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WHOLE NUMBER 1262

PROF. A. C. COOLIDGE



Prof. A. C. Coolidge of Harvard university is the head of an expedition which has just arrived in Austria to study political, social and economic conditions in that country. More than a dozen persons compose the party, and they are sent by the American peace commissioners.

"REDS" NEAR WARSAW

30,000 Bolshevik Troops Marching on City.

Feared City Will Meet Same Fate as Vilna—Manufacturer Says Bolshevism Spreads Like "Flu."

Warsaw, Jan. 15.—Bolshevist forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroad.

They are advancing from Vilna and have passed Zudare and Oran. Southwest of Lida they have reached Mosty.

The German evacuation of Bialystok is holding up the bolshevist advance in that region.

The number of the enemy is unknown, the Poles not having sent aviators as yet to investigate. It is estimated, however, that the bolshevists have 30,000 men. It is feared that Warsaw is in danger of meeting the fate of Vilna. The Poles have a certain number of soldiers in Posen which may be thrown against the bolshevists.

There will be little cause for alarm under possibly three weeks, but the advance of the bolshevists has influenced sympathetic elements here. Reports of Spartacan successes in Berlin had an immediate effect in Warsaw.

A Lodz manufacturer who has arrived here after being driven from that city by the demands of workmen said today:

"The allies must understand that bolshevism is a disease, the same as influenza, and that it is spreading westward."

It is believed here that the Germans, on retreating from Poland, will hold up the advance of the bolshevists for a couple of weeks or more. The people here, however, place little dependence in any relief from this direction.

TO RAISE PASTORS' WAGES

Presbyterian Church Provides in Its 1919 Budget for a Fund of \$1,000,000.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Presbyterian church in the United States has provided in its 1919 budget for a fund of \$1,000,000 to increase the salaries of those among its 6,500 pastors who are not considered adequately paid. This was announced by the national headquarters of the "new era movement" of the church.

SENATE TO RUSH FOOD BILL

Appropriation of \$100,000,000 to Stop European Famine Wins in the House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Democratic leaders plan to obtain early consideration in the senate of the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe and the near East, which was passed by the house by an overwhelming vote, 242 ayes to 73 noes.

DENIES COL. HOUSE IS DEAD

Acting Secretary of State Polk Tells Relatives of Peace Commissioner Report is Untrue.

New York, Jan. 15.—Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk notified relatives of Col. Edward M. House here that the reports of Colonel House's death were untrue.

BRITISH WOULD MAKE HUNS PAY WAR EXPENSES

Premier Given Memorandum Issued by Associated Chambers of Commerce.

NATIONS TO HAVE 5 ENVOYS

President Poincare Will Open Plenary Session of Peace Congress on Saturday With an Address.

London, Jan. 15.—Before his departure for Paris, Premier Lloyd George was given a memorandum issued by the associated chambers of commerce, embodying the views of chambers in all parts of the country regarding terms of peace. The following points were urged in the memorandum:

The payment by the enemy of all war expenses.

Compensation for loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war.

Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the cost of all pensions paid to disabled men, women and children.

Compensation for the loss in national power caused by the death or disablement of potential producers and by the disorganization of means of production and transport.

The payment of all enemy debts and interest on all charges from the date they are incurred until final payment.

Nations to Have Five Envoys.

Paris, Jan. 15.—France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan each will have five representatives in the peace congress. This was decided on by the supreme council engaged in the preliminary work of organizing the peace procedure. The British dominions, it was decided, will be represented by five representatives: Canada, Australia, South Africa and India will have two representatives each and New Zealand will have one delegate. President Poincare will open the plenary session of the peace congress on Saturday with an address, after which officers will be elected.

Russ to Be Represented.

Russia may be represented, together with all the other nations that were engaged in the war against Germany, at the first formal meeting of the peace conference. Whether Russia will have present at that time a delegation of prominent Russians, irrespective of party, or other spokesmen, if any, probably will be decided at the next meeting preliminary to the congress. This will be held today.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, is on the way to his headquarters at Treves to meet the German delegates and lay down terms for the extension of the armistice. There was some disposition during Monday's conferences to make the terms of the extension more drastic than had at first been proposed, but this was not carried out.

The extension, however, provides for the turning over of the German commercial fleet to transport troops, in exchange for food; for the restitution of material taken from France and Belgium and for full compliance with the terms of the original armistice.

Upon adjournment of the council this official statement was issued:

"The meeting reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed on January 17. This included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply and provision for the restitution of material and machinery stolen from France and Belgium by the Germans.

"The meeting also continued its discussion of procedure. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the supreme war council on Wednesday at 10:30, and that the first full session of the peace conference will take place on Saturday (January 18) at 2:30 p. m. at the foreign office."

Notable Gathering Assembles.

The supreme council, which resumed its sessions at three o'clock, was augmented by a notable gathering of military, naval, economic and financial representatives.

The proceedings were divided into two distinct stages. The first, the morning meeting, was presided over by Marshal Foch, at which the military, naval and economic authorities reached an agreement on new terms for the armistice expiring on January 17.

The accord reached is said to have been complete, embracing financial terms, whereby Germany must restore the sums taken from the cities and towns in the devastated regions; military, whereby Germany must restore the guns taken and promptly deliver up rolling stock and locomotives, and economic, whereby food relief will reach the famished regions.



BERLIN REBELS ARE EXECUTED

Members of Spartacus Faction Court-Martialed and Put to Death.

LIEBKNECHT IS AT LEIPZIG

War Minister Says Troops Will Disarm People—Order Restored in Cities Outside of Berlin—Chiefs Arrested.

London, Jan. 15.—Members of the Spartacus faction in Germany have been court-martialed and executed, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin picked up here. The dispatch follows:

"The number of killed and wounded during recent fighting has been extraordinarily high, but the exact figures are not known as yet. The Spartacus people court-martialed and shot seven government soldiers. Such acts had to be met with reprisals."

The dispatch confirms reports that a son of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been arrested and that Rosa Luxemburg, Doctor Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, has fled from Berlin.

Doctor Liebknecht in Flight.

Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipzig. Chief of Police Elchhorn, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, has fled to Denmark, using a passport obtained from the Danish legation some days ago. A large mass of documents have been seized at Elchhorn's residence.

The government at Berlin has issued warrants for the arrest of Doctor Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Elchhorn.

The war minister is quoted as saying that loyal troops have begun a search for arms with a view of disarming the population of Berlin.

Hamburg Leaders Arrested. Berlin, Jan. 15.—Order has been completely restored in cities outside of Berlin, where the Spartacans had established themselves, according to reports here. Spandau, which has been placed under martial law, is quiet. Forty-five bolshevists have been arrested, one of their leaders killed and several wounded. All have been disarmed.

Spartacan leaders at Hamburg have been arrested by military police, who had difficulty in protecting them from enraged citizens. The situation there, however, is still tense. Spartacan leaders at Dresden, when arrested, admitted that they had intended to forcibly prevent elections to the national assembly. A newspaper at Wilhelms-Haven has been surrendered by the Spartacans. The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council at Halle has resigned as a protest against the bolshevists and has ordered the election of a new council.

GEORGE R. SHELDON IS DEAD

Former Treasurer of Republican National Committee Dies of Injuries Received at Illinois Mine.

New York, Jan. 15.—George R. Sheldon, financier and former treasurer of the Republican national committee, died at Carbondale, Ill., of injuries received in a mine accident recently near that city. Word of his death was received at his office in this city, of which he had been a lifelong resident.

H. C. of L. "Next to War Horrors"

Toledo, O., Jan. 15.—"Second only to horrors of war," was the comparison given the high cost of meat products and other articles of food in the city council, which unanimously adopted a resolution asking Washington to conduct an investigation in Toledo.

U. S. OWNERSHIP OF STOCK YARDS

OFFERS ONLY HOPE TO FARMERS AND STOCK RAISERS AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Henry Presents Data on Alleged Beef Trust—Sixteen Yards Handle 83 Per Cent of Business, Says Witness—Government Ownership Urged.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Government ownership of the stock yards offers the only hope of the farmers and stock raisers against the monopoly exercised by packers, Francis J. Heney told the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He declared the various forms of licensing suggested in bills now pending in Congress would be about as effective as the "bite of a mosquito on the hide of a rhinoceros." Heney furnished the committee with a mass of data showing, he said, how the stock yards are completely under the control of five big packers, although their ownership has been artfully concealed by a series of interlocking corporations.

The 16 biggest yards in the country over which the big five have control carry on 83 per cent of the meat business of the United States, he said. If this control were broken up by Government ownership and operation, Heney explained, the independent shippers and the farmers would be able to get a "square deal." Correspondence revealing that the packers had made gifts to Congressman James R. Mann, of Chicago, at about the time the Borden resolution was blocked in Congress was given to the committee by Heney. Mann is the Republican leader in the present House and a candidate for Speaker of the next House. It was shown that Mann had been presented a horse valued at \$150 by Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, and that choice cuts of beef also were given to him. Mann in a statement issued later admitted receiving the gifts, but treated the matter lightly.

The story of the gifts to Mann came from the files in the Veeder vault which Heney seized and was prevented from using by an order of the Federal Court in Chicago. He said the letters were examined by Hugh McIsaac, his assistant, and showed that Mann had helped the packers in their fight to prevent any action on the Borden resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the packers. He said Mann accomplished the defeat of the resolution by putting a rider on the agricultural appropriation bill, giving \$50,000 to the Bureau of Markets for an investigation. Nevertheless the rider was adopted and Heney said that members of Congress told him that "Mann and Carlin (Representative Carlin of Virginia) hugged each other before the Speaker's desk when the vote was taken."

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

Twelve States Report Surplus of Labor—Defense Councils Urged to Find Work for Men.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Unemployment of common labor now exists in 12 states, as against seven a week ago, said a message today from the national council of defense to its state councils, which were urged to do everything possible to find employment for those needing it. The 12 states in which there is a surplus of labor are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah. The country's surpluses in all labor seem to follow a belt across country from Connecticut to Minnesota.

"The area of unemployment," says the message, "is increasing and it is probable that the danger point will be reached within 30 days."

WILSON PLANS TOUR OF U. S.

President Seeks Public View on World League, Says Paris Dispatch.

MAY MAKE TRIP IN MARCH

Plans to Return to Peace Conference After Learning Country's Opinion—Gives Dinner to Members of American Commission.

Paris, Jan. 15.—President Wilson is considering a speaking tour of the United States when he returns home. It is said that this trip will take him into many of the principal cities and it is possible that he may touch the Pacific coast. His plans are not as yet matured, but it is believed that he has discussed the plan with his advisers.

With congress out of the way early in March Mr. Wilson would have an opportunity for such a tour before returning to Europe should he follow his original plan and if his return should be necessary. He would also have time for his proposed trip before the convening of an extraordinary session of congress should he decide to call one.

So far as known, Mr. Wilson has no plans for an extra session, but he still holds to his idea of returning to the peace congress, if it is felt his presence is necessary to the success of the league of nations.

To Sound Public Sentiment.

The object of his proposed speaking tour would be to inform the country by personal contact of the proceedings at Paris and at the same time sound out and encourage public sentiment in support of the peace principles he has enunciated and which he feels have been acclaimed by the masses in Europe.

There are as yet no official announcements of the president's purpose, but some of those close to him suggest such a trip is feasible in view of the fact that it is now certain that the peace congress will still be working on its problems during the summer. Mr. Wilson's friends believe that popular expressions in the United States might support those of England, France and Italy and have great influence on European statesmen.

The president has told his friends that he considers the receptions given him by the people of Europe, not as a personal endorsement but an approval of his peace principles. He is being urged, therefore, to make a speaking tour to give opportunity for popular manifestations of public opinion in his own country.

President Gives Dinner.

President Wilson gave a dinner to members of the American peace commission and its technical advisers, including E. N. Hurley, B. N. Baruch, Herbert C. Hoover and Vance McCormick. E. M. House was the only absentee, being still too ill to leave his home.

Mr. Wilson will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be given by the French senate January 20.

PLAN FIGHT ON PROHIBITION

Representatives of Distilleries to Direct Billion Dollar Campaign Against Drys.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The executive committee of seven members appointed recently by distillers of the United States to direct the billion-dollar fight against prohibition met here to map out their plan of action.

The following are members of the committee: Willis Kessler, New York; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.; Marion Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and Messrs. Naylor, Rochester, N. Y.; Lemprey, Boston; Bletterle, Cincinnati, and Bent of St. Paul.

The distillers will seek to prove the prohibition amendment unconstitutional on the grounds that 36 states cannot deprive the others of their inherent rights; that the seven-year time limit on ratification is without precedent and unconstitutional.

FORD CONTEST UP IN SENATE

Committee of Upper Branch of Congress Invites Both Sides to Present Case on Friday.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Taking up Henry Ford's contest of the election of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, to the senate from Michigan, the senate elections committee decided to invite both parties to appear personally or by counsel Friday. Members of the committee said they desired an explanation from both sides regarding the contest, particularly with reference to the preservation of the ballots, before proceeding further with Mr. Ford's petition for a recount.

FRANCIS TUDELA



Francis Tudela, new ambassador from Peru, has just arrived in Washington. He is the first representative from his country with the rank of ambassador, that republic having been previously represented by a minister.

PLAN GENERAL STRIKE

I. W. Defense League Urges Walkout to Free Mooney.

Program for Great Tieup Presented to National Labor Congress in Session at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A general strike is being talked of to force the release of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, union men now undergoing life imprisonment at San Francisco for alleged participation in the preparedness parade bomb explosion in San Francisco two years ago, in which a number of persons were killed.

The program for the great strike, urged as a last resort to force the release of Mooney and Billings, was prepared by the International Workers' Defense League, and was presented to the national labor congress at its first session in the North Side Turner hall, to protest against the imprisonment of the labor agitators and to devise means to bring about their release.

E. D. Nolan, secretary-treasurer of the International Workers' Defense League, an organization now with more than 1,000,000 members, formed for the express purpose of aiding in Mooney's and Billings' defense, presented the outline of action, and it was expected that the congress would adopt it. He was greeted repeatedly with prolonged cheers and applause as he read the recommendations and as he spoke concerning them afterward.

Extraordinary action is the basis of every recommendation contained in the program. The first step recommended is federal intervention. This is based on the outlined policy, which says in part, "having exhausted through a period of two and a half years every legal avenue to justice, the organized workers are now forced to adopt a policy of bringing into action the economic power of labor in order to reverse court decisions in the Mooney case, which if allowed to act as a precedent, will jeopardize the lives and liberty of every one who fights for labor's cause."

The first step proposed is an appeal to the United States department of justice to invoke the writ of habeas corpus in a federal court on the ground that due process of law was not exercised in the case. If this fails, appeal is to be made to congress and the president for an act of congress making possible such intervention. Publicity is recommended as the second step.

The third and last recommendation is headed "The General Strike."

YANKS ARRIVE ON CRUISER

U. S. S. Huntington Reaches New York From Brest With 44 Officers and 1,700 Men.

New York, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser Huntington arrived here today from Brest with 44 officers and 1,700 men from the American expeditionary forces. The troops included the headquarters company of the Thirty-ninth coast artillery brigade and the Fifty-seventh coast artillery regiment complete. Eight men of the navy personnel also were passengers.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The transport Manchuria has sailed from France for New York with more than 4,000 troops, and the transport Canada for Boston with about 1,200.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Three additional transport carrying nearly 6,000 officers and men of the American expeditionary forces sailed from France January 10 for the United States, General March, chief of staff, announced.