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VOL. XXIV. No. 8

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 1204

FREDERICK H. GILLETT



Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts is slated to be the floor leader of the Republicans in the lower house of congress to succeed James R. Mann, who has announced his temporary retirement on account of ill health. Mr. Gillett has been a member of congress for more than 22 years and is the ranking minority member of the committee on appropriations.

## U. S. FLYERS AID ITALY

### American Airmen on Pivotal Front With Other Allies.

### Great Forces of Men and Guns Massed by Teutons in Asiago Section.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 6.—Great forces of men and guns were massed by the Austrians and Germans in the Asiago section, according to reports reaching here, and resumption of the offensive is expected. The reports indicate that the enemy is employing ten divisions of troops.

With the French Army in Italy, Dec. 6.—Among the troops and units that have arrived in Italy with the British and French armies is a large group of aviators, who are impatiently waiting to get into action. The British have sent a large contingent of fliers, half of whom are young Canadians and Americans who have been doing scout work in Flanders and northern France. The squadron, which expects to be given work at the front very soon, is proving quite an attraction for the Italians. While awaiting orders the fliers are keeping themselves in trim and the natives in fascinated delight by practicing over the town where they are billeted.

American Field Headquarters, France, Dec. 6.—German troops fighting around Cambrai have captured a few Americans, according to unofficial word received today from the British front. Headquarters has issued no confirmation as yet. If the news is true, it is stated on authority that the number of Americans taken was small. American headquarters has not as yet received a report of the Cambrai fighting, in which American army engineers participated. No announcement of casualties is yet available.

## 80 DIE ON TORPEDOED SHIP

### British Steamer Apapa Is Sunk by German Submarine—Open Boats Are Shelled.

London, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Apapa has been torpedoed and sunk, according to the morning papers. Eighty passengers and the crew of the vessel perished. About 120 passengers were saved. It is reported that the submarine fired on women and children in open boats.

The Apapa was a twin-screw vessel, 430 feet long, of 7,832 tons gross. She was built in Glasgow in 1914 and was owned by the African Steamship company.

The Apapa was equipped with wireless and submarine signals.

## TAR DUTSCH AT HUGO, COLO.

### Guard Named Kaiser Convoys Man Charged With Pro-German Talk to Denver.

Hugo, Colo., Dec. 6.—Henry W. Dutsch, said to be a Denver man, was seized by a mob of citizens here, following alleged pro-German utterances by him, stripped of the waist and a coat of tar and feathers applied. His clothing was put on over the tar and he was placed on a Denver-bound train in charge of a guard named Kaiser, with instructions that he be turned over to the federal authorities.

## ROUMANIANS JOIN RUSS FOR PEACE

### Berlin Claims Bucharest Ready to Quit and Asks for Armistice.

## OFFER TO YIELD IS REPORTED

### Russian Ambassador at Washington Returns to U. S. Treasury the \$5,000,000 Given to Him for Advance to Roumania.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The negotiations between the Germans and Russians for an armistice are extending to the Roumanian troops, the war office announces.

## Returns Loan for Roumania.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Russian ambassador has returned to the treasury the \$5,000,000 given to him for advance to Roumania.

It was explained at the Russian embassy that it was impossible to have the money changed into rubles by the Russian State bank at Petrograd.

The original plan was to have the Russian ambassador here receive the funds in dollars and then to issue an order on the Petrograd State bank to transfer to the Roumanian account the value in rubles. Reports of the Russo-German armistice extending to Roumanian troops probably will defer disposition of the money.

## Acted Without Instructions.

The state department officially declared that both Lieutenant Colonel Judson, head of the American military mission in Russia and Maj. M. C. Kerth, military attaché at the American embassy, acted without instructions from this government in presenting communications to the bolshevik government on the attitude of the United States toward the effort to effect a separate peace with Germany.

Major Kerth's communication was a protest to the Russian commander in chief against an armistice. Colonel Judson's communication was couched in more lenient terms. The action of the two officers was taken in view of circumstances and not on instructions from Washington.

The state department had no dispatches from Russia. It has previously announced that the attitude of this government toward the bolshevik is one of tolerance, hoping to preserve what progress has been made toward democracy in Russia rather than risk throwing the country back into the hands of an autocracy by drastic action.

## Says Russia Will "Come Back."

London, Dec. 6.—The situation in Russia is unique in history, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Saturday, but it is not yet advisable to attempt to raise the curtain upon the "mysteries of the tragic-comic drama."

The correspondent insists that "Russia will right herself if generously allowed the necessary latitude by the puzzled allies, and next spring will put new armies in the field to fight the invader with the success that marked the Russian efforts earlier in the war."

"In the meantime," he adds, "the situation is extremely curious. Some force which is above or beyond all the contending parties is putting the spokes into the wheels of all of them."

## The correspondent instances the various interferences with the administration without, however, elucidating his suggestion.

Korniloff Escapes Foes. General Korniloff, the former commander in chief, who escaped from the bolshevik at Mohilev, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Mail, was accompanied by 400 Caucasian troops. He was at Orsha, north of Mohilev, on Monday.

The military revolutionary committee in Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, has ordered the Internationals at Kronstadt of all those who signed the manifesto issued Sunday in the name of the provisional government.

The signers, however, all have left Petrograd, and their whereabouts have not been discovered.

## CAN GET INTO SERVICE NOW

### Registered Men Not in the Current Quota May Waive All Delays.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Draft registrants whose qualification and order numbers do not fall within the quotas of their local boards may at their own request be immediately inducted into the military service, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced.

Upon filing with his local board a waiver of all claims of deferred classification, a man in a deferred class may be examined and sent to camp immediately, although not as part of his board's quota, as this would violate the provisions of the selective service law, which prohibits substitution.

## An Allied Attack at Home



## SAYS AMERICAN RAILROADS MUST BE CONSCRIPTED

### Interstate Commerce Commission Recommends Seizure of Lines as War Measure.

## REPORT MADE TO CONGRESS

### Declares It Is Absolutely Necessary That the Railways Be Operated as a Unit by the President of the U. S.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The American railroad systems must be conscripted. This is the verdict of the interstate commerce commission, and that body's answer to the railroads' petition for a general advance of 15 per cent in freight rates.

In a special communication transmitted to the congress, the commission declares that one of two things must be done to put American railroads on an operating basis that will expedite the winning of the war:

First—The pooling of every railroad in the country into one mammoth system, to be operated under the direction of some central body to be designated by congress, and the temporary suspension of anti-trust laws now prohibiting such mergers.

Second—The taking over of the entire American railroad system by the president and its operation as a war measure.

Speedy action is demanded by the commission. This is no time for "temporizing," the letter states.

## Action Absolutely Necessary.

It is absolutely necessary, the commission's report says, that the railroads of the country be operated as a unit. One proposal is that the railroads themselves might pool their interests and operate them as a unit. But the real proposal of the commission is that the carriers be operated as the road by President Wilson. The commission's report says it follows that the government must finance the railroads and extricate them from their present entanglements.

It adds it will be necessary, whatever course is taken by congress, that the government regulate issues of securities. In the event of the seizure taking place the commission affirms that the government should take steps to guarantee proper return to all investors on all present outstanding stocks and bonds of the roads.

It had been rumored about Washington that the commission would hand down a decision in the freight rate increase case and the communication, when it was made public, came as a distinct surprise.

## Sabath Would Include Mines.

For many weeks government ownership and operation of the carriers has been talked of but none supposed the commission was ready to recommend such action. The letter followed close upon the introduction of a resolution in the house by Representative Sabath of Illinois that proposed that the government take over not only the operation of the railroads but of coal mines as well.

Secretary McAdoo to Control Vessels. Washington. — President Wilson gave Secretary McAdoo absolute authority over every vessel moving in territorial waters of the United States. In a proclamation the President empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to control the movements and anchorage of any vessel, foreign or domestic. Customs officers or other agents of the treasury may board such vessels at any time, search them, place guards on them, or, when necessary, take full possession and remove the crews and others on board.

## RESPOND TO CALL OF THE PRESIDENT

### RESOLUTION IS REPORTED WITHOUT DISSIDENT, FIXING HOUR OF CONFLICT DEC. 5.

### House Foreign Affairs Committee Acts On Recommendation For Use of Armed Forces—Turkey and Bulgaria Are Not Mentioned.

## Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Congress cleared the way for prompt response to President Wilson's call for a declaration of war with Austria-Hungary. A joint resolution approved by the President and the State Department, declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, was introduced in the house and approved unanimously by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It will be reported for beginning of House debate, with final action in the Senate.

Conforming to the President's recommendations the resolutions, which authorize and direct employment of the nation's armed forces against Austria-Hungary, Germany's other allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, are not mentioned.

As perfected by the House committee and ordered reported without a dissenting vote the resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has severed diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States of America, and has committed acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America, among which are its adherence to the policy of ruthless submarine warfare adopted by its ally, the Imperial German Government, with which the United States of America is at war, and by giving to its ally active support and aid on both land and sea in the prosecution of war against the Government and people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a state of war be and is hereby declared to exist and to have existed since noon of the 5th day of December, 1917, between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Royal and Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

## Shells Kill Americans.

Washington.—The War Department announced the names of 13 more American soldiers who have been killed or wounded when serving in the trenches. The list contains the names of two dead, seven severely wounded and four slightly wounded. They were caught under the fire of the Germans during their training period in the trenches "somewhere in France," between November 12 and 17.

## Pope May Send Note.

Rome.—As soon as Pope Benedict has perused the text of the secret diplomatic documents just published by the bolshevik he proposes to send joint note to the nations of the world. Cardinal Gasparri indicated. The Secretary of State for the Vatican declared that the Pontiff was following developments in Russia with eager interest.

## PRESIDENT WINS BRITISH PRESS

### London Papers Approve Peace Based on the Exclusion of Selfish Claims.

## MAY YET SAVE THE RUSSIANS

### If Message Does Not Influence German Opinion, Only Resort Is to Inflict Such Military Defeat That Rulers Will Be Convinced.

London, Dec. 6.—President Wilson's message to congress has the fullest possible prominence in the newspapers, but it reached London too late for much considered comment.

The Daily News receives warmly the president's declaration that peace should be based on generosity and justice to the exclusion of selfish claims.

"It would be affectation to pretend that this language echoes the declarations of the European spokesmen of the alliance. It is the voice of a statesman whose vision comprehends the world, while theirs comprehends only half a world.

## Might Have Been Saved to Allies.

"If President Wilson could have said earlier what he said yesterday, and if in Great Britain, France and Italy the responsible leaders had made his language their own, Russia might be today driving the enemies from her borders. It may be too late to convince Russia of the identity of aim of herself and the allied democracies, but it must not be too late for those democracies to learn from their greatest representative how democracies should comport themselves in war and how they should attain peace.

"In the light of President Wilson's speech, a statement that will mean the wiping of the slate of much that should be forgiven, the situation is imperative. There is no kinship between the spirit of yesterday's speech and the spirit of knockout blows or economic warfare or after the war boycotts.

## No Half-Tones in Address.

The Times says there are no half-tones in the president's address, adding:

"There are no ambiguous phrases on which militarists may feed the illusions of their dupes, no hints of compromise and no suggestion of faltering or doubt to raise the spirits of the pacifist. . . . With this straightforward and logical statement of America's war aims the last hope of the pacifists must founder."

The Times reiterates that formerly it expressed dissent with President Wilson's distinctions between the German people and their ruler and says it can no more distinguish between them than the president can any longer distinguish between Germany and Austria-Hungary, believing them willing accomplices of their ruler.

The editorial of the Daily Chronicle is mainly a paraphrase of the speech in a sympathetic tone and without a definite expression of opinion.

## Doubts Effect on Germans.

"Whether this restatement," says the Daily Graphic, "so lofty in spirit, so forward looking in effect, will have any influence on German opinion is doubtful. Then the only resort is to inflict such a military defeat upon Germany as to convince the Germans of the infamously of their rulers. In this connection it is an excellent omen that the conference in Paris reached such a complete unanimity. America was represented at that conference and there follows that the war aims of the allies no longer can be described in any sense as imperialistic."

None of the editorials dwells especially on the request for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, but brief references imply that it is regarded as logical and desirable.

## ARMY BATTLES HUNAN REBELS

### Consuls at Chungking, China, Take Steps to Protect Foreigners in China.

Peking, Dec. 6.—Rebels from Hunan province are being engaged heavily by government troops near Chungking. The foreign consuls there have telegraphed that they have made every preparation to protect foreign lives and property should the government troops be defeated and Chungking attacked.

## FRENCH MEDAL TO WILSON

### Commemorates Entrance of America Into the World War for Liberty.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Ambassador Jusserand presented to President Wilson a bronze medal from the people of France to commemorate the entrance of the United States into the world

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK



Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, archbishop of York and primate of England, is coming to the United States soon to help strengthen the friendship between the two countries. It will be his first visit to America and the first time an archbishop of York ever has come to this country.

## VIENNA PEACE TERMS

### Premier Czernin, of Austro-Hungary, Announces Proposals.

### Vatican Denies Conduct Was Unneutral—Gasparri Replies to Charges of London Paper.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Premier Czernin of Austria-Hungary has announced his country's peace terms as based on recognition of the nation's integrity, economic liberty, complete independence of the countries and guarantee national free development, according to a Zurich dispatch.

London, Dec. 6.—Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, has communicated to the Morning Post a statement from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, answering the Post's accusation that the Vatican was implicated in disruptive propaganda in Italy and is unneutral.

Cardinal Gasparri declares that the accusation is an "atrocious calumny" and that the hierarchy and clergy in Italy have given the most open and most generous help to the country's cause, and have received unreserved praise from the Italian parliament and government.

Long before the issuance of the papal peace note, which is said to have been among the chief causes of the army's lowered morale, the clergy generally and the army chaplains particularly, he says, were laboring against the destructive propaganda which had begun and was reported to be giving unrest to the civil authorities.

The Post, in an editorial examining Cardinal Gasparri's statement, virtually reiterates its original accusation and cites incidents which it regards as proofs.

## BARS EULOGIES OF KAISER

### New York Will Delete Praise of Ruler From High School Books—Propaganda Curbed.

New York, Dec. 6.—German textbooks containing laudatory references to the German emperor or the history of the Hohenzollerns will be eliminated from the course of study in the high schools in New York city. It was announced today by Lawrence A. Wilkins, who is in charge of teaching modern languages in the schools. A meeting of eight teachers of German, whose loyalty is unquestioned, will be held Friday for the purpose of deleting questionable passages in the textbooks. Mr. Wilkins also announced that steps would be taken to prevent the possibility of teachers of German spreading Teutonic propaganda in the high schools.

## PHONE GIRLS FOR THE ARMY

### Unit of 150, Speaking French and English, Wanted for Service in France.

Washington, Dec. 6.—A unit of 150 telephone operators able to speak both French and English, for immediate service in France, will be formed under the direction of the army signal corps, it was announced. In seeking recruits for the new service the announcement of the chief signal officer says:

"Young ladies, physically fit, with command of the French and English languages, desirous of obtaining these positions should apply by mail to room 826 Building annex, Washington, D. C."