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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today!
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers
dream;

Sty-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe:
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky:
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are 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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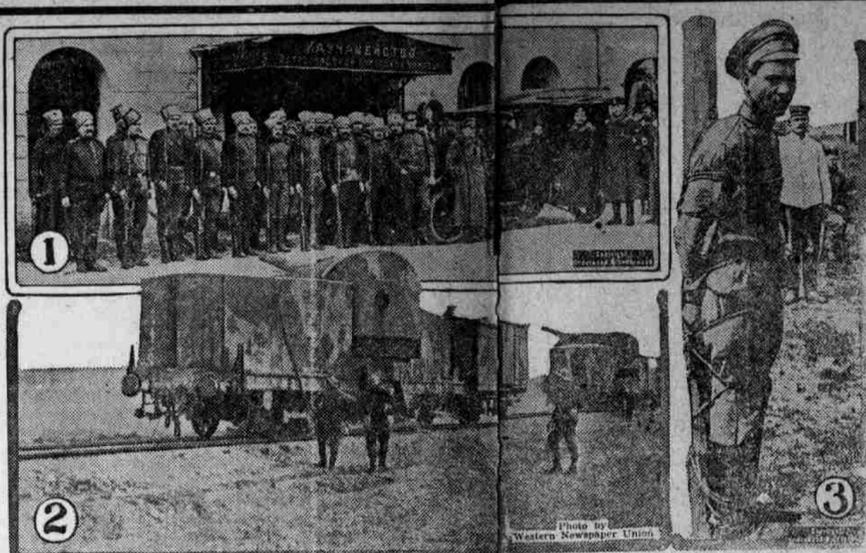
Good fuel briquettes are made of pulverized street rubbish and coal tar in Amsterdam.

PLAN TO SAVE FUEL

Federal Government May Adopt Rationing System.

Washington, Jan. 20.—As the railroads again battled with great snows throughout the east, coal rations and compulsory coal cards appeared an inevitable step in the fuel conservation program. The pinch of fuel want is again becoming acute. Even with best of weather, coal cards probably will be necessary, officials say. By spring, it is stated, many states will have issued these cards, limiting coal consumers to special amounts of coal. Restricted consumption is imperative. Federal fuel administration officials openly admit their fear of disastrous results from a wild scramble for coal when the spring supply begins to reach the market about April 1.

Municipal coal piles, containing thousands of tons stored for emergency use only, will be established in the large cities next fall. But greater reliance is placed on the rationing plan. Each state will be assigned its quota of coal based on estimated requirements made by fuel experts. Every provision will be made to provide for special requirements, but there will be a definite limit to the amount that can be consumed in any state.



1—Bolsheviki troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.

DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticized by Senator Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment to January 20, General Hoffman told the bolsheviki frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Reval. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was grudgingly granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, with which the final decision rests.

That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolsheviki leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviki are struggling to maintain their power, putting in jail large numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So loud has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviki and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with a government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace.

Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take radical steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Terauchi who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viborg and Dauidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been treading on thin ice for two weeks. A great peace-demand wave swept over the nation and more than a million workers went on strike, the war industries being absolutely para-

lyzed. The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands for food, communal woman strikes, and nonmilitarism of war industries, thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, radicals made further demands, reiterated their call for a general strike, and the government determined to make with them their own revolution. The central powers and the millitary have been greatly irritated because they think Emperor Austria has fostered demagoguism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles of Bohemia, the attitude of the government in Prague, a resolution was adopted manding independence for Bohemia, Hungary, also, is doing its utmost to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most serious.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasing arrogant pan-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviki spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "selling out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the kaiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having lost to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Teutons in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spionocia. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medulla and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombing by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine deprivations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "neutrality" from Germany, coupled with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's peace note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable reparation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and indorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway tie-up. For this the plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In replying to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scored the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth, and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heartbreaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it was not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, has arrived in Paris to represent the American army in the supreme war council. It is believed he will urge that the allies renew offensive operations on a large scale.

ONE OF THESE DAYS

You are going to have an old person on your hands, and that will be YOU. Why not make sure right now that that old person shall enjoy all the comforts of his own fireside. That's worth while, isn't it? Everyone looks to the future with HOPE—but a Savings Account in our bank reduces this to a definite plan.

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A Health to the Fighting Man

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

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.
Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;
Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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Insurance Commissioner Reports.

The comparative statement of receipts of the department of insurance from 1911 to 1917, inclusive, issued by Insurance Commissioner L. K. Arrington, shows an increase over 1916 in the gross income of that department of \$51,429.27. Mr. Arrington's report also shows a decrease in expenses for the year of \$43.77.

The financial condition of the department of insurance as compared with former years reflects much credit on the administration of Commissioner Arrington. Mr. Arrington succeeded W. F. Dunbar.

Miners Working Four Days Weekly.

Fuel Administrator W. E. Myer received a report from Chief Mine Inspector Shifflet, in which he states that 184 coal mines are in operation in Tennessee, with the miners working four days a week. The report sets out that in 1916 the number of mines in operation in the state was 126, or 78 less than 1917. These 126 mines produced about 6,000,000 tons of coal in 1916, whereas the 184 mines operated in 1917 produced 7,500,000 tons.

Control in Hands of Three Men.

Washington.—Absolute control of all ship and shipping facilities, both here and in the allied ports, was vested in a committee of three constituting what will be an Interallied Marine Council. The committee will consist of P. A. S. Franklin, Chairman, President of the International Marine; H. H. Raymond, head of the Clyde and Mallory Lines, and Sir Connop Guthrie, who is Director of Shipping in America for Great Britain. The power of this committee on ship control, organized at a meeting of representatives of the Shipping Board, army, navy, British Embassy, Bureau of Navigation and the Director General of Railroads, extends to the following: Allocation of all shipping, both cargo and passenger, and allied and neutral, as to port of entry or departure.

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The Golden Rule is a good one to keep in mind. WHEN YOU TELEPHONE—SMILE.



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