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GEN. JAN C. SMUTS



Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, a conspicuous figure during the Boer war, but now a valued member in British military advisory circles, is said to be planning a trip to the United States. What he intends doing here is unknown. He is especially desirous of meeting and getting well acquainted with President Wilson.

PLAN TO ADD TO PRODUCTION

Aim of Newly Organized Division of Federal Department of Labor.

WORKERS TO BE TRAINED

That Method of Aiding Industries, and the Distribution of Skilled Men, Are Two Main Objects—Other Labor News.

To increase production of war supplies through systematized training of workers, to distribute to industries more skilled workmen where needed and to ascertain methods of rendering more adequate the existing labor supply are the aims of a newly organized division of the department of labor. The department in making this announcement said that the new division would assist all departments of the government, especially the production division, and would co-operate with the federal board for vocational education and with state and municipal school authorities.

Community labor boards to determine what industrial establishments are engaged in essential work are being established throughout the country, it was learned today at the department of labor. The primary purpose is to guide the employment service in placing labor, but the work also may have an important bearing upon decisions of local draft boards under the work or fight order.

GET INCREASE ASKED FOR

Award Made by War Labor Board Fully Satisfies Workers in Plants Making War Munitions.

Wage increases to all workers now receiving less than 78 cents an hour in 66 plants in the munitions and related industries of Bridgeport, Conn., are provided in an award of Otto M. Eldlitz, umpire chosen by the national war labor board to decide controversies between the companies and their employees.

The decision affects some 50,000 workers, among whom there has been dissatisfaction for a long time. A threatened strike was averted when Frank I. Walsh, joint chairman of the war labor board, addressed the toilers with a plea for patience.

The award establishes a minimum wage of 42 cents an hour for all male workers, skilled or unskilled, 21 or over, and a minimum of 32 cents an hour for all female workers, 18 or over.

It grants the workers' demand for the basic eight-hour day in all manufacturing plants; establishes the right of workers to bargain collectively to join trade unions and provides that women performing the same work as men shall receive the same pay.

The wage increases are made retroactive.

The award of Mr. Eldlitz has been duly made the award of the board.

ALLIED ARMIES RUSH THROUGH GAP IN FOE LINE

Austrians May Be Forced to Fall Back on the Tagliamento.

OHIO TROOPS ENTER BATTLE

More Than 20,000 Prisoners and Hundreds of Guns Captured During Great Offensive on the Italian Front.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns in their present offensive, it was officially announced.

Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Oct. 31.—Elements of the American expeditionary force in Italy, who have been in reserve, are now in readiness to take part in the fighting east of the Piave. The Americans probably will be brigaded with the Italians.

London, Oct. 31.—One year ago the Italian armies were streaming westward from the Isonzo with a great military disaster imminent. Today the Italians, with British and French divisions fighting with them and with American contingents in reserve, are pouring through what appears to be a breach in the Austrian lines east of the Piave river.

Valdobbiadene has been captured. Conegliano has been occupied and along a line stretching south of the Treviso-Oderzo railroad the allies are moving steadily ahead. Prisoners numbering more than 20,000 have been taken during the fighting.

Ohio Troops Enter Battle.

London, Oct. 31.—Ohio troops have reached the Piave river on the Italian front and are ready to take up the advance eastward, cutting off the retreat of the Austro-Hungarians, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the Italian front.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken, and more than 100 Italian villages east of the Piave river have been liberated, the dispatch added.

Conegliano has been occupied by the allies and the advance continues over a front of 60 kilometers (more than 36 miles).

Turn Captured Guns on Foe.

Rome, Oct. 31.—One thousand additional Austro-Hungarian prisoners have been captured, and upwards of 150 guns were taken, some of which have been turned against the enemy, the Italian war office announced.

The successful attack by the Italian Eighth and Twelfth armies is threatening the Austro-Hungarian flank. The Austrians blew up the bridges over the Montebello river in their retreat. The Italians are now beyond Belluno.

Austrian Resistance Weakens.

Reports from the Piave front seem to indicate that, after the first rush of the allies, the Austrian resistance weakened greatly and there are indications that along the center of the line the enemy's defense has been crushed. The sweep of the allies eastward appears to have gained momentum during the last day and it seems probable that the next few days may see the whole Austrian army fronting the Piave in retreat toward the Tagliamento.

Austrians Retreat Under Pressure.

At Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Oct. 31.—Austrian forces are retreating under ever increasing pressure and it is felt that the attack against the enemy will be overwhelming as soon as the allies' entire force can enter the action.

HUNS WITHDRAW IN BALKANS

Austrians Evacuate Alessio—Vienna Says Enemy Did Not Break Through.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—The Austrians are withdrawing from Albania in the Balkans and have already evacuated Alessio, a town in northern Albania near the Montenegrin frontier, the war office of Vienna announced in an official statement received here. The withdrawal was begun "although the entente did not succeed in breaking through," the statement said.

SUGAR FOR "FLU" PATIENTS

Extra Allowance to Epidemic Sufferers Permitted by the Food Administration.

Washington, Oct. 31.—As an aid in fighting the influenza epidemic, the food administration telegraphed the federal food administrator of each state the information that where necessary extra sugar allotments for patients and those caring for them are to be allowed.

Places in the Sun



VIENNA ON KNEES TO WILSON; BEGS QUICK ACTION

Foreign Minister Andrassy Sends Separate Note to Secretary Lansing.

MANY DIE IN BUDAPEST RIOT

Crowds Attempt to Follow Deputiation of Karolyi's Party to Archduke's Palace, but Are Shot Down by the Soldiers.

Berne, Oct. 30.—Count Andrassy, the Austrian foreign minister, supplementing his note to President Wilson, has sent a special note to Secretary of State Lansing. It is unofficially reported.

In this note the count begs Mr. Lansing to prevail upon President Wilson to arrange an immediate armistice. The text of the note has been sent to all allied governments, according to Vienna dispatches.

Austria Explains Action.

Basel, Oct. 30.—A semi-official note issued at Vienna on Austria's reply to President Wilson says:

"Austria was obliged to conform to the methods of President Wilson, who had successfully replied to three members of the triple alliance, and act apart from her allies.

"The monarchy, which has formally adopted President Wilson's line of action, shares his opinion, as was shown by the emperor's manifesto to the peoples, which, in proclaiming the federalization of the monarchy, exceeded President Wilson's program.

Reforms Await Armistice.

"However, the complete reorganization of Austria can only be carried out after an armistice.

"If Austria-Hungary has declared herself ready to enter into negotiations for an armistice and for peace, without awaiting the result of negotiations with other states, that does not necessarily signify an offer of separate peace.

"It means that she is ready to act separately in the interests of the re-establishment of peace."

Troops Slay Many in Budapest.

London, Oct. 30.—Furious rioting took place at Budapest on Monday evening, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, which is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

A deputiation was sent by the party of Count Michael Karolyi to the castle at Budapest to ask Archduke Josef to appoint Karolyi premier, it is said. A great crowd followed the deputiation and attempted to break through the military guard.

Severe fighting followed, the soldiers using machine guns and bayonets. A large number of people were killed, and the fighting was still in progress when the telegram was dispatched Monday evening.

The correspondent adds that the republican movement is growing and that a general labor revolt may be expected at any moment.

REFUGEES REACH HOLLAND

250,000 Were Expected From Belgium, But Only Small Number Arrive.

Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—When the German retreat in Belgium-Flanders began it was expected that 250,000 refugees would seek safety in Holland. Up to Saturday night, however, only a small fraction of this number had arrived. At that time about 7,000 had passed through the wire gates marking the Dutch-Belgian frontier. There is no congestion as in 1914.

KAISER IS SHORN OF POWER SAYS NEW BERLIN NOTE

German Ruler Deprived of Authority to Make War or Peace.

ALLIES' TRUCE TERMS TOLD

Enemy Must Give Up Frontier Forts, Army, Navy and Evacuate All Occupied Territories—Wilson Frames Reply to Austria.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Incomplete and tentative armistice terms have been formulated by the military advisers of the supreme war council sitting at Versailles and cabled to President Wilson for his approval. In brief the terms so far received are:

1. Withdrawal of Teutonic troops from invaded territory within a specified period, to be fixed by the allied commanders.
2. Surrender of all ordnance and ammunition.
3. Withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine.
4. Demobilization of the Teutonic armies, except a limited number of troops for policing purposes.
5. Surrender of frontier fortresses, including Metz and Strassburg.
6. Release of all allied prisoners of war, German prisoners of war to be held until completion of restoration of devastated territories.
7. Surrender of a specified number of German submarines.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Another note from the German government reached Washington. It supplements the brief communication recently received, saying armistice terms were awaited. It recites in detail governmental changes which have taken place in Germany as evidence that the kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

Not to Wilson Personally.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally, but send the information for the American government, apparently recognizing that the stage of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of the German armistice and peace plea to the allies. The note reiterates that the actual power and responsibility of the German government have been transferred to the reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

The note probably will be forwarded immediately to Paris, where the supreme war council already is reported to have formulated terms upon which the United States and the allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss charge, received the German note and delivered it to Secretary Lansing.

Favors Drastic Terms.

The armistice program said to have been prepared by the supreme war council at Versailles has not been reported on by the American representatives. The government, however, is known to favor terms equally as drastic as those described in press dispatches as agreed upon at Versailles.

Framing Reply to Austria.

As word of the new German move came it was learned that President Wilson was working on a reply to the last note from Vienna, in which the Austrian government accepted all principles and conditions of the president and asked for armistice and peace proposals. The reply will inform the authorities at Vienna that on the basis of acceptance of all conditions, including actual independence, and not mere autonomy, for subject nationalities, their request has been referred to the governments with which the United States is associated.

No less interesting was the report from Vienna, that the Austro-Hungarian government had transmitted to London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo copies of its latest note to President Wilson begging the approval and support of the allied governments for its new plea for an armistice on all fronts and peace negotiations.

Emphasize Serious Situation.

These moves by the Austro-Hungarian government and its new foreign secretary were wholly unexpected and were viewed in some quarters as emphasizing the seriousness of the situation confronting Emperor Charles at home.

Interest in official circles, however, was not altogether centered in the Austrian peace efforts. Whatsoever the decision as to the Austrian peace, the final outcome of all peace discussions will hinge on the pronouncements of the supreme war council at Versailles, which reports from London say already has agreed upon the terms of an armistice and presented them to the military advisers. Such speedy action

MISS ROSE SIDGWICK



Miss Rose Sidgwick, one of the two women members of the British educational mission to the United States, is lecturer in ancient history at the University of Birmingham. Her appointment to this position more than ten years ago in competition with men was considered most remarkable.

LABOR BOARD'S TWO PRINCIPLES

Matters That Have Been Insisted Upon in Every Adjustment Made.

EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY IS ONE

That, and the Upholding of the Principle of Collective Bargaining, Are Sure to Be Continued in Force—Union Scale Always Recognized.

The national war labor board is applying some fixed principles every time it is called on to adjust industrial relations. One is that the workday shall be held to be eight hours, and that additional hours worked for shall be paid for at the rate of one and a half times the regular rate, whether it be an hour's wage, or an hour's earnings doing piece work. There really is no need for any employer whose business comes under jurisdiction of this board to require resort to any action on part of his employees for establishment of the two points above noted, as they have been insisted upon by the board every time it has made an adjustment. Another point is the requirement that there be recognition of the principle of collective bargaining, and that means that there be no discouragement, expressed or implied, of efforts to organize the employees of any shop or industry. Still another is that wages shall be such that they will permit the person earning them to live with his family in ordinary comfort. The interpretation of this, most frequently accepted, is the union scale in effect at that particular time or place. Not that the board without further consideration decrees that the scale price shall prevail; but it has found by experience that it best arrives at desired results, and in shortest time, if it takes the union scale price as a starting point, and then considers oral and other testimony as to whether this price should obtain, or be modified up or down.

Through the organized effort of the United States employment service of the department of labor 39,000 unskilled workers have been recruited and shipped from 19 states in the last few weeks for relief of government war projects.

Reports are being awaited on operations in eight other states where recruiting has been in progress. The states which furnished the 39,000 men were Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Washington.

by the council was accepted generally as indicating the unanimity of the views of the American government and its allies.

Draft Calls 2,334 From Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 31.—The first draft call received at the state adjutant general's headquarters in three weeks was announced. It calls for 2,334 white men from Michigan qualified for general military service, to entrain for Camp Wadsworth, S. C., during the five days beginning November 11.