

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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## COUNTESS OF LISBURN



The countess of Lisburne is in active service with the British army, as are thousands of other British women of high and low degree. She is noted among the younger peeresses of Great Britain for her great beauty, being of a striking Spanish type. The countess before her marriage to the earl of Lisburne in 1914 was Regina Bittencourt. She is the daughter of Don Julie de Bittencourt, attaché to the Chilean legation.

## NO HUN-TURK BREAK

Immediate Severance of Relations Not Now in Evidence.

Washington Officials Make Deductions on Reports of Situation as Received by This Government.

Washington, Aug. 1.—There has been no open break between Turkey and Germany, according to the best advices reaching this city. The friction between the two countries is increasing, it is stated, but up to the present time there has been nothing approaching an open break.

Turkey has served notice on Germany that she will not consent to German control of Tiflis and the Baku region on the Caspian sea, which contains some of the richest oil fields in the world, but negotiations designed to settle this controversy have been halted as the result of the death of Bakhri Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Berlin.

In the friction between Turkey and Germany officials see possibilities that will be of great assistance to the allies. However, it is not anticipated that there will be any developments in the immediate future. It has been rumored several times that Turkey had been "feeling out" Italy through a neutral power on the question of a separate peace, but these rumors have never been verified and are generally discredited.

bands a number of times, but was finally taken and held by the Americans in a counter-attack. Numerous German raids, all of which were without result, were attempted near Mesnil St. George, east of Montdidier, in Le Pretre forest and on the right bank of the Meuse, as well as in the Vosges.

The French carried out successful raiding incursions into the enemy lines in the sector northeast of Portheles-Hurlus. Some prisoners were captured.

(American forces are on the line in the sector of Le Pretre forest and in the Vosges).

It is becoming apparent that the Germans are making their stand south of the Aisne, and are covering the preparation of new positions by means of violent counter-attacks.

Give Germans Cold Steel.

With the American Army at the Aisne, July 30 (10 p. m.).—Americans gave the Germans the cold steel in a series of violent hand-to-hand encounters for possession of the heights north of the Ourcq river. The encounters raged all day and were still going on at night.

The Americans continued to thrust northward despite the fact that the boches had rushed fresh troops into action in motor trucks and laid down a heavy barrage against our advanced elements.

Our progress was not quite so rapid as on Sunday.

At daybreak we had cleared the Germans entirely from Seringes-et-Nesle and Hill 184, immediately northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois.

Yanks Surprise Germans.

During the night the Americans had penetrated the village from the west, taking the boches completely by surprise. In the meanwhile the Germans were keeping the slopes to the south under heavy machine-gun fire, where the Americans had made a demonstration.

## BOLSHEVIK BREAK SEEMS IMMINENT

Official Washington Declares It is Well to Be Prepared for the Worst.

EXPECT TROUBLE ANY TIME

American Ambassador Francis, as Spokesman for Diplomats, Alleged to Have Refused to Go to Moscow.

Washington, Aug. 1.—That an open break between the bolshevik government in Russia and the allied governments may be forced at any moment by the attitude of the former was admitted here. For the present every possible measure is being taken to prevent it. However, the general attitude of the Lenin-Trotsky control is such that officials say it is well to be prepared for the worst.

In this connection the state department was making all possible efforts to secure the exact details of the reasons for the departure of Ambassador David R. Francis and the other diplomats from Vologda for Kandalaska, Lapland, and whether it is true that they were ordered to leave Archangel when they reached that port.

Certain reports have reached here, officials say, but for the present they are withheld, and it is desired that all of the facts shall be obtained before any official statement is made.

Refused to Go to Moscow.

The reports reaching diplomatic circles here are that the bolshevik government was incensed because Ambassador Francis, as the spokesman for the other diplomats who were with him in Vologda, refused its invitation to come to Moscow. The invitation, it is known here, was extended as the result of German influences. Just why the German and Austrian authorities wanted the other diplomats to come to Moscow is not fully known here. One report, however, states that the Austro-German diplomats had claimed that Francis and his associates were aiding the Czech-Slovak movement and they had cited the Fourth of July speech of Ambassador Francis as proof of that fact.

In any event, when Mr. Francis declined to go to Moscow conditions developed at Vologda which made it necessary for him and his associates to leave. They started for Archangel and according to the reports received here in Washington when they reached Archangel they were refused permission by the soviet there to remain, but were placed on two small Russian vessels on which they started for Kandalaska, in Lapland, where they are now supposed to be.

Never Officially Recognized.

Officials are in no way fearful for the safety of Ambassador Francis and his associates. There will be no representations to the bolsheviks on their behalf. As a matter of fact attention again was called to the fact that the present government of Russia never has been officially recognized by any of the entente governments or by the United States. The nearest approach to recognition was certain correspondence which Francis had with Trotsky and throughout it the fact was made plain that it did not involve recognition. American and allied interests, however, could very easily be menaced should the bolshevik government so desire and a situation might be precipitated which would compel action for their protection.

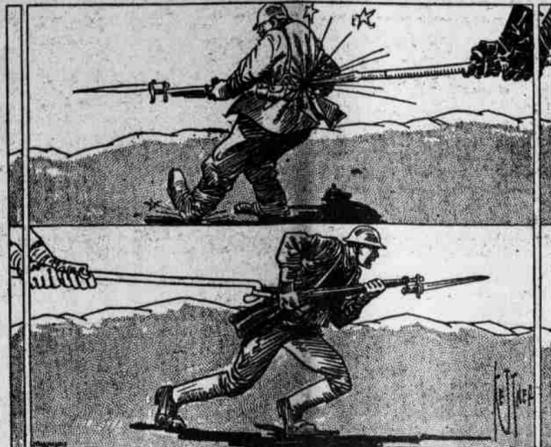
Organizing "Army of Defense."

The bolshevik government at the present time is organizing a new army according to advices reaching here. Designated as an "army of defense," it is designed to cope with the growing revolutionary movements throughout Russia. A large part of it is said to be ready to initiate an expedition against the Czech-Slovaks who control a great part of the trans-Siberian railway and the territory adjoining it. Should this be done and allied aid in the form of munitions, rifles and war supplies be furnished by the allies and the United States to the Czech-Slovaks a state of war with the bolsheviks would immediately prevail. Lenin and Trotsky, official dispatches reaching here say, have ordered wholesale arrests everywhere in Russia of their political opponents in an effort to break down all opposing revolutionary movements. This action, however, has failed of its object.

No Word From Francis.

Acting Secretary of State Polk stated that the department was without any word from Ambassador Francis. He has received a report via a channel which was not made public that the diplomatic corps at Vologda had been warned that they could not be afforded complete protection after July 23. It is assumed here that this was part of

## Hun and American Morale



## 2 NEW REPUBLICS FOR RUSS ARCTIC

Wologdaczhe Follows White Sea Body and Extends to Asiatic Frontier.

## ALLIES' ACT STIRS BERLIN

Landing of British Forces on the Murman Coast Causes Uneasiness in Official Circles of the Kaiser's Government.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—A declaration that the soviet government of Russia would ally itself with Germany in case of Anglo-Japanese intervention in Russia is contained in a Moscow wireless message printed in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, according to an undated message to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—Simultaneously with the establishment of the White Sea republic, according to advices from Moscow, another state was created in the north of Russia under the name of the Wologdaczhe republic. It comprises all of northeastern Russia from the White sea to the Asiatic frontier. The Wologdaczhe republic is said to be in sympathy with the aims of the entente allies.

Germany Stirred Over Arctic.

London, July 11.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, referring to the landing of British forces on the Murman coast, says there is uneasiness in Germany on this account and quotes the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as speculating on the British purpose.

New Government in Siberia.

A new provisional government for Siberia, which has the unanimous support of the population, and which will continue to fight the central powers, has been established at Vladivostok. According to a Times dispatch from Tokyo, quoting the Vladivostok correspondent of the Assahi, the new government intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order throughout the country. The program of the new government includes the liberation of Siberia from the bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage; establishment of provincial councils and a labor bureau; distribution of the land among the landless and control of economic activities. Siberia will thus, adds the correspondent of the Times, become the first democratic state in the history of Russia and will, it is hoped, be the forerunner of a great Russia.

The flag adopted by the new government consists of two stripes of white and green.

Allies' Action in Arctic Told.

Measures taken by the allies to aid non-bolshevik Russians on the Murman coast and protecting the Murman railroad and the ice-free port of Kola are summarized by the Daily Express from Russian newspapers.

While the bolsheviks opposed the landing of allies' troops and even agreed to trade the Murman coast to Finland, the local population has decided to join the allies and secede from the bolsheviks.

The known plan to try to get the diplomats to go to Moscow. In any event it is understood that Ambassador Francis and his colleagues left on the twenty-third for Archangel.

State department officials said that if Mr. Francis and his associates actually were in Lapland they were without means of communication directly with their home governments. Until direct word is received the state department will have nothing to say regarding where Mr. Francis will go in the immediate future.

## DEFER ARMED AID TO THE RUSSIANS

United States Makes Stand Against Slavs and Crippling of the West.

## FIRST BEAT HUN IN FRANCE

Retirement of Kuehlmann is Considered as Victory for Pan-Germans—Czechs Defeat Teutons in Siberia—Trotsky Talks of Big Army.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The government regards the situation in Russia as so rapidly and constantly changing as to make it impossible to come to any decision as to what military aid may be extended by the United States. This was stated authoritatively.

All of the plans so far submitted which involve military action, the government feels, involve at the same time a weakening of the western front. It is the decision of the government that nothing must be permitted to detract from the military strength in France and Belgium.

The project of extending economic aid, it was stated, is going forward favorably. While the situation surrounding the question of military action continues to be so kaleidoscopic, it was stated, no announcement of policy is possible.

Russia to Have Own Army.

Paris, July 11.—Speaking at the opening of the general congress of Russian soviets, Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war, said, according to a dispatch received here from Basel:

"Russia is on the eve of a general military service conscription."

Trotsky also emphasized the necessity of Russia having a powerful army.

Pan-German Triumph.

Washington, July 11.—According to an official dispatch from Switzerland, the retirement of Von Kuehlmann as German foreign minister and the appointment of Von Hintze to succeed him is looked upon as a victory for the pan-Germans. It is also recalled that a few days ago the social democrats announced in the socialist paper Vorwaerts that if Von Kuehlmann was forced to go Chancellor von Hertling would be obliged to retire. The Swiss view, however, is that the situation will not be altered in any way, for the military party is in reality governing and part of its policy is to make a few concessions in form and in regard to the staff to the liberal party.

Czechs Defeat Germans.

The first definite news of an armed body of German and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia was contained in a report received by the state department from the United States consul at Vladivostok, telling of the capture by Czech-Slovak forces of 600 prisoners and the town of Nikolisk, about 80 miles northwest of Vladivostok.

The Czech-Slovaks lost 40 killed and 200 wounded. They were opposed by a large force of bolshevik Red Guards and armed German and Hungarian prisoners. The defeated Red Guards and prisoners took armored trains and retreated toward Haborzsk on the Amur river, filling eight trains. They took all the rolling stock at Nikolisk and did some damage to the road bed.

The population of Nikolisk were reported very friendly to the Czech-Slovaks and aided in repairing the road. The prisoners taken are being examined in an effort to learn where they got their arms.

The bolsheviks hanged several members of the Nikolisk city administration and a number of railway employees.

## BATTLE TO DEATH SAYS GEN. MARCH OF BIG CONFLICT

Objectives of Huns and Hopes of the Allies Have Been Cast Aside.

## BRING UP GERMAN RESERVES

United States' Forces Have Been Re-enforced by Throwing Into Action the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, Now on the Firing Line.

Washington, Aug. 1.—All objectives of the Germans and the hopes of the allies when they started their winning counter-offensive have been cast aside and the struggle now in progress on the western front has resolved itself into a battle to destroy each other, according to Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff.

It is now a battle to the death, with the Germans bringing into action all of their available reserves. The United States forces now have been re-enforced by throwing into action the Forty-second division—the Rainbow division—which now is fighting to the eastward of Fere-en-Tardenois.

The maximum retirement of the Germans since last Saturday, according to General March, has been about 14 miles on the center. When the present fighting began the Soissons-Reims circle along which the troops were very heavily engaged was 74 miles. Last Saturday it had been reduced to 64 miles. Today it is less than 54 miles. These figures of themselves tell the story of the wonderful work which the United States and their allies have done in checking the Germans.

To Kill as Many as Possible.

It was the Third division under command of Major General Dickman which met and crushed the attack of the Prussian guards and the picked Bavarian forces. The entire allied forces have done wonderful work, according to the latest reports reaching the war office and the general staff here. Discussing the general outlook General March made it plain that the developments in the present battle caused both sides to reconsider earlier objectives. In the general's own words:

"Each side is now out to kill as many of the others as possible."

This has resulted in the bringing up of re-enforcements as fast as possible. So rapidly did the Germans retreat last Saturday on the 20-mile front along which the battle was raging that they got out of touch with the infantry of the American, French and British, and it was necessary to throw cavalry into the chase to re-establish contact lines.

U. S. Army of the Future.

In announcing the satisfactory progress of the fighting from the American standpoint, General March also let it be known that there is to be a United States army in the future. The regular army, the National Guard and the National armies, as separate units, are to be done away with. All will be organized by the general staff as the army of the United States. Or, as General March so aptly put it:

"It is our intention to put the letters U. S. in the collar of every soldier who is fighting for the nation."

General March also announced the creation of six additional divisions which are to be organized in this country. These will be numbered the Fifteenth to the Twentieth, inclusive, and will be organized at Camps Logan, Kearney, Beauregard, Travis, Dodge and Sevier. The divisions will be organized around 15 regiments of cavalry—the Three Hundred and First to the Three Hundred and Fifteenth—taken from the National army and reorganized as field artillery.

General March stated that it was the purpose of the war department to expedite the sending of all casualty lists to this country. This will be our reply to the German insinuation that the lists are being concealed. General Pershing, it was stated, has been directed to cable all casualties the moment they become available at headquarters. They will be checked here and as soon as their accuracy has been established the names will be made public immediately.

The work of the Third division, which has been at the tip of the spearhead directed by the allies into the German lines, has been most excellent. These troops, made up of regular army men, many of whom were veterans, but when forced to retire by sheer weight of numbers, always came back stronger than ever and eventually held the advantage when the German attack slackened and then stopped.

## MAJ. GEN. OMAR BUNDY



Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, who has been in the thick of the fighting in France as commander of a division of Americans, has been selected to command the Fifth corps.

## DRY NATION IS FAVORED

Senate Agricultural Committee Reports Favorably on Prohibition During the War.

Washington.—Legislation providing for practically absolute prohibition during the war was reported to the Senate after the Agriculture Committee had agreed to drastic changes in the Norris amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill, by which the sale of distilled spirits, beer and wine, except for export, would be prohibited after next January 1, and the manufacture of beer and wine stopped after November 1. Consideration of the uncontested committee amendments to the emergency measure, dry leaders had hoped to reach the prohibition amendment, but prolonged consideration of the telephone-telegraph resolution prevented.

## Honor American Lads.

Paris.—American wounded arriving here met with the same cheering reception as accorded the first arrivals early in the Marne battle. As the slightly wounded passed from the station into waiting Red Cross cars and ambulances shop girls flung down copers on nearby flower stands and hurriedly rushed over and thrust bouquets on them. The Parisienne likes nothing better than to be seen with a wounded soldier. Decorations for bravery appeal to her, but can not compare to her estimation with the privilege of walking with a soldier lad who has been wounded.

## American Flyers Killed.

With the American Army in France.—Alan Ashm, of Chicago, a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, has been killed in a combat with several German machine over Soissons. His machine when falling was seen to burst into flames. Warren T. Hobbs, of Worcester, Mass., another member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, was killed June 26. Forced to fly low because of engine trouble, he was brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

## Riots Arising From Food Shortage.

Washington.—A dispatch received at the State Department from the American Legation at Teheran, Persia, says that on account of riots arising from the food shortage and other disturbances the city has been placed under martial law. Nothing has been heard there from the American Consul, who left Teheran many weeks ago.

## Indemnity For Greeks.

Washington.—Payment of \$40,000 by the United States to Greece for injuries suffered by Greek citizens at Omaha, February 21, 1909, during race riots, is authorized by a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

## To Honor Wilson.

Paris.—President Wilson will be the first person to be honored with the new degree of Doctor Honoris Causa from the University of Paris, says Le Journal. A governmental decree authorizing French universities to bestow the title of Doctor Honoris Causa has just been published in the Journal Officiel.

Paris, Aug. 1.—After a violent bombardment the Germans attacked the new Franco-American positions in the district east of Quichy-le-Chateau, but were repulsed and the allied lines were maintained intact. The French war office announced today.

The Germans returned to the attack three times, but were hurled back each time. On the right bank of the Ourcq river there were violent combats northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. The village of Seringes changed hands several times.