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"No man living is more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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CANADA WHEAT IS POURING IN

With Duty Lifted, Grain Imports Are Largely Increased, Says Washington Report.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Canadian wheat is pouring into the United States duty free through every customs district on the northern border in largely increased volume, the department of commerce announced. For the nine months ended with last September this country imported from Canada 21,400,239 bushels, over 14,000,000 of which came in free after April 16. This was the date on which Canada removed its import duty on wheat, which automatically let wheat enter the United States duty free under the tariff law.

HEFLIN STANDS ON CHARGES

Alabama Congressman Not to Withdraw Any Charges of Disloyalty Against Solons.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 28.—Congressman J. Thomas Hefflin of Alabama, who recently made charges on the floor of the lower house in connection with alleged disloyalty of some of the members of congress, said he is ready to "go to the mat" with any of them concerning the charges.

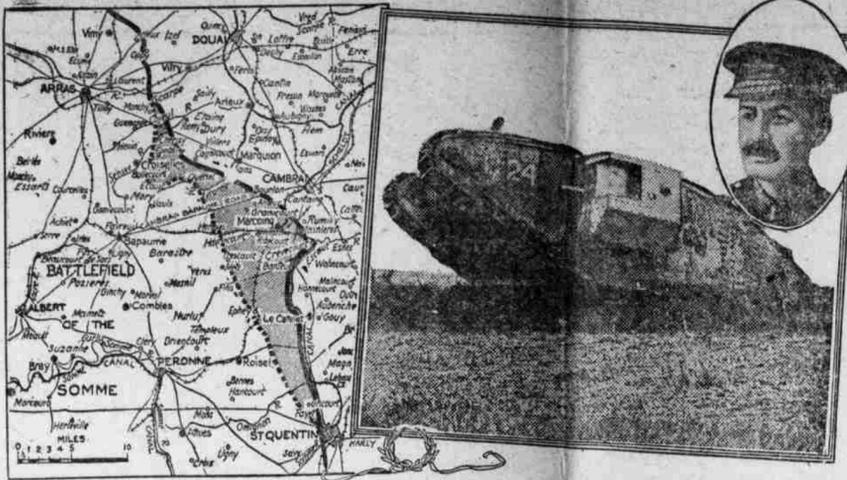
"Since I have been in Alabama," said Congressman Hefflin, "I have not heard anything about the probable action that may be taken on the charges, or if there will be any action, but I stand by my position as expressed." Congressman Hefflin will go to Washington Friday.

FIFTY HELD FOR BOMB PLOT

Dragnet Thrown Out in Milwaukee in Connection With Explosion—Action Follows Confession.

Milwaukee, Nov. 28.—About 50 Italians were arrested in a dragnet thrown out in the Third ward. They were taken to a South side police station for investigation in connection with the bomb outrage here Sunday. Captain of Detectives Sullivan, who ordered the arrests, would make no statement, but it is understood that the action followed a partial confession of one of the men arrested earlier.

Bristol.—A valuable horse and a lot of chickens were killed by a lightning stroke at the barn of Robert Carmack, near Bristol.



Map showing the region where the British have broken a great gap through the Hindenburg line and advanced almost to Cambrai. At the right, one of the huge tanks that played an important part in the advance, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who led the victorious Third army in the attack.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

General Byng Smashes Through Hindenburg Line Toward City of Cambrai.

BOCHES TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Tanks Play a Big Part in the Sensational Victory—Italians Bravely Resisting Powerful Attacks of Austro-Germans—Enemy Aliens in America Under Surveillance.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng smashed a great hole in the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. General Diaz and his heroic Italians put a stop for the time being to the Teuton attacks on most of the Plave river line. General Allenby and the British army in Palestine moved steadily on to the envelopment of Jerusalem. The French struck the crown prince's forces a hard blow in the Alsne sector. President Wilson placed the severest restrictions on enemy aliens in the United States.

Altogether it was not a pleasant week for Kaiser Wilhelm. General Byng's sensational advance, which was begun Tuesday and continued through the week, was hailed as the greatest British victory since the Somme. Its success was due largely to the element of surprise, for the British had been delivering their preparatory artillery fire much farther north and then suddenly attacked in the Cambrai sector, taking the Germans quite unawares. General Byng, who devised the plan and whose army carried it out, first sent out a great number of tanks, and as these cleared away the barbed-wire entanglements and broke through two of the strongest lines in the German defense system in the west, the infantry and cavalry followed with a rush that carried all before it. The Germans were demoralized, and for many hours offered little resistance, surrendering by the thousand, and the British moved rapidly forward, taking village after village, and quickly consolidating the enemy positions, which had not been badly demolished by shell fire.

Almost to Cambrai.

On Wednesday the resistance of the enemy stiffened considerably, but to no avail, for the British pushed on until they had put behind them the towns of Mosleres, Marcoing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt and Flesquieres. The tanks still were leading the way, and co-operating with them were the mounted forces, which have had so little opportunity for real action. By Thursday noon Byng's troops were but little more than two miles from Cambrai, and his big guns had begun to shell that most important German base and railway center.

The British swiftly built roads and light railways across the captured section up to their new lines and also began to widen out their salient, which at first was dangerously sharp. Crown Prince Rupprecht rushed up masses of troops and took up a strong position in Bourlon wood just north of the British salient, dominating the immediate region. He also pushed the advance posts of the British out of Fontaine Notre Dame, but they held and consolidated all the rest of the territory they had gained.

The secrecy which enveloped the preparations for this great movement was astounding and speaks volumes for the skill of the British commanders and the efficiency of the aviation corps which prevented the enemy air scouts from discovering the massing of troops and tanks. The Cambrai sector had been quiet for a long time, and the Germans considered that part of their defense lines impregnable. They also thought an attack in force on such defenses could not be made successfully without artillery preparation. At tremendous cost they have learned they were mistaken in both instances.

Attack Has Several Objects.

Aside from the capture of Cambrai and the possible forcing of a general retreat of the Germans on the west front, the immediate object of the British offensive probably was to relieve the pressure on the Italians and

to prevent a threatened attack by the Teutonic forces on the Saloniki front. Very large numbers of German troops have been taken from the Russian front, and while many of them were sent to replace the worn-out divisions in Flanders, others probably were turned toward the Greek frontier. Not many could be used in Italy owing to the narrowness of the fighting front there.

It does not seem reasonable to assume, from the success of Byng's attack, that the allies have any idea of abandoning high explosive artillery preparation for such movements in the future and depending on the use of great masses of infantry, regardless of the consequent heavy casualties. Either great droves of tanks such as Byng used, or heavy shelling, is necessary to open the way for infantry, and it is likely the tanks alone could not have done it if the Germans had not been taken so completely by surprise.

The movements of the French last week were not so sensational as those of the British, but they were of great importance. A strong salient of the German line to the south of Juvincourt was attacked and partly straightened out, and all the positions recently won north of the Chemin des Dames were maintained. It is not unlikely that the Germans will be forced to a line north of Laon, losing that very important city.

Allenby Surrounding Jerusalem.

Jerusalem seems the certain prize of General Allenby's expeditionary forces in Palestine, for after taking Jaffa he moved on to the east and northeast until he had the city almost surrounded. If the Turks attempt seriously to defend it, it may be attacked from a certain about it and starve them into surrender, rather than shock the Christian world by bombarding its holiest shrines.

The remarkable tenacity with which the Italians held on to their Plave river line and its continuation in the mountains between the Plave and the Brenta so checked the Austro-German advance that attacks virtually ceased during the first half of the week. On Thursday, however, the enemy began a great mass attack on the upper Plave where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. The German commander brought into action picked troops of the Prussian guards, some of the best units from the west and Russian fronts and a large body of the notoriously brutal mountaineers from lower Hungary.

American Troops Going Over Fast.

It is no breach of confidential information to state now that the transportation of American troops to Europe is going forward with increasing rapidity, and that General Pershing probably will have a million men in his command by next summer. The training of a great part of the National army will be curtailed in America and completed quickly on French soil. The British government has now come over to the view of the French war commission that visited us, and is urging that our troops get into action in as large numbers and as swiftly as is possible. This has been the program of the administration for some time, and the ship-building program has been speeded up accordingly. In fact, President Wilson is insisting on swiftness in all departments, and on Monday he made his requirements in this line clear to various cabinet officers and other officials. At the same time he appointed Daniel Willard chairman of the war industries board to succeed Frank A. Scott, who resigned on account of ill health.

Rear Admiral Capps resigned as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation on Thursday because he does not believe the policy of constructing wooden ships will result satisfactorily, and thinks the shipping board should have extended existing plants to their capacity instead of attempting to build new yards. Chairman Hurley, however, is eradicating many of the causes of complaint and his program promises to be successful if he can get enough labor.

Mr. Wilson is earnestly—even insistently—in favor of the creation of a supreme war council of the allies, and has instructed Colonel House to do all he can to bring it about at the Paris conference.

Triumph for Lloyd-George.

When Premier Lloyd-George came to reply to his critics in parliament concerning his advocacy of the inter-allied war council, he gained a great personal triumph and quite routed Asquith and his followers. In the course of his speech he said the government

ceased to fear the submarine menace, and that the only other thing that could shatter the allies' hope of victory was lack of unity. That, he asserted, was now to be remedied.

Next day, in the Anglo-American war council, the premier made his call for as many American troops as possible, and said the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely on the dates on which the American program of launching six millions of shipping in 1918 comes into practical effect. He asserted that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be placed on the people of the British isles, and said he regarded the tightening of the blockade as of next importance.

Russia Asks an Armistice.

The Russian government—meaning the bolshevik group in control of Petrograd—on Wednesday instructed General Bukhonin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. Bukhonin refused and was deposed, being succeeded by Ensign N. Krylenko of the navy. The kaiser is reported already to have refused to treat concerning peace with any but the legalized successors to the government of the czar or the constitutional assembly when it meets, but the way in which he has denuded his eastern line of troops shows he has no further fear of hostile action by the Russians. Whether or not he is justified in this attitude is uncertain, for there come from Russia stories of violent protests against a separate peace by the people, and in some cases by the soldiers.

General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, was reported to be marching toward Moscow with a large army, and in a very roundabout way came the story that these troops had been turned over to Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of the former czar, in pursuance of a plan to restore the monarchy with the grand duke as regent. Latest reports of Kerensky were that he was at Yuga with two army corps that remained loyal to his faction. The fallen premier, however, seems to be quite out of the reckoning.

The dismemberment of Russia proceeded with the declaration of the independence of the Ukraine, and a compromise between the Socialist and Bourgeois parties in Finland directed against the Russian soldiery. It is said 300,000 Ukrainian troops have been recalled from the front.

In view of the conditions in Russia, the United States has stopped the shipment of supplies to that country.

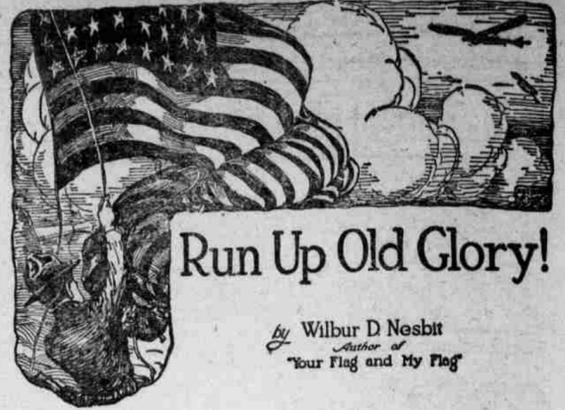
Restrictions on Enemy Aliens.

President Wilson opened the week auspiciously by issuing the long-needed order placing all enemy aliens under strict surveillance and imposing drastic restrictions on them. They are barred from the District of Columbia and Panama, from all shipping centers and all domestic waters except on public ferries, and may not travel or change their place of abode or occupation without permission. All enemy aliens are to be required to register. The proclamation applies only to German citizens or subjects at present, but congress may be asked to declare war against Austria-Hungary, so that the thousands of Austrian subjects also may be placed under surveillance.

Smothering the opposition of a few pacifists, the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Buffalo, emphatically indorsed the position of President Gompers, that union labor must work hand in hand with President Wilson and place the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workman's part in the prosecution of the war.

As a result of a long conference Thursday afternoon between President Wilson and the presidents of the four brotherhoods of railway employees, the chief executive believed the danger of a general railway strike was greatly lessened if not wholly averted. Mr. Wilson intimated that he thought the men should have higher wages, and the brotherhood heads said that, though they could not promise there would be no strike, they would "co-operate with the government to the utmost extent in arriving at a just and equitable as well as patriotic conclusion."

Germany has been working on a plan for operating submarines along the coast of Brazil, with bases in Brazilian waters, according to disclosures resulting from the arrest of a prominent resident of Rio de Janeiro. It may be some of the U-boats already are there, for fishermen and coastwise vessels report having sighted a periscope near Rio Grande do Sul.



Run Up Old Glory!

By Wilbur D Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

Run up Old Glory!

Let it blaze

In red and white against the sky
And tell the story of the days
When hearts were stout and hopes were high
Forget the daily fights of greed,
Forget the struggles of the dismay
Of facing cruelty and need—
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!

Think of all

The old flag means to you and me,
Of how the blast of freedom's call
Shook out its folds from sea to sea;
Red with the blood that it has cost,
White with the souls of them that died—
To-day by laughing breezes tossed
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!

Fling it forth

And feel anew the country-call
That thrills East, West and South and North
And has its word for one and all.
Run up Old Glory—fling it far
Across the blue of heaven's dome,
And feel that every stripe and star
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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STAUBS THEATRE

Union Employees

Monday December 3

H. H. MOSS INC. PRESENTS

Cohan & Harris'

THE BEAUTY SHOW

WITH SIXTY PEOPLE MOSTLY GIRLS

BOOKS AND LYRICS BY CHANNIG POLLOCK AND RENNOLD WOLF
MUSIC BY CHARLES GEBEST

Tuesday Night December 4

AMERICA'S GREATEST COLORED SHOW

THE SMARTER SET

FORMERLY THE SMART SET

The Show That Lives Up To Its Title
Headed By Salem Tutt Whitney and J. Homer Tutt

Tuesday Night December 11

AMERICA'S SINGING COMEDIAN

AL. H. WILSON

IN A NEW MILITARY SONG PLAY

THE IRISH 15th

A FEAST OF SONG, JOLLITY AND PLEASURE

W. H. BUTTRAM ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of W. H. Buttram of Scott county, Tenn. for re-election to the office of Attorney General of the 19th Judicial District.

Maynardville.—Sixty additional men have been summoned by the local exemption board for Union county, at Maynardville, for physical examination.

Clinton.—A primary election to nominate candidates for the judgeship and attorney-generalship of the Nineteenth judicial district has been called for Dec. 8.

ESTHER PEAS STROUD AND HUSBAND THOMAS STROUD

A. M. Johnson et al. vs. Katie Stewart et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 46607

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Esther Peas Stroud and her husband Thomas Stroud are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of January, 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 them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 30th day November 1917
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
Johnson & Cox, Solr's
Dec. 1 8 15 22 1917