

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—scars within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Ourselves 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!
Kissed and blood-stained the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good for-father's
dreams!

Shine and you blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glories 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 fingers strive 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 bears our glad salutes and ripples to the sound!



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

CREEK INDIANS ARM THEMSELVES

HIT THE WARPATH AND KILL THREE, IN OPPOSITION TO DRAFT ACT, SAY REPORTS.

Woman Thought To Have Started the Uprising Believed To Be Part of System of German Propaganda—Serious Trouble Feared.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Henrietta, Okla.—Three white farmers have been killed and 200 Indians of the Creek Nation have armed themselves and taken refuge in the hills surrounding the old Hickory Stamping Grounds, where the Crazy Snake uprising occurred ten years ago, according to reports reaching here. The report of the triple killing could not be confirmed. It is certain, however, that the Indians have armed themselves and that an uprising is in progress. Authorities asserted that the Indians were angered when their young men were called in the selective draft to report for army service. Police officials and 50 members of the Henrietta Home Guard left for the stamping ground, and it was reported that on their arrival shots were exchanged with the Indians. No further reports of hostilities have been received. Authorities said they feared serious trouble when an attempt will be made to arrest the leaders.

A Creek woman living at Council Hill is said to have instituted the insurrection, which is believed by officials to be a part of systematic pro-German propaganda practiced among the tribes. She is said to have returned ten days ago from Washington, where, it is charged, she consulted with persons suspected of pronounced anti-American sentiments.

Since that time she has been lecturing among the tribes and is declared to have told the leaders that their young men could not be forced into army service, that the Government was robbing them and that they were to be sent across the water to be killed. According to members of the Henrietta Registration Board, 44 members of the Snake band of Indians, within draft age, failed to register. Sixty-five young men of the band recently were called for service and only fifteen reported. These with about 100 older men of the band are said to have united in the movement to resist the draft. The woman is said to be attempting to organize a new secret society among the Indians to thwart the Government's plans to enlist Indians in war work.



1—French refugees with their household goods passing British troops as they seek safety from the Germans. 2—King George and members of the royal family reviewing British troops at Buckingham Palace, London. 3—Capt. Gabriel Pares, director of a band composed of wounded French soldiers that is touring the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Start a New Drive on Paris, Striking Lines of the Allies in Champagne.

ADVANCE, BUT LOSE HEAVILY

Foch's Reserves Come Up and Huns Are Checked North of the Marne—Americans Carry Out Offensive in Gallant Style—Italians Win Two Victories.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week witnessed a renewal of the Kaiser's drive on the west front, but to the surprise of everyone not in the confidence of the German high command, the blow was directed, not against the allies in Flanders, nor against their lines in the Aisne region, but in Champagne. His apparent intention was to rush his forces swiftly on Paris, breaking through the Meuse valley, and then to strike the location was well chosen and the preparations made with wonderful secrecy, but up to the hour of writing the results were, as in the former drives, not comparable with the losses sustained. The apex of the drive had advanced some 18 miles beyond the starting line, reaching Vezilly, six miles from the Marne and 44 miles from Paris. The famous Chemin des Dames had been taken, as had Craonne, Vailly, Fismes and other towns and villages, and finally, on the west side of the new salient, the allies retired from Soissons. But by that time General Foch's reserves were arriving in large numbers and the desperate efforts of the Germans to widen the salient were stubbornly resisted and virtually checked. In the suburbs of Soissons the French were holding onto the western outlets from that city, and northwest of Reims, on the east side of the wedge, the Franco-British forces were repulsing every Hun assault.

The commanders of the allies viewed the situation with calm confidence and seemed to have no doubt that they could stem the onrush of the Germans long before they reached the neighborhood of Paris. They were not yielding a foot of ground easily or cheaply, but were pursuing their former policy of retiring in good order before vastly superior numbers, maintaining their line intact and sparing their reserves as much as possible.

The German armies selected for this third drive were those of the crown prince, though they are commanded really not by that degenerate son of the Kaiser, but by Generals Von Boehm and Von Below. About thirty divisions, with large droves of tanks and much artillery, were brought up to the Chemin des Dames front in the nights and kept concealed in the daytime so that the allied aviators had no inkling that the long expected attack was to be made there. Facing the 30 divisions were nine French and four British divisions to stop the Germans when they began their attack on Monday between Coucy and Reims, after a terrific bombardment with gas and high explosive shells. They forced their way down to the Aisne the first day, and even crossed that river at some points. Next day they made a further advance of some five miles, reaching the Vesle river and forcing a crossing at Fismes, but already they were being slowed up, and on the flanks they were able to make little progress. Wednesday they directed great masses of troops at Soissons, and the French and British there, after exacting a fearful price in lives, withdrew to the western environs. Meanwhile the German center was pushed forward to Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly. On Thursday the entire allied line was reported to be holding well, and thereafter the Huns made slow and difficult progress, or none at all.

Foch's arrangements for handling his reserves proved excellent, and the

fresh troops arrived swiftly and without confusion, largely by motor-trains, and got into the fight immediately on reaching the front. Foch was compelled to keep in mind the fact that more than 3,000,000 German soldiers are facing him and that vast numbers are still threatening Amiens and Arras, and consequently he could not make his line everywhere as thick as he would like to have it. But his plan for quick shifting of troops are admirable. The German soldiers, it has been learned from various sources, were keyed up to the present effort by promises of the prompt capture of Paris and a consequent German peace. That these promises cannot be fulfilled there need not be the least doubt. The morale and valor and determination of the French and British were never greater than now, and the ever increasing numbers of the dashing American soldiers give them renewed confidence.

The Americans in Picardy undertook their first real offensive on Tuesday, and acquitted themselves gloriously. Attacking on a front of one and a quarter miles west of Montdidier, in less than an hour they had smashed the German lines, captured the village of Cantigny, taken several hundred prisoners and inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded.

The attack, including the waves of barrage fire, was carried out with perfect smoothness. Twelve tanks led the way, and Pershing's men followed them with the cry "Go to it, Yanks." When they reached Cantigny they found the village mainly ruined houses, with the German garrison hidden in caves and dugouts. These refugees were speedily cleaned out with grenades, and all the Germans there were either killed or captured. A ridge beyond the village was the real military objective, and this our troops soon gained, and prepared to hold it, despite the fierce fire from the enemy. And hold it they did throughout the week, against repeated counter-attacks.

This operation was not extensive, but as one British officer jubilantly remarked, it was not the size that counted so much as the splendid way in which the Americans showed the Germans their mettle. In the Luneville sector the Huns made a heavy attack on the American line Wednesday, but were driven back with considerable loss. The American casualties were few and not a prisoner was taken by the enemy, though that was their main object. That night there was great artillery activity along the front northwest of Toul, and on Thursday many aerial battles were fought there.

In Flanders the Germans made one big attack, early in the week, between Voormezele and Loere, but after gaining a small bit of ground they were driven back with severe losses.

A characteristic bit of German brutality was the deliberate bombing of American hospitals in a town many miles from the front. One nurse was killed and a number of wounded were injured. The Hun aviators also made several attempts to raid Paris, but the air defenses of the French capital are now so admirable that the raiders were easily driven off. American aviators are now helping to defend Paris.

The Italians apparently grew tired of waiting for a renewal of the Austrian offensive and took matters into their own hands. In two dashing operations they captured important mountain positions in the Tonale region, together with many prisoners, tanks and guns, and cut a big gap through the Austrian defenses on the lower Piave front at Capo Sile. The first of these battles was fought on ground 1,200 feet above the sea and amid glaciers and melting snows.

Sweden, it was announced, has signed a commercial and navigation agreement with Great Britain and her allies. A similar agreement between Denmark and America has so angered Germany that the Danes have been served with an ultimatum that it must be canceled.

The swamping of the Hun submarine by American shipbuilders goes cheerfully and no longer is there a doubt of the ultimate failure of

U-boat warfare. A significant event of the week was the launching at Newark of the Agawam, the first of the new standardized fabricated steel vessels built by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The British admiralty announced that the transport ship Leasow Castle had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean with a loss of 101 persons.

The central committee of Finnish workmen has protested against the brutalities of the White guard, which, it asserts, has imprisoned 70,000 persons and slaughtered prisoners by wholesale, hundreds of the killed being women. In this delectable work the White guard is helped by the German soldiers.

Of great importance was the announcement by the administration last Wednesday that the United States now supports the nationalistic aspirations of the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugos-Slavs. Until now the president had gone no further than to express sympathy with the idea of autonomy for the anti-German Austrian states, but he has changed his attitude and his new policy may do much to encourage the subject races of Emperor Charles to revolt. It will certainly encourage the brave Italians who are fighting along the Piave, where before long American troops will be with them in the trenches.

On the other hand the Austrian emperor has stated that in the future he will rely on "the faithful and precious collaboration of the Germans for the development of the interests of the state."

President Wilson appeared before congress unexpectedly on Monday and urged that body to begin work immediately on tax legislation to provide the funds necessary to the carrying on of the war. The defeat of the central powers, he said, is the consideration that dominates every other. Senators, representatives, supreme court justices, everybody present, rose and cheered lustily when the president added:

"We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind."

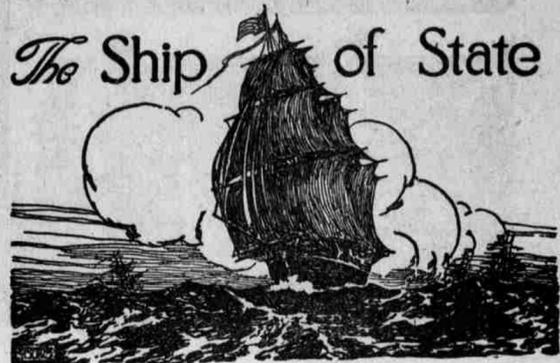
Despite the desire of many members to have an early adjournment, congress yielded at once to Mr. Wilson's plea and plans were made to formulate a revenue bill as speedily as may be. The president in his address confirmed the expectation that there would be another and larger issue of Liberty bonds in the fall, probably immediately after the election.

On Wednesday the president issued an appeal to all Americans to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency, and to save their money and invest it systematically in war savings and Thrift stamps and other government securities.

Director General McAdoo announced general pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railway employees, carrying out most of the recommendations of the railroad wage commission, and he followed this with the announcement that both freight and passenger rates would be raised, the latter to 3 cents a mile, and the former by more than 25 percent. This, it is estimated, will bring in about \$900,000,000 more a year, which will be used to meet the increases in wages and the higher cost of supplies.

Popular belief, based on the wheat crop estimates, that the restrictions on the use of wheat might soon be modified was corrected by Mr. Hoover, who says every prospect of the wheat situation intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the consumption of wheat and wheat products in America in order that there may not be serious want among our allies. The consumption of the cereal at home, he says, should be only one-third of the normal.

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

"Thou too sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great."

Proud before her sister ships she sails the seas of time;
Out, far out, upon the deep, all stately and sublime—
What of fearsome whisperings and what of doubting eyes?
She has stoutly held her course beneath the blackest skies,
She has fought the billows off and she has dared the gales
When her sister ships have drifted back with tattered sails.

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on!
Straight she goes and great she goes—her sister ships a-trailing on—
Riding out the bitter storms all steady, stanch and straight—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Other ships go wallowing uncertain to and fro,
Staggering and wavering against the winds they go;
Other ships go craftily in fear of warring fleets—
Proud before her sister ships she sails with straining sheets;
Out the course and on the course with compass pointing true,
She has tossed aside the bleakest winds that ever blew.

The old ship, the bold ship! Full seasoned is each rib of her;
Honest thread and trusty seam from spinnaker to jib of her;
Ready for the storm or calm, all comely and sedate—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Sail before your sister ships the course that you must make!
Let them waste their whisperings of wonder in your wake!
We who sail aboard of you, full well we know your strength,
Know how sure you breast the waves that lurch along your length,
Know the times that you have met the shiver and the shock,
Racing in your royal rush by hidden reef and rock!

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on;
Great she goes and straight she goes, her sister ships a-trailing on,
Following and wallowing within her wake they wait—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!



"MADE IN AMERICA"

Now Is the Time!

You know the European war has temporarily stopped the flow of foreign goods to this shore. Now is the time to learn to use "Made In America" articles. You don't have to buy anything made outside of the United States. This country produces what you want—or it soon will. When you buy at home you keep your money at home and not in the coffers of the European markets.