforts in mine and factory, but at the same time they have had to see their families suffer through price increases far beyond any increase in their earnings. Already the standard of living has been reduced far below what is necessary to maintain their energy unimpaired. All this labor has borne with wonderful patience.

The toilers of America are willing to make sacrifices, but they must be sacrifices for the republic and not for private profit.

Labor is with the government in this war because we know the government is with labor to a degree surpassing any other administration. We believe, eye we know, that the wise, good-hearted man in the White House will not endure abuses, but will descend upon the war profiteers and put an end to their pernicious practices.

Send us your job printing. We do job printing at fair prices.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

It is said that one of the chief causes of the high cost of living is the tendency to give up to our incomes—to lay nothing aside for the rainy day—to make no effort to accumulate money and thus provide a source of income for the future.

Let us encourage you to add an amount however small to the balance in your Holston Savings Account each month, not in a half hearted, haphazard way, but steadily regularly and systematically.

We pay 4 per cent on Savings Accounts.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to authority in me vested by that certain trust deed dated October 10, 1911, and registered in trust book 141 at page 240, I will, on November 30th, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the court house at Knoxville, Tenn., sell at public outcry and for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder, the following described premises, to-wit:

Those four certain tracts of land all situated in the old third civil district now the 13th civil district of Knox county, Tennessee and described as follows:

1st. Beginning at the center of a stone arch, where the E. T. Va. & Ga. now So. R. R., crosses Douglas Creek; thence S. 58 1-2, E. 15-3 poles to the bank of the Holston river, thence down the north bank of said river as it meanders, to the corner of lot No. 3; thence with the division line between lots No. 2 and No. 3 N. 5 E. 1342 feet to the center of the railroad; thence down the railroad 1390 feet to a stake, corner of lots No. 2 and No. 3; thence N. 31 degrees, 10' W. 2629 feet to the center of Rutledge pike; thence with the pike to Douglass Creek to a persimmon on the east bank of said creek; thence N. 56, E. 3 poles and 18 links to a stake; thence S. 38, E. 4 poles to a stake; thence S. 41 2-3, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 62 1-2, E. 16 poles to a stake; thence S. 86 1-2, E. 18 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 56, E. 10 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 44, E. 15 poles and 15 links to a stake; thence S. 56, W. 27 1-3 poles to a cedar; thence S. 23 1-2, E. 20 poles to a stake; thence N. 56 1-2, W. 17 poles to a stake; thence N. 82 1-4, E. 21 poles and 18 links to a stake; thence S. 82, E. 31 poles to a stake; thence S. 47 1-2, E. 15 poles to a stake; thence S. 45, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 54, E. 6 poles to a stone; thence S. 22, W. 32 poles, 10 links to a stake; thence S. 25 1-2, W. 9 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 171 3-4 acres more or less.

2nd. Beginning at a corner on the E. T. Va. & Ga., R. R. (now So. Ry.) running 23 E. 12 poles and 21 links to a stake on the east side of a water race; thence N. 78 1-2, E. 4 poles and 5 links to a post oak; thence N. 19, E. 15 poles and 3 links to a stake and locust; thence N. 23, E. 21 poles and 19 links to a poplar tree; thence N. 30 3-4, W. 34 poles and 8 links to a stake; thence S. 49 deg. 25 min. W. 53 poles to a stone in the public road; thence with same S. 44 1-4, E. 46 poles and 22 links to a stone and cedar west of the store house; thence S. 59 3-4, E. 7 poles and 6 links to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less.

3rd. Beginning at a large B. O. on the west side of the public road, Allison's corner; thence with Allison's along the road N. 44 1-2 deg. 608 feet to a post oak on the west side of the road; thence N. 59 1-2 deg. E. 640 feet to a pine; thence north 527, E. 125 feet to a stake; a cedar in Strong's line; thence with Strong's line, S. 26 deg. 10 min., E. 1175 feet to a stake; thence S. 30 3-4 deg. E. 61 feet to a stake; George Cardwell's corner; thence with said Geo. Cardwell's line S. 49 deg. 25 min., W. 945 feet to a stone in the center of the road; thence up the road with its meanders to the beginning, containing 38 acres.

4th. Beginning at a red oak on the east side of the creek and near the road leading to the depot and on the Balay's line; thence across the creek S. 83 deg. 30 min., W. 21 poles to a stake; thence S. 54 deg. 30 min., W. 17 poles to a stake; thence N. 24 deg. 45 min. W. 20 poles to a cedar; thence across the creek N. 59 deg. 30 min. E. 28 poles to a stake and pointers on Balay's line and on the road leading to the depot; thence along said line and road S. 45 deg. E. 27 poles to the beginning, containing 4 acres more or less.

Said sale is made because of default in the payment of the debt secured by said trust deed and upon demand of the owner of said debt.

This November 2, 1917.
R. H. SANSOM, Trustee.
Nov. 3-10-17-24-1917

TO JOHN HICKS

Nancy Hicks, vs. John Hicks
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15599
In this cause, it appearing from the amended bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John Hicks 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 Jan. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken and 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 10th day of November 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.
CHAS. M. ROBERTS, Sol.
Nov. 10 17 24 Dec 1 1917

CONGRESSMAN AUSTIN Enters The Contest Again To Procure Coal For Knoxville

Congressman R. W. Austin left Knoxville, for Washington to confer with Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator with a view to securing a better supply of coal for Knoxville.

Before leaving the city Mr. Austin stated, he had an appointment with Dr. Garfield, and would present facts and data to show him the actual conditions in Knoxville, and the necessity of having an increased supply of coal shipped to this city to relieve the distress of our people, and so that it can be sold at more favorable prices than now prevails here.

When asked about the suggestion of City Recorder Robert R. Williams, that coal from state convict mines at Petros, Tenn. should be shipped into to Knoxville to relieve the situation, Mr. Austin quickly replied, "No Sir, I have fought such a proposition all my life and I will not agree to it now. No convict mined coal for me or Knoxville citizens. They are entitled to the best coal that is produced and the only kind of coal I want is that coming from mines employing free, union labor miners."

At the citizens mass meeting in Market Hall Monday night, called to discuss the coal situation in this city, Mr. Austin said

"That Knoxville was being discriminated against, and it was possible to get relief through Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator.

I don't intend to see Knoxville discriminated against in this fashion. If it is necessary for me to go to Nashville to see the state fuel administrator, or to Washington to see Dr. Garfield, to relieve this discrimination, I shall do so.

The power is in the hands of Dr. Garfield to see that coal is furnished this city. Some weeks ago, when I was in Washington I saw President Wilson, told him there was only 800 or 1,000 tons of coal in Knoxville at the time and he was astounded at my statement.

I want to see the matter of leasing or buying a mine thoroughly investigated by the city commission.

We must see to it that the railroads bring in coal enough and give cars enough for our needs. We shall see Dr. Garfield and get him to direct coal from other fields into Knoxville to relieve this situation.

I'll see that Knoxville is not charged more than any other city for its coal. The time is past for Knoxville to be discriminated against either by railroads, coal operators or any one else. Just because the war is on is no reason why large profits should be piled up. We are face to face with a big burden and we must stand up man to man to our patriotic city."

Hunger Strikers Being Forcefully Fed
Washington—Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, suffrage pickets, prisoners and hunger strikers, are in the hospital of the District of Columbia Jail. They were transferred from the Occoquan Workhouse because of their weak physical condition. They are being forcibly fed.

To the Citizens of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit

I Call Your Attention to the Following Letter;
Huntsville, Tenn. November 1, 1917.

JESSEE L. ROGERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LaFollette, Tenn.

February 8th, 1913

"Hon. W. H. Buttram
Huntsville, Tenn.

Dear General:-

It seems that Gen. Hicks is going to get the judgeship of the new circuit, and in case he does, I want to most earnestly ask you to appoint me in his stead. It's useless for me to tell you that I have always stood by you in everything and will continue to do so, no matter whom you appoint. If you can appoint me, I will certainly appreciate it, and will do everything possible to assist you in the work.

With highest regards, I beg to ever remain,

Yours very truly

JESSEE L. ROGERS

Of course if Mr. Rogers had been appointed he would now be supporting me again, Mr. Rogers says "Give a young man a chance"

My appointment of Judge Xen Hicks as my Assistant Attorney General shows that I am ready to help young men when I can.

Mr. Rogers has been given many chances for a man of his age. Since he became of age twelve years ago, he has held five offices—is holding three now, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and United States Commissioner. He has also been City Judge of the City of LaFollette and has held the office of Deputy Fire Marshal, from which office records show he has drawn \$1,502.64 from this state at a salary of \$125.00 Per month, and if he did any work to earn this \$1,502.64 I have found no one, even in the City of LaFollette his home, who seems to know anything about it.

I submit that Mr. Rogers has had more than his share of offices, according to the work that he has done, and more than most men will ever have, if they should live to be five times as old as Mr. Rogers says he is.

I will thank you for your Vote and Influence.

Primary Election December 8, 1917.

Your Friend,

W. H. BUTTRAM.