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WALTER CLARK TEAGLE



Walter Clark Teagle, formerly vice president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, has been elected president of the corporation, succeeding A. C. Bedford, who becomes chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Mr. Teagle, who is not yet forty years old, is a native of Cleveland, O., and has been in the oil business since graduating from college.

RUSS NEAR CIVIL WAR

Allies' Envoys Ready to Demand Their Passports.

Soldiers Starving at Front, Threaten Mutiny—General Kaledines Controls the Grain Supply.

London, Nov. 28.—Russia is described as being on the verge of civil war. Members of the provisional government to arrange an armistice continue, and Berlin and Petrograd are reported in communication by wireless, presumably in connection with the peace offer of the maximalists.

The ministers of the allied powers in the Russian capital, it is reported officially, will demand their passports if Russia enters into separate peace negotiations.

The second army on the Russian northern front, has removed its officers, agreed to the bolshevik armistice proposal, and pledged its support to the extremists.

The Russian soldiers at the front are reported desperate from hunger due to the exhaustion of food supplies and mutinies are said to have broken out.

A dispatch received in London says General Kaledines, the Don Cossack leader, is master of the situation in Russia, according to the London Morning Post. He is in control of most of the grain growing territory in the south, and is said to hold the Russian gold reserve, reported removed from Petrograd a year before the war broke out.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the deposed emperor, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Times, has been arrested and imprisoned in Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the bolsheviks.

RUSS WINS VICTORIA CROSS

Corporal Filip Konowal, Kills Ten Germans Single-Handed and Captures Machine Guns.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 23.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded Corporal Filip Konowal, a Russian, who enlisted with the Canadian forces at Ottawa. Single-handed, he killed ten Germans in a cellar. Later he captured a machine gun which was holding up an advance, killing the crew and bringing the gun back to his own lines. Next day he attacked another machine gun position unaided, killed three of the crew and destroyed the gun with explosives.

HUN LEADER SEEKS PEACE

Count Michael Karolyi Openly, Declares He Wants to "Get in Touch" With Entente.

Amsterdam, Nov. 28.—Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian opposition leader, has informed the Bern correspondent of the Budapest Az Est that the main object of his visit to Bern was to get information regarding the feeling among the enemies of the central powers.

"I openly declare," he said, "that I intend to get in touch with the British and French in order to explain to them that we are neither conquerors nor oppressors."

KAISER'S LINES IN WEST SAPPED

Secretary Baker's Weekly Review of War Situation Lauds Strategy of Allies.

GERMAN ITALY ATTACK FAILS

Offensive Against Latins Was Made in an Attempt to Extricate Teuton Armies on the Western Front, Says Report.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Declaring that "the week just closed has been one very favorable to the allied arms," Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in his weekly review of war conditions paid high tribute to both the British and Italian arms.

Germany, he declares, took the offensive in Italy to extricate herself from the increasingly difficult position in which the German arms find themselves on the west front. This has failed, the secretary says. Summing up the result and the outlook, Mr. Baker says:

"It is the wastage of the enemy forces, the slow, yet relentless sapping of the man power by continued and sudden offensive thrusts, which must eventually result in the softening of his line in the west. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the allies during the past six months and is even more important than the gain in territory."

Favorable to Allies. The complete review as made public by the secretary is as follows:

"The week just closed has been one very favorable to the allied arms."

"The success of the British offensive in the region of Cambrai and the steady resistance of the Italians in the face of repeated attacks of the Austro-German forces are two factors which may be considered as co-relative elements of one and the same movement."

"It is evident that the enemy took the offensive in Italy hoping thereby to extricate himself from the increasingly difficult position in which his forces find themselves in the west."

Sought to Check Drives.

"The German higher command were apparently confident that, in order to save Italy from invasion, such important contingents of French and British troops would be detached from the western front as to render any further allied offensive in this theater impossible."

"Though the French and British have both dispatched large contingents to Italy, this has in no way hampered the continuance of their offensive operations."

"It is the wastage of the enemy forces, the slow, yet relentless, sapping of his man power by continued and sudden offensive thrusts, which must eventually result in the softening of his line in the west."

"This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the allies during the past six months, and is even more important than the gain of terrain."

"The military situation is dominated by the spectacular success gained by the British forces in their thrust toward Cambrai."

Praises British Strategy.

"By adopting new tactical methods, by evolving a strategy daringly conceived and brilliantly executed, the British forces have been able to record a greater success, when measured by captured terrain, than any hitherto achieved by either belligerent in the same space of time along the western front."

SECRETARY WILSON IS ILL

Head of Federal Labor Department Attended by Physician at Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 28.—A physician was summoned to attend Secretary of Labor E. B. Wilson, who is confined to his berth in a private car here. It was announced the secretary is suffering with a severe cold and from overwork as a result of his activities in the South, where with President Wilson's mediation board he considered many labor troubles.

ALLIES SINK 6 SUBMARINES

Ambassador Jusserand of France Says Divers Were Sunk in Four Days.

New York, Nov. 28.—"Well, boys, you'll be glad to hear the good news from the sea," Ambassador Jusserand said, turning to a group of French officers and American soldiers and sailors at the Hero Land bazaar at the Grand Central palace.

"We have sunk six German submarines in the last four days."

Much to Be Thankful For



PRESIDENT CUTS ALCOHOL IN BEER

Amount Will Be Limited to Three Per Cent Instead of Four Per Cent.

SAVES 20,500,000 BU. GRAIN

Order Will Cause Diversion to Food Users of Large Amount of Grain Now Employed in Brewing—Statement by Hoover.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Upon the recommendation of the food administration, President Wilson has taken steps to reduce the amount of grain used to produce beer.

Henceforth the alcoholic content will be limited to a maximum of 3 per cent instead of about 4 per cent, as at present.

The amount of grain which may be used is about 70 per cent of the present average, meaning a net saving of 30 per cent. The same volume of beer may be brewed.

20,500,000 Bushels Saved.

The order will cause a diversion to food uses of approximately 20,500,000 bushels of grain now employed in brewing.

The food administration holds that the brewing of beer should not be abolished, because in such an event strong waters would be the only alcoholic beverages available outside of wines. The country has a supply of whisky, brandy and gin sufficient to last two or three years.

Food Administrator Hoover announced the action of the administration in the following statement:

"The president has approved the recommendation of the food administration that the alcoholic content of beer shall be reduced in the first instance to 3 per cent maximum and that the volume of grain to be used in brewing shall be reduced to an amount approximately 70 per cent of the amount of grain formerly used, enabling the brewing of the same volume of beer."

More Feed for Cattle.

"The food bill provides for the prohibition of the use of foodstuffs in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and the use of foodstuffs for the production of distilled drinks was stopped on September 8."

"There is, however, in the country from two to three years' supply of whisky, brandy and gin and other distilled liquors. The food bill provides that these liquors may be commandeered by the government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions."

Would Avoid Whisky Basis.

"On the other hand, the requirement for industrial alcohol in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products is at present negligible."

"Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should therefore bear in mind that, if such a course were pursued, the country would be placed on a whisky basis entirely and the amount of alcohol consumed would most probably increase."

"The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing from the point of view of food conservation is therefore limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whisky."

CLOSING RING AT JERUSALEM

British Cavalry Now Within Three and a Half Miles of City, Says London Report.

London, Nov. 28.—British cavalry have captured Bittir station, about six miles southwest, and Ain Karim, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem, according to a British official communication.

BUT TWO TONS TO FAMILY

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ISSUES A RULING PLACING LIMIT ON TONNAGE FOR HOMES.

Buying Public Guaranteed Square Deal By Fuel Administrator—Dealers Must Get Affidavits From Buyers When Making Sales.

Nashville.—Fuel Administrator W. E. Meyer has issued a ruling, approved by Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, that no person in the state will be allowed to buy at one time for use in a home more than two tons of coal, nor will any person be allowed to buy two tons until he has on hand less than two tons.

The ruling is effective at once and is directed at all persons who endeavor to hoard supplies of coal. Coal dealers are required to obtain from the purchasers a pledge that they will not violate this regulation. This step, which is especially drastic, is made imperative by conditions in regard to coal in Tennessee. There is an ample supply, but hoarding and economy in its use will be necessary to prevent suffering.

At the recent meeting of the advisory committee of the state fuel administration, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the two ton limit would be necessary. Administrator Meyer submitted the recommendation to National Fuel Administrator Garfield, with the result that official approval was telegraphed Administrator Meyer.

The following is a copy of the ruling by Administrator Meyer:

"Important notice to the citizens of Tennessee:

"The following regulations for Tennessee have the approval of H. A. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, and are put in force by me this day:

"No one will be allowed to buy for a private home more than two tons of coal at one time, and not buy these two tons until the supply on hand is less than two tons."

"The dealer will require purchaser to sign a written statement under oath showing amount of coal on hand, also how much the purchaser has ordered elsewhere and has not yet received."

"The purchaser will be required to pledge himself not to buy or attempt to buy any more coal until his supply shall become less than two tons."

(Signed) "W. E. MEYER, United States Fuel Administrator for Tennessee."

COAST UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Regulations Now Govern Atlantic Coast Harbors—Great Lakes Are to Follow.

Washington, Nov. 28.—All harbors on the Atlantic coast capable of docking a 800-ton ship soon will have their water fronts put under martial law. The department of justice is receiving detailed information regarding docks and piers from all Atlantic seaport towns.

Drafting of regulations will be undertaken at once and regular troops soon will be on hand to challenge all those seeking to approach water fronts where docks or piers are located.

After Atlantic water fronts have been put under martial law the plan will be extended to gulf ports and then to the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes.

Nashville.—In the general municipal election William Gupton was elected mayor of Nashville, defeating Hilary House by a majority of 164.

Knoxville.—East Tennessee emergency and regular agents have been announced by the division of extension of the University of Tennessee.

ITALIANS DEFEAT HUNS IN HILLS

Latin Armies Hurl Back Forces of the Foe in the Mountains.

FIGHT IN BITTER BLIZZARDS

Both Armies Suffer Terrible Hardships and Invaders Give Ground—Spirit of Men Unabated Despite Fearful Losses Among Them.

With the Italian Armies, Nov. 28.—Terrible blizzards sweeping over the mountains in the north came to the aid of the Italians in holding back the invading Austrians. A heavy fall of snow forced the enemy to delay moving up heavy artillery and made movement of his re-enforcements practically impossible.

The Italians, accustomed to mountain-fighting, repeatedly attacked with all the fury of the storm, which was raging across their lines. They harassed the Austrians day and night.

Re-enforcements for the Italian line are now almost ready for the trenches. They are marching to the front eager for the fighting, even if they are footsore from long forced marching.

General Gives Details.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 28.—During a trip of 100 miles through the fighting zone in the north the correspondent met the major general in command of the most exposed front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, where the pressure has been greatest and the losses heaviest, and obtained from him details of the situation.

As the general spoke a heavy cannonading resounded through his field headquarters and he looked out upon a great stretch of the Brenta valley, where the enemy is concentrating his forces to break through to Bassano and the Venetian plains.

Staff officers and orderlies were arriving with reports from all vital points and hurrying on with orders for the maneuvering of troops. It was a stirring scene, but the general paused long enough to give a good idea of the situation and details of the condition of the troops and the splendid fight they are making against heavy odds.

Odds of Five to One.

The general estimated these odds at four or five to one, based on reports reaching him, and which were much heavier than heretofore known. But even against such odds his men were fighting with a power of resistance, courage and dash beyond all praise. Attacks were almost continuous at one point or another, but the Italians were always ready to respond and had not only repulsed attacks, but driven the enemy back after a series of heroic charges.

The general summed up the physical conditions of the battle ground which made the struggle particularly trying on the troops. First, he said, there was that terrible strain of endurance and natural fatigue accompanying nights and days of ceaseless fighting with the relentless foe. Then there was the extreme cold, with the temperature at nights at about 14 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. This extreme cold was made worse, he said, because the men were without any kind of shelter, everything having been swept away in the terrific artillery action and the constant shifting of position.

Suffer Lack of Water.

There were no trenches or dugouts which ordinarily give some shelter, and there was no water from unfalling sources, such as the soldiers should have when going through such an ordeal. They were on the barren ground of foothills covered with rocks and stones. The ground was without habitation or the slightest natural facilities usually required by fighting troops.

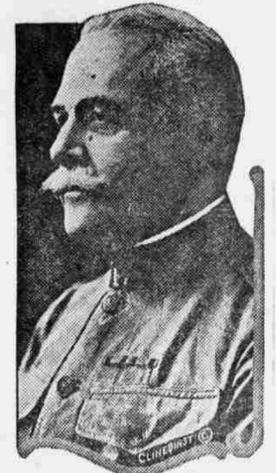
After summing up the physical hardships the general added that there was the still more serious condition of many commands being with very few officers, as the continuous fighting had told terribly on officers. As a result new men were suddenly called upon to lead large forces far beyond their experience and subofficers as well as junior officers were directing superior commands in many instances.

Troops' Spirit Unabated.

The general said there have been fearful losses among the troops, which required a constant reforming of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. But with all these terrible conditions the general said the spirit of the men was unabated in the determination to hold at any cost.

The rumble of heavy artillery fire continued throughout the general's talk, while a dense mist over the valley gave a faint outline of the rising hills where one attack was following another in this fateful battle.

BRIG. GEN. MACOMB



Brig. Gen. Montgomery Macomb, who gave up the presidency of the Army War college a year ago when he reached the age of retirement, has been recalled to active service and assigned to the command of the military post at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

MANY NEW OFFICERS

Uncle Sam Hands Out Commissions to 2,900 War Students.

Joy Expressed by Fort Sheridan Men Over Successful Outcome of Training Labors.

Fort Sheridan, Nov. 28.—Hundreds of young men from the middle West won their shoulder straps at the officers' training camp here.

Approximately 2,900 were made officers out of the 3,400 who took the war course.

The 500 who failed had all departed, leaving the way clear for presenting the successful candidates with their coveted "scraps of paper" in company headquarters.

Aware that they had received rank, although they did not know what they gathered in high spirits. One of the candidates said the feeling was of quiet satisfaction that comes with a deed well done, and yet of joy that the test was over.

"I feel just like I did when I was graduated from college," he said, "only there is a side to this that is more serious. Still I feel like jumping in the air and shouting with joy."

"That goes for me," said a friend, and a nearby group laughed in affirmation.

There were majors, captains and first and second lieutenants in the list.

The camp was little more than an aggregation of buildings after the commissions had been handed out. With trunks already packed and at the railroad station, the men grabbed their grips and started for their trains as quickly as they had received their "diplomas."

"Good-by, fellows. In two months I'll be in France."

This was not an exceptional greeting among those who were given assignments that they were cautioned to keep "confidential." It was an open secret that this meant they were to sail to join General Pershing's men. The time of departure was to be kept confidential.

"General Pershing asked for the assignment of a supply of young officers to be trained in France, and act as instructors to those who came later," said Col. J. A. Ryan, commanding officer, who has conducted the second training camp. "They will learn the latest tactics which even veteran American officers do not know."

ASKS LESS HEAT IN HOMES

Fuel Administration Urges Temperatures Be Reduced to 68, to Save Fuel.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Declaring American homes are overheated, the fuel administration urged all householders to maintain a temperature of not more than 68 degrees, recommended by eminent American physicians. With that temperature the saving in coal will go far toward meeting the enormous war demand for fuel, officials announced.

HERTLING TELLS WAR AIMS

Predicted Subject of German Chancellor's First Reichstag Speech Next Saturday.

Amsterdam, Nov. 28.—Chancellor Hertling is to make his first speech to the German reichstag Saturday, according to Berlin dispatches. It was predicted his address would be an intimate revision of the central powers' war aims in view of the entente's refusal to consider peace.