

The Knoxville Independent

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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—beats 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!  
Rivers and blood-red stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers'  
dream;

Sky-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 fife's 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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Satisfactory Conditions.

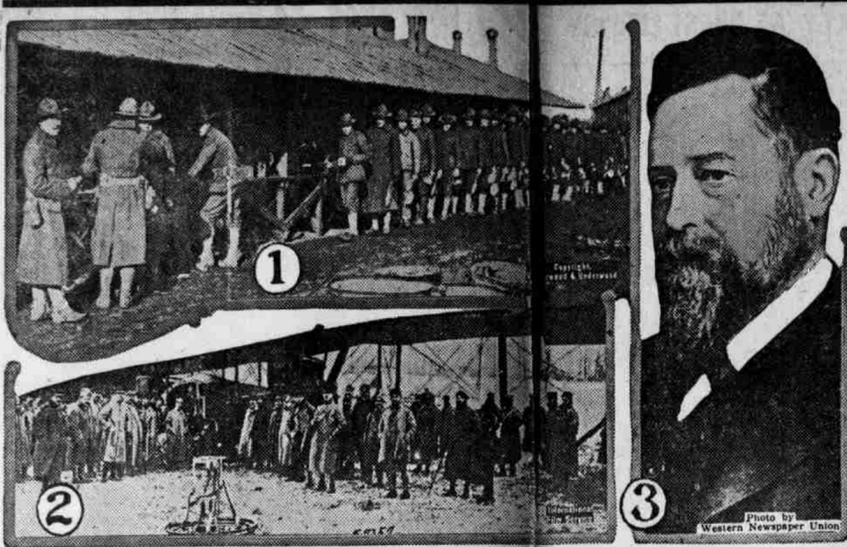
Washington.—Generally satisfactory conditions were found at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Secretary Baker announced after his return from an inspection of those camps in company with Surgeon General Gorgas and Colonel Furbush and Major Welch, of the medical corps. The general health of all three camps was excellent, the Secretary said. Clothing equipment was adequate and the equipment of rifles at each camp complete.

American Naval Seaplane Shot Down

Washington.—A naval seaplane on scout duty in European waters has been shot down and its pilot, Ensign Albert Dallan Sturtevant, of Washington, D. C., is missing, the Navy Department was advised by cable from England. No details were given in the dispatch, but the department's announcement said it was feared the Ensign had been lost. Ensign Sturtevant is listed in the Naval Reserves shortly before the war was declared last April and was sent to England for duty last September.

Mine Takes Twenty German Lives

Copenhagen, Feb. 21.—Twenty lives were lost when a German guardship struck one of its own mines in the Baltic sea, according to reports reaching here.



1—American troops, just arrived in France, lined up to get their soup. 2—One of the new giant Gotha airplanes, with three cars, that was brought down by French gunfire near Soissons. 3—Friedrich von Payer, German vice chancellor and leader of the progressive party, who played an important role in suppressing the great strikes in the empire.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President Wilson More Hopeful of Austrian Peace Than Is Lloyd George.

AGAIN SETS FORTH DEMANDS

Bolshevik Perplex the Germans by Abandoning the War Without Signing Treaty—Ukraine Makes Separate Peace—All Ready for West Front Offensive.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson believes Count Czernin meant what he seemed to say in his recent speech on peace, and still hopes Austria-Hungary may be separated from Germany and that the war may be brought to an end without a great deal more of fighting.

Premier Lloyd-George believes that in its real substance the Czernin address was as uncompromising as that of Chancellor von Hertling and that the allied war council at Versailles was right when it declared peace must be won by force of arms.

In his address to congress on Monday Mr. Wilson enunciated the four cardinal principles to which he said the enemy must agree before general peace negotiations can be begun. Briefly, these are:

Each part of the final settlement must be based on essential justice to insure permanent peace.

No peoples shall be bartered for the gain of any sovereignty or to retain the now discredited "balance of power."

Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of the people and not of neighboring states.

All well defined national aspirations must be satisfied.

Until a peace based upon these principles is secured, the president asserted, America has no choice but to go on, and will continue its mobilization of its resources until the whole strength of the nation has been put into this war of emancipation. He denounced the stand of the imperial chancellor, but seemed to invite Count Czernin to lead Austria away from its autocratic ally.

Though hailed as a sign of weakening by most of the Teutonic press, the president's speech is not so regarded by his fellow countrymen. Many of them may believe he is overoptimistic concerning Austria, as does Lloyd-George, but they accept at its face value his statement of the nation's determination not to stop fighting until the results he demands have been achieved. They feel no harm can result from leaving open the door to possible negotiations with any one of the central powers, provided there is no letup in our war preparations because of the bare chance that they may not be needed.

Premier Lloyd-George's stand in supporting the Versailles council and maintaining secrecy concerning the plans decided on by it was indorsed by parliament, which gave him a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority.

The German press warns Mr. Wilson again that his efforts to separate Germany and Austria-Hungary will be futile and calls his references to American mobilization mere bluff.

The kaiser, it may be noted, also delivered a speech, in which he said any peace must be preceded by an admission of German victory.

The outside world is not permitted to know much of what is going on in Austria, but such information as does escape the censor really indicates that President Wilson may not be far astray in his hopes. It is said Austria shows increasing reluctance to sending her troops to fight against the British and Americans in France. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that the internal situation in Austria is serious and that government "is no longer possible, since the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles form an important majority, against

which the German parties are powerless."

According to an American correspondent in France, the peace program of Hindenburg, Ludendorff and the crown prince, forced on Von Kuehlmann and the emperor, includes the extending of the East Prussian frontier, making an autonomous protectorate of the Baltic provinces, dismembering Belgium and annexing or otherwise controlling the Briey-Longwy industrial region of northern France. The question of Poland apparently is left to Austria.

Meanwhile Trotzky and his bolshevik comrades have handed Germany a hard nut to crack. Flatly refusing to sign a peace treaty, they declared the war with the central powers, so far as Russia is concerned, has ended. They decline to fight longer against the workers and peasants of Germany and Austria. Simultaneously, the complete demobilization of the Russian armies was ordered, although it was reported that this order was immediately countermanded and that the reorganization of the Red guard was begun. At first the people of Germany and Austria hailed this great "victory" with extravagant joy, but in a few hours they and their governments began to wonder what it would avail them. They cannot obtain treaty recognition for their intended annexations on the east front, and they are far from sure that it will be safe to move to the west all or nearly all their troops. As the bolshevik leaders long ago admitted, the Russians can easily push a long way into Russia, but what ultimate good will that do them?

The bolshevik always have maintained that they are operating not for the benefit of Russia or any other nation, but for the workers and peasants of all nations, and they are persistently continuing the spreading of their propaganda all over the world. Whatever may be the real motives of Lenin, Trotzky et al, they appear to have the Prussian autocrats up in the air just now.

Ukraine, one of the independent governments into which Russia has split, has presented a complication that may be more serious for the allied cause than the quitting of the bolshevik. It has signed a separate peace treaty with the central powers which opens to them the possibility of obtaining immense stores of food from that rich grain country. However, as pointed out in these columns some time ago, the transportation system of that part of Russia is so utterly inadequate that supplies can be got out only extremely slowly, and besides, the crops have been sadly neglected ever since the war began. The treaty gave Ukraine quite a slice of Poland, which aroused the Poles to bitter opposition.

Germany during the week attempted to put the screws on Roumania, demanding that it accept peace terms within 24 hours or suffer the consequences. But the Roumanians defied the kaiser, declaring they still had unshaken confidence in their allies and would continue to fight to the finish. Their armies now occupy all of Bessarabia, where they have repeatedly defeated the bolshevik troops. It is believed they were nerved to take this determined stand by prospects of an allied offensive in the Balkans which they might aid by attacking the Bulgarians and Austrians from the north. There are increasing evidences that such a drive, to cut off Turkey and reduce Bulgaria, is contemplated. A new Roumanian cabinet is headed by General Avarescu.

In southern Finland, where the Red guards are still holding out against the government, horrible conditions prevail. Murders and all other crimes are committed openly and the bolsheviks are running amuck. Sweden still fears to violate neutrality and send help to the government. Recent reports from Stockholm said certain Red guard leaders had asked General Mannerheim to consider peace negotiations.

There is little to say of the Italian front except that the fighting there was mainly by the artillery and aviators and that neither side had any marked advantage.

Seemingly the stage is set for Germany's supreme military effort on the west front, and Field Marshal von Woyrsch, the invader of Poland in

1915, is said to have been selected to lead it. Allied aviators report that the kaiser has gathered about 2,100,000 men there and that elaborate rehearsals are going on behind the lines. Where the blow will fall has not been revealed, but the commanders of the allied armies evince no fear that it cannot be repulsed. They have made every preparation that their skill and resources permit and are sitting tight. All feeling-out movements by the enemy have been checked and the French, in their turn, have been making some strong raids that carried them far into the German lines. In every way possible the Germans have been seeking to test the strength of the American forces, and there are indications that Pershing's men will be in the thick of the fighting when Hindenburg orders the forward movement.

It is believed in London, and hoped by naval men, that Germany plans to combine a naval drive with her spring offensive. The kaiser is supposed to have a number of "super-submarines" which have not yet been in operation and which may then be put to work.

Switzerland is growing very nervous with fear that the kaiser will determine to tear up another scrap of paper and invade her territory in order to attempt to turn the right flank of the French armies. There have been large concentrations of German troops near the Swiss frontier, and Teutons in Zurich have openly boasted that the conquest of the little republic would be a matter of but a few days. It was said skeleton governments for the cantons already had been prepared by the authorities in Berlin.

Just in case his spring drive doesn't succeed, as the allies are determined it shall not, Wilhelm has been constructing most elaborate and extensive systems of defensive works back of his present lines all the way from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

Vice Admiral Sims went to Rome last week, presumably to confer regarding plans to clear the Mediterranean of U-boats, which have worked havoc there with allied shipping for a long time.

Efforts of the government to recruit a great army of shipyard workers are meeting with considerable success, but the work of building our marine was threatened by a prospective strike of 50,000 members of the marine workers' union. They demanded \$6.40 a day instead of the \$4.50 allowed by the shipping board, and the government got busy at once to try to settle the dispute.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board sent a telegram to the union heads warning them that the fathers who have sent their sons to war will not long permit continued interference with the shipping program and urging that the workmen continue their labors and trust to the fairness of the wage adjustment board.

Charges of gross mismanagement and reckless spending of money in connection with the new government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., having been made, the president ordered an investigation to determine whether there had been any criminal misuse of funds. Rear Admiral Bowles, general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said he was confident all expenditures ordered by the board would be vindicated.

Reorganization in the war department reached the general staff last week. It has been restored to its former power and under General March as acting chief of staff are now five new members—Generals Pierce, Jervey and Graves, and Colonel Ketchan.

Owing to good work by Director General McAdoe and his assistants and milder weather, traffic conditions have greatly improved, and Fuel Controller Garfield felt warranted in rescinding the order for heatless Mondays. The railroads are now giving much attention to the transportation of corn and wheat, for the former must be marketed and the distribution of wheat and flour still is very faulty.

Bolo Pasha, the Levantine financier who conspired to break down the French morale and to bring about a dishonorable peace and who was financed by Germany, was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. "They order those things better in France," as Uncle Toby used to say.

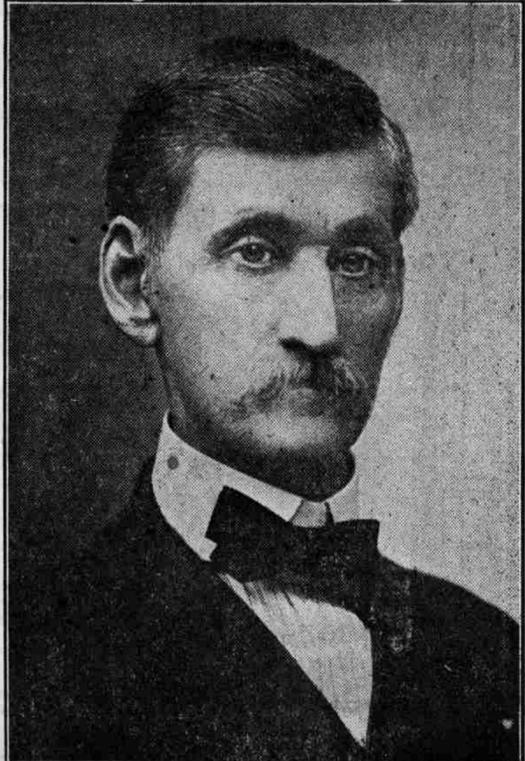
THIS WAR IS OUR WAR

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J. R. PENLAND

Candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox County, Makes the Following Announcement Concerning His Candidacy:

1. I am a candidate for this judgeship because I believe I am qualified to discharge the duties of the office acceptably to the public.
2. This is an honorable office, and any man ought to consider it a great honor to fill it. For this reason I should like to serve the people of Knox county for a term as judge of this court.
3. The office of Criminal Judge is not only an honorable office, but it carries with it a respectable salary and this is not to be despised by the occupant, because he is supposed to realize a living from the office for himself and family while he serves the people in this capacity. Few, I presume, would be willing to serve for the honors alone.
4. I am strictly opposed to any one man holding an office like this for a lifetime or for a generation. I think, after a reasonable term of service, he should be willing to retire; and if he is not willing to voluntarily retire, then it is left to the voters to deal with. Only a few men at best can hold office and share the honors. For this reason, conditions should be made as favorable as possible in order that there may be a reasonable division of these honors. Four years has been regarded as sufficient for a Trustee in this county to hold his office, and the same for Sheriff. Not even the President of the United States has been permitted to hold that office for over two terms, or eight years.
5. As already stated, this judgeship is an honorable office, and lasts for a term of eight years. During this term one can get all the honors that attach to the office and the salary which it carries with it. This, I think, is sufficient for one man to receive from this office, and I simply refer to it here, to show that there ought to be a reasonable division of the honors and benefits of office.
6. I stand upon this platform, and if the voters of Knox county will join me in this fight, we will break up this holding of the office for a lifetime.
7. Finally, in order to show the people that I am sincere and mean what I say, I promise here and now that if I am nominated and elected to this office, I shall not offer for a second term, but shall stand aside at the end of my term and allow the people to fill the office with some other man.

Believing that this is right, I call upon the voters of Knox county to give me their support in the March primary.

Yours very respectfully,

J. R. PENLAND