

RIGHT TO STRIKE NOT RESTRICTED

Victory for Organized Labor in Passage of War Legislation in National House.

MEASURE AIMS AT TRAITORS

Severe Penalties Imposed for Sabotage or Willful Obstruction of Necessary War Work—Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board Grants Basic Eight-Hour Day.

Organized labor scored a victory in the house of representatives by securing exception of orderly or bona fide strikes for increased pay and better conditions from drastic penalties directed at war-time interruption of belligerent utilities.

The bill, which passed, provides a \$10,000 fine, 30 years imprisonment or both for the willful injury or destruction of war material, for willfully making or causing to be made in a defective manner any war material, or for conspiring to prevent the erection or production of such war premises, war material or war utilities.

The last provision is limited in its operation by the clause that nothing in the act shall apply to the right of men to agree together to cease work or not to work if for the purpose of getting increased wages or for bettering their conditions.

Organized labor came in for sharp criticism during discussion of the bill. The carpenters' union being cited as an example of lack of patriotism in attempting to hold up by a strike the shipbuilding efforts of the government.

Former Speaker Cannon led in this fight, receiving strong support from the congressmen from Washington, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico, where this organization has worked most extensively.

Mr. Cannon presented an amendment, extending the law to apply to conspiracies to prevent the erection or production of war premises, war materials or war utilities.

Labor leaders in the house and congressmen representing districts with strong labor organizations protested that the language of the amendment was broad enough to permit the punishment for lawful, orderly strikes, but the amendment was written into the bill by a vote of 255 to 61, all the house leaders voting for it.

Congressman Lunn of New York presented an amendment modifying the language so as to exclude those engaged in a bona fide strike. A roll call resulted in its adoption.

MEETS DEMANDS OF LABOR

Shipbuilding Adjustment Board Grants Eight-Hour Day and Increased Wages—Allows Open Shop.

General increases in wages, an eight-hour day with time and a half pay for overtime, free transportation where an employee is compelled to spend more than 10 cents a day in car fare, and provision for grievance committees of employees are authorized in an award by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, applicable to all wooden ship yards south of Baltimore and all steel yards south of Newport News on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The decision follows in principle the award in the Delaware and Philadelphia districts, which gave labor important concessions for which the working men have been fighting for years.

The board's decision prohibits any discrimination between union and non-union men.

In granting a basic eight-hour day the board undertook to encourage the institution of two and three shifts by limiting overtime so that the total work shall not exceed 60 hours a week.

March 25 was made the effective date of the award, which is retroactive as to wages to February 1 for all yards except those in which disputes have been settled temporarily on a basis of other dates.

Decision is Against Union.

The right of a labor union to specify the number of its members who must be employed on any particular work was denied by the Massachusetts Supreme court in a decision enjoining an organization of musicians in Haverhill from enforcing a rule requiring a theater in that city to employ an orchestra of five members when the proprietor desired only an organist.

The court held such a rule to be an interference with an employer's right to a free flow of labor.

Train French Women.

The French government has opened a school where women are given professional training with a view of placing them in positions vacated by the men who have been called away to war.

Not So Bad.

"Poor devil. He has a wife and seven children, and his salary is only \$12 a week."

"I refuse to sympathize with him until I hear more details."

"What do you mean?"

"Just this. I know a married man with a wife and several children who gets only \$12 a week, but his wife earns \$40."

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URGES SIX-HOUR WORKDAY

Lord Leverhulme, in Address, Puts Forward Proposition Which is Interesting British Employers.

According to a report received by the department of commerce, a six-hour working day, with increase of output and pay and reduction of cost, advocated by Lord Leverhulme in an address to Birmingham business men, is interesting British employers of labor.

"Sufficient thought is not given to the man behind the machine," said Lord Leverhulme. "Intelligence and application count for more than mere hours and should be the first consideration in fixing a wage scale. There is no reason why capital and labor should remain in opposed camps and it would be better for both if they could compose their differences."

"Increase your output with shorter working hours and without decreasing pay. Take the workmen into your confidence and ask each to solve the problem in his own department. There should be no decrease of wages for the six-hour day; if it is feasible they should be higher. There should be no decrease of production. On the contrary, it should be increased."

When the war is over, he said, England will be four years in arrears in renewals of plants, machinery and various other mechanical utilities in factories. Men will be available, returned soldiers and those released from munition factories and other war works.

Hours of Labor to Be Reduced.

"Seven hours a day" will be the slogan of union labor throughout the country.

This declaration coming from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is a significant development in the labor problem of the United States.

The statement was made at Typographical temple at Washington before approximately 1,500 federal clerks at a mass meeting to protest against the passage of the Borland amendment which would establish an eight-hour work day for government employees.

In the absence of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Morrison's assertion, "the trade union believes that the time will come when it will find a way to make seven hours a day's work," had added significance.

More Coal Miners Needed.

The labor situation as it pertains to the coal industry of the United States was never better than at present, according to officials of the United States fuel administration, and the outlook for a steadily increasing production would be indeed excellent were it not for the threatened labor shortage of the future.

But although labor in the mines is apparently content for the present and earnestly striving to do its bit to win the war, nevertheless officials are disappointed because of the labor shortage by reason of the draft and the serious prospects for a much larger shortage when the second draft commences to drain the miners from their employment to the cantonments.

Middle-Aged Men Not Wanted.

Men who have reached the age of forty-five are discounted on the labor market, according to John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who declared that in a recent canvass there were 11,000 men in Chicago forty-five years of age or over, who could not be placed by State or Federal employment bureaus because of their years.

This condition, he said, is present despite the reported shortage of laborers in many industries due to the war.

Ask for 5,500 More Shipbuilders.

The United States Public Service Reserve of the department of labor for the District of New York and Westchester county, sent out a call for 5,500 more volunteers for the shipbuilding army. The quota for the district is 22,000, and to date 16,500 men have been enrolled, the volunteers including carpenters, iron workers, riveters, riggers, skilled and unskilled laborers, and men of other trades, all of whom are waiting the call to help man the shipyards.

Labor Leader Has Right Idea.

There is one labor leader in the British isles who has stood out above others since the beginning of the war. That is Joseph Havelock Wilson, formerly a member of parliament and now president of the National Seamen's union. Mr. Wilson, like a good Englishman, is keeping his eyes fixed upon the main issue, the defeat of the German armies. This is the fundamental reform. A proper distribution of wealth may come afterward.

Trades Unions in Old Egypt.

Trades unions existed in Egypt more than 1,500 years ago, according to Miss Mary Broderick, an expert in history and economics who is now lecturing in some of the larger cities of Great Britain. She declared that it was recorded that workmen engaged on building one of the tombs of the kings, came out on strike because they objected to the introduction of Venetian labor.

Printers Increase Their Scale.

Organized printers in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, and in Sheridan, Wyo., have received increases in wages.

Railroad Trainmen at Head.

Of the international organizations in Canada the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen heads the list with a reported membership of 10,684.

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GREAT SAVING BY EARLY CLOSING

National Secretary Tells of Results in the Window-Glass Industry.

ESTIMATES ON SUSPENSION

He Looks for Shortage of About Half the Yearly Output—Worsted Mills Advance Wages—Labor News in General.

With the first operating period allowed manufacturers of window glass by the fuel administration ended and the closing of 45 such plants, largely distributed through Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, John R. Johnson, secretary of the National Association of Window-Glass manufacturers, said the early-closing order resulted in a great saving of fuel, labor and freight. The suspension, Johnson says, resulted in the saving of 450,000 tons of coal, 18,000 freight cars and 5,500 workmen. The loss to the glass blowers, he says, will approximate \$3,000,000. The shortage of window glass, he estimates at 5,500,000 boxes, or about half the yearly output.

The Wagner Electric Manufacturing company of St. Louis operates at full capacity when the majority of 2,500 workers, men and women, returned to work after being out on strike for several days. It was said by the union leaders that several workmen were refused work when they reported for work, and there were rumors that another strike would be called. Company officials admitted that several men were not allowed to go to work, but explained that the men reported late and that it had been a rule of the company for a considerable time that anyone who was late should lose half a day's work. The strike was settled through the efforts of Maj. W. C. Rogers of the ordnance department in Washington, who has charge of inspecting the munitions made at the Wagner plant.

A labor union made up wholly of negroes was organized at Chicago by colored employees of the stockyards and packing plants. About 500 attended the meeting and 300 became members. The union will not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, nor any other central or national organization. Its name is the American Utility Labor union, and locals will be established in every city that has a packing plant, beginning with Omaha.

Union calkers in the Puget Sound shipbuilding district have consented to train an equal number of apprentices in their trade, according to word received by the shipping board. The number of calkers must be more than doubled if the wooden ship program is put through. The calkers previously had refused to work with apprentices.

The Atlantic mills, the largest of the independent mills in Olneyville, R. I., announced a new scale of wages in effect. The mills employ about 2,800 hands. The Lymanville and the Centredale Worsted mills, employing close to 1,100 operatives, also announced a raise in wages. The Centredale Worsted operates four mills and the Lymanville one.

There were 2,521 strikes, 283,402 men idle and 6,285,519 days of production lost in the last six months, according to the report issued by the national industrial conference board on strikes in American industries in war time. Increased cost of living, it is said, has proved one of the important causes of many of the strikes.

The strike of carpenters, machinists and electrical workers at Hog Island shipbuilding yard was satisfactorily adjusted. It involved a little more than 3,000 men, who had struck because they had been paid only time and a half for overtime. The question of overtime wages, it was claimed, was misunderstood.

Abolition of the nine subtreasuries and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees earning from \$480 to \$2,000 a year are provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it was passed by the house. The measure, which carries a total of \$69,500,000, now goes to the senate.

Four additional states filled their quotas of shipyard volunteers, the labor department announced. They were Vermont, Ohio, Utah and Massachusetts. A total of 220,000 mechanics are known to be enrolled. The full quota of 250,000 is expected to be reached soon.

Union textile girls at Mahoning City, Pa., have secured an increase in pay and union recognition.

The Susquehanna Collieries company has appointed the first woman weighmaster in the anthracite region.

The six-hour day will be put into effect in April at Lever Bros., one of the world's largest soap factories at Liverpool, England, it was stated.

The South Carolina state legislature adjourned without empowering the state executive to suspend the labor laws of that state. The governor asked for this power.

One thousand feather boa workers in New York city struck for a 48-hour week and substantial increases in wages.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Reed and Rattan Workers' union has reduced hours and increased wages.

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ADVANCES SCALE OF WORKERS

International Harvester Company Announces Increase of 10 Per Cent, Affecting Thousands.

The International Harvester company made the following announcement: "Effective April 1, 1918, adjustments were made in the pay rolls of the plants of the International Harvester company resulting in an increase in pay of approximately 10 per cent. About 25,000 employees are affected. This is the sixth increase in wages during the last 2 1/2 years." This was signed by George A. Ranney, secretary and treasurer.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Nearly 8,500 members of the United Garment Workers who struck at Chicago returned to work, the manufacturers having granted a 10 per cent increase in wages. About 1,500 who worked for contractors employed by the manufacturers remained on strike. The contractors, it was charged, were trying to compel the manufacturers to pay a greater advance to them than was given the employees.

Organized labor will ask the Chicago city council to pass an ordinance compelling city officials to do all department work in municipal shops. The Chicago Federation of Labor will prepare the ordinance. Resolutions adopted say that only \$20,000 was appropriated to run the municipal shops, which turned out \$325,000 in work in 1915 and \$622,000 in 1917.

Members and officials of the Chicago branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America endorsed the manifesto of the national officers in seconding the formal approval of the war aims as enunciated by the interallied labor council, the war aims stated by President Wilson and declaring sympathy for the war for democracy.

On account of lack of oil for fuel, part of the plant of the International Paper company at Livermore Falls, Me., was closed for an indefinite period, throwing 300 employees out of work. Ten machines of the newsprint department and the sulphite wood plants, run by water power, were not affected.

The women of Allegheny county, Pa., want to be aviators, butchers, actresses and detectives, but they don't want to be munitions workers. Out of 65,000 women, only ten seem even remotely interested in shrapnel, bombs and fuses: just 82 have had training and 24 have only the intent.

Representatives of every variety of public employee in the state appeared before the senate civil service committee at Albany to urge favorable action on the bill of Senator James J. Walker of New York, giving dismissed civil service employees the right to appeal to the courts.

Regulations requiring inclusion in every contract for war construction of a clause limiting the daily service of workmen engaged in such work to eight hours have been suspended for the duration of the present emergency, the war department announced.

Organization of the street car men at Topeka, Kan., began when fifty motormen and conductors employed by the Topeka Street Railway company signed applications for membership in a local union of which John Zinn was elected president.

Secretary McAdoo has called on American labor not to object if the nation's war policy of conserving credit results in curtailed building operations, but to seek some other kind of employment if necessary as a patriotic duty.

Four dollars a day for pick-and-shovel men is being demanded by the laborers employed in Norwich, Conn. They are now receiving \$2.75 to \$3.25 a day. Formerly street laborers throughout the state received \$1.50 a day.

Thirty thousand textile workers may become idle in Fall River, Mass., as a result of a strike called by the firemen in 100 cotton mills. The men demand an eight-hour day, without reduction in wages, and a closed shop.

The men in the workshops of the Austrian railways have struck and refused to obey the orders of the military to return to work, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states. The strike, it is added, is spreading to other factories.

Ten thousand persons employed by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company in St. Louis struck for an eight-hour day, increased pay and recognition of the union. Twelve industries were affected by the strike.

The largest notice of increase of stock to be filed in a long time came from the McKeesport Tinplate company of McKeesport, which raised its stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

According to British government statistics recently compiled it takes five women to do the work of four men in the munition factories.

Conscription of wealth will be one of the main planks in the British Labor party platform.

Oakland (Cal.) municipal firemen have formed a union and affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Casualty figures for switchmen show the percentage is greater than for the armies in Europe.

Chicago business men urge increased pay for municipal employees receiving small wages.

The legislature of Massachusetts has provided for pioneer work in a variety of fields touching upon the subject of social insurance.

One man was killed in industry in Massachusetts every six hours last year.

Halifax (New Brunswick) carpenters were increased to 45 cents an hour.

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TO OSSIE McINTOSH
David C. McIntosh vs. Ossie McIntosh
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15929
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Ossie McIntosh is a non resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June 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 her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 12th day of April 1918.
J. C. FORB, Clk & Mas.
Harry S. Hall, Sol.
April 13 20 27 May 4 1918

Non-Resident Attachment Notice
J. A. Housholder vs. B. J. Cogdill
No. 14463
Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County Tennessee.
In this cause, it appears by affidavit that defendant B. J. Cogdill is justly indebted to plaintiff, is a non resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied upon his property and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commanding the defendant, B. J. Cogdill to appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th day of May 1918 and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.
This 10th day of April, 1918
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

VOTES POWER TO WILSON
Senate Judiciary Committee, 11 to 7, Decides to Report Favorably the Overman Bill.
Washington, March 21.—Administration forces won an important victory when the senate judiciary committee, by a vote of 11 to 7, decided to make a favorable report on the Overman bill giving President Wilson broad powers to reorganize the war government.

BRITISH DOWN 28 AIRPLANES
London War Office Reports Intense Aerial Fighting in France and Belgium.
London, March 21.—In intense aerial fighting on the British front in France and Belgium 28 German airplanes were accounted for by British aviators, says the official statement on aviation operations. Twelve British machines are reported missing.
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DO NOT START U. S. REVOLT
President Wilson Learns Lenine Is Planning Move in America.
Kaiser is Backing the Propaganda With Funds, According to Official Report.
Amsterdam, March 21.—The German bundesrat, or federal council, has approved the peace treaties with Russia and Finland, according to the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson has received information through official channels to the effect that Nicolai Lenine, head of the bolshevik government of Russia, is directing propaganda to foment proletarian revolutions in the United States, England, France and Italy.
It is charged that Lenine is acting as the agent of Germany, and that he had been given a credit of 5,000,000 rubles to finance the movement.
The headquarters of Lenine's propaganda, it is stated, are to be established in Sweden. Secret agents are to be sent to the United States and the entente countries to incite the ultra-radicals elements in the allied nations to organize revolutions.

It is learned that the German government entertains hopes of starting a revolution in Italy first. The Germans are convinced that the shortage of food in Italy has produced a reaction against the war and that the time is ripe for a revolution.

MAY LEASE TELEGRAPH WIRES
Bill Introduced Providing for Government Management of Telegraphic and Telephonic Agencies.
Washington, March 21.—A bill to lease all telegraphic and telephonic agencies to be operated under the post office department was introduced in the house by Representative Billiard of Colorado.

"Instead of direct compulsory purchase," said Representative Billiard, "the bill proposes a lease, under eminent domain, and thus eliminates the necessity of large financing by purchase.
"To avoid maintaining four separate communicating organizations, which entails great waste, it merges and unifies them all in the postal system by taking a lease of the telegraph and telephone network."

SOLDIERS FOR FARM WORK
Orders Are Issued to Furlough Men Home for Agricultural Purpose.
Washington, April 11.—Orders were issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder to furlough men home for agricultural purposes, provided such furloughs do not interfere with the military training of the persons affected. These furloughs, without pay, will be for short periods during seeding and harvest time, but specially qualified experts may be granted longer leaves by the secretary of war.

HUN COCOA SICKENS SOLDIERS
Drink Served at Camp Logan to Be Analyzed for Poison—Brand is New One.
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 11.—Several soldiers became ill after partaking of cocoa packed by a New York firm with a German name. The cocoa is to be analyzed on the suspicion that it contains ground glass. Thirteen cans of it have been sent to the base hospital laboratory.
The brand is a new one at the camp and was the only new article in the diet of the men affected.