

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

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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—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight.  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,  
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—  
Gleams all its beauty—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!  
Renewed and blood-red the stripes former glory  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good fortune  
dreams:

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The gloried garden 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 fife shrilly 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,  
Oh glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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

Why Centennial is Remembered.

Although it is more than two score years since the great American centennial turned the eyes of a world in the direction of Philadelphia, Memorial hall, one of the three centennial buildings which were not removed from Fairmont park after the close of the exhibition, is visited daily by many persons. Among the attractions in Memorial hall are the Weststach gallery, containing some of the finest specimens of American and European art, and some marvelous reproductions of the pictures of the Italian masters; the Bloomfield-Moore collection of our own colonial and of rococo curios; some postage stamps of the early days of the United States of America; an exhibition of Japanese lances and medieval armor; a reproduction of some of the Vatican statuary; a full-rigged ship which a prisoner of the eastern penitentiary made from pieces of bone served in his soup; a miniature of the entire centennial, and finally there is the peeping glass exhibition of the "Last Days of Pompeii."

How October Was Named.

October, during which the sun enters Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and which derives its name from the Latin word "octo," meaning "eight," was, of course, once the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March. In our present, the Julian calendar, October became the tenth month, but the old name has always stuck. It is commonly said that the selection of a deadly insect to represent October was because the killing frosts of October are as fatal to summer's flowers as the sting of the scorpion is to living creatures.

But the true reason for the choosing of this sign is to be found in the fanciful astronomy of olden days, which saw the shape of the scorpion in a starry constellation, distinguishing that particular "house" or quarter of the heavens through which the sun passes in this lunar month.

Why Army Likes Motor Kitchens.

Feeding soldiers is an important matter, and the problems it presents have interested many of our inventors.

The traveling kitchen, run by motor power, is a very natural product of the times. There are several types. The kitchen, with its big kettles, large enough to cook food for 250 men at one operation, is mounted upon an automobile truck, which can also carry reserve supplies to feed 250 additional men.

For the chauffeur a protected cab is provided in front and the cook may attend to his work in the kitchen even while the truck is moving from place to place, by standing upon a step in the rear. To prevent his being jolted off on rough roads a hand rail has been provided to which he can hold,



1—Explosion of an American kite balloon inflated with hydrogen gas which was ignited by static caused by a soldier's hair brushing against the silk bag. 2—Doughboys just off a transport getting their first American pie in 18 months. 3—The queen of Roumania, who plans a trip to the United States, and her youngest daughter.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Delegates Completing the League of Nations Plan and Treaty Together.

OPPOSING SENATORS FIRM

Japan Modifies Her Race Equality Amendment—Bolsheviki Lose in North and Win in Ukraine—Stirring Up More Trouble in Other Lands.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Seemingly convinced that, by some means not yet revealed, the opposition of a large part of the American senate can be overcome, the peace delegates in Paris went ahead last week with the work of welding the treaty and the league of nations plan. President Wilson declared there was no intention of handling the two matters separately, and in this he was supported by others of the leaders. It was admitted that the league plan would have to be amended in various particulars, and that the American delegates had made up their minds to accept a certain limited number of changes. Perhaps it was believed these alterations, which probably will not be at all radical, would satisfy the objecting senators. Their attitude and language do not tend to justify that belief.

Some of the correspondents in Paris fear that insistence on joining the covenant of the league with the peace treaty will delay the latter. Others, equally well informed, assert that the difficulties will be speedily removed, intimating that the principles of the league, in so far as they have been generally accepted, will be incorporated in the treaty and that differences of opinion regarding specific parts of the covenant will be recognized and discussion of them left to a later date. Thus, they think, President Wilson and the supporters of his plan will be satisfied and the opposition in America and elsewhere placated.

The specific changes demanded by the opposing senators have not been made public except in a scattering way, but a courier is on his way to Paris bearing a lengthy statement for the French and British press prepared by Senator Poindexter. The senators intend to escape any possible cable censorship by sending all their communications by courier. Meanwhile they are defending their stand before the American public in speeches and debates, the most interesting of the latter being between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard university. Lodge said he favored a league of nations, but not the covenant as presented. He declared the whole treaty should be redrafted, but did not believe that would be done in Paris. Senator Reed violently attacked the league plan in a speech before the Missouri legislature, whereupon fifty Democratic members of that body formally demanded his resignation. That is a fair sample of the intolerance displayed by the strongest partisans of both sides in the dispute. Several rather startling suggestions have been made by the senators who are fighting the Wilson plan. Lenroot of Wisconsin proposes that the senate adopt a resolution declaring the war with Germany terminated and then proceed to formulate a peace treaty. Calder of New York wishes congress, as soon as it is convened, to instruct the American delegates how they should proceed.

Japan's delegates having evinced a determination to try to introduce into the league covenant an article giving the yellow races equal rights of immigration with the Caucasians, President Wilson personally undertook to stave off this threatened complication. He told Viscount Matsui the idea was impossible, and Matsui agreed to drop it for the present. However, the Japanese delegation did propose an amendment providing that the contracting parties to the covenant shall agree to grant equal and just treat-

ment to all aliens within their borders who are nationals of states that are members of the league. The Japanese do not accept the view that treatment of foreigners and discriminating immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy and undoubtedly will at some time in the future reopen the question.

On Thursday all the neutral nations that desired to present views concerning the league of nations were heard by the subcommittee of the commission on the league, of which Lord Robert Cecil is chairman. Most of the neutrals, it is understood, favored the league plan with some modifications. The full commission, with Mr. Wilson in the chair, met Saturday to consider all proposed amendments and put the plan into definite and final form.

The completed peace treaty, it is asserted in Paris, will be ready by April 1 for presentation to the German plenipotentiaries. At the time of writing it was not clear whether this pact would be a preliminary treaty or the final instrument, or a renewal of the strongest provisional armistice. In any case, many important matters were yet to be settled. These included numerous boundary disputes, in the discussion of which Mr. Wilson was taking a leading part. According to report, he told Premier Clemenceau he would not support France's proposal concerning the disposition of the west bank of the Rhine, and the "Tiger" thereupon tried to resign, but was dissuaded by Premier Poincare, who showed him France could not get along without the support of America, no matter what modifications Mr. Wilson might demand in the French program for the treatment of Germany. Next, President Wilson conferred with Prime Minister Orlando of Italy, and, it was believed, arranged for a compromise by which Italy will get Fiume and surrender her claim to the Dalmatian coast which the Jugo-Slavs demand. This plan is opposed by Foreign Minister Sonnino and his party and by much of the population of Dalmatia. The western boundary of Poland has not been definitely determined, though the decision had been reached that the Poles should have a corridor to the sea, including Danzig.

The interallied commission on Poland and the Germans had a great deal of trouble last week arranging for a cessation of hostilities between the Poles and the Germans, but it was said the desired result would soon be reached. The supreme council also took steps to stop the fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians in Galicia.

The German government was reported to be facing a new political crisis, with the prospect that Scheidemann would be forced to relinquish the chancellorship. The split between the majority socialists and the independent socialists was becoming wider. When the independents demanded the repeal of martial law in Berlin Wolfgang Heine, Prussian minister of justice, bitterly assailed them for their co-operation with the Spartacans.

The Spartacans, who were comparatively quiet for a few days after their virtual defeat in Berlin, were beginning agitation for a new general strike on March 26, declaring that this time their success was certain. Their previous operations along the Rhine, according to Berlin dispatches, led the French troops of occupation to seize Mannheim, Karlsruhe and two other cities. This was neither affirmed nor denied by the allies.

Defeat in the north and west and success in the south met the bolsheviki in Russia. They attacked the allied positions south of Archangel, but were repulsed with considerable losses. The Lettish troops also whipped them, taking the important town of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and compelling them to retreat along the whole front in that region; and the Poles forced them out of Pinsk. On the other hand, the bolsheviki, having forced the French garrison of Nikolaiev to retire to Odessa after fierce fighting, were in possession of virtually the whole of the Ukraine. Further east they reached the isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland. Their aim evidently is to subdue before spring all opposition in the great grain region of the Ukraine, in

the hope of relieving the food shortage in Moscow and the north.

According to reports from Lithuania a new and strong anti-bolshevik movement is under way in the parts of Russia controlled by the soviet government. It is led by the "independent communistic" party, and its first efforts are directed toward breaking up the bolshevik army, by desertion if necessary.

Unpleasant stories are coming from Vladivostok to the effect that the anti-bolshevik Russians there are bitterly attacking the middle-of-the-road policy that is being followed by the American expedition, and are accusing the Yankees of being the friends of the bolsheviki. The antagonism is fostered by several newspapers which are said to have been subsidized by some Japanese agencies. The Americans in Siberia are scheduled for return in the spring. Just why the Yankee troops should fight the bolsheviki in north Russia and not in Siberia is not discernible at this distance.

Directly connected with the strained relations in Siberia is the row in Tien Tsin, where Japanese troops and police made what is declared to have been an unprovoked attack on American officials and soldiers. Washington may demand an apology and reparation from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, true to their program of freeing the proletariat of the entire world, the Lenin-Trotsky crowd are increasingly active in lands far apart. In China they are said to be organizing a great movement and spending immense sums of money, of which they seem to have unlimited supplies. Another uprising in India is being planned. In western Canada their influence is apparent in the action taken by the labor unions. Nearly all local unions there have voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor and to follow the I. W. W. plan of organizing by industries instead of by crafts. Their new body is to be known as the One Big Union. The delegates to the meeting that took this action adopted a resolution committing them to the bolshevik plan of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," and also voted for a referendum to call a general strike on June 1 for a 30-hour five-day week.

What Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will say of this remains to be seen. At present he is in Paris, where the commission on international labor legislation has been in session. The British draft convention for a permanent organization was amended and adopted for submission to the peace conference. The American contention that each country should settle its internal labor problems without invoking the power of the league of nations prevailed. The commission heard a delegation of women from the allied countries and promised to give due consideration to the points presented, these including eight claims in behalf of working women and children.

The Korean independence movement, in reality a peaceful revolt, is attracting much attention and giving Japan considerable concern. The Japanese have arrested a good many Koreans, and with them some American missionary women, according to press dispatches. No official stories of these occurrences having been received in Washington, the state department cabled the American ambassador in Tokyo to investigate the reports. The Japanese, it is said, charge the Americans with teaching the Koreans the doctrines of liberty and personal rights.

Of great scientific interest was the announcement last Wednesday that wireless telephony had been established between Ireland and Canada, and between New Jersey and Brest, France. Authorities agreed that for the present, at least, this means of communication will be one of the luxuries and that it will not supplant wireless telegraphy across the ocean.

Director General Hines has pulled the railroads out of the financial hole for the time being by borrowing \$50,000,000 from the war finance corporation, which takes the stand that the railroads are essential war industries. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.



by Wilbur D Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.  
Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;  
Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his care  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,  
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;  
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here. When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods. Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

TO LILLIE MAYELLE SHULTZ  
Rufus Shultz vs. Lillie Maybelle Shultz  
State of Tennessee vs. Lillie Maybelle Shultz  
In Chancery  
Court of Knox County, No. 16512  
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Lillie Maybelle Shultz 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 1st Monday of May 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 13th day of March 1919  
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master  
T. C. Phillips, Sol.  
March, 15 29 April 5 1919

TO REBECCA GREEN  
Biley Green vs. Rebecca Green  
State of Tennessee vs. Rebecca Green  
In Chancery  
Court of Knox County, No. 16511  
In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Rebecca Green is a non-resident 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 1st Monday of May 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 consecutive weeks.  
This 13th day of March 1919  
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master  
Fred C. Houk, Sol.  
March 15 22 29 April, 5 1919

TO NELLIE MAY JONES  
Tillman Jones vs. Nellie May Jones  
State of Tennessee vs. Nellie May Jones  
In Chancery  
Court of Knox County, No. 6580  
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Nellie May Jones is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that 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 May 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 consecutive weeks.  
This 22nd day of March 1919  
J. C. FORD, C. & M.  
C. M. Parks, Sol.  
March 22 29 April 5 12 1919

TO EVA LOGAN  
William Logan vs. Eva Logan  
State of Tennessee vs. Eva Logan  
In Chancery  
Court of Knox County, No. 16513  
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Eva Logan 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 1st Monday of May 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 19th day of March, 1919  
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master  
H. B. Brown, Sol.  
March 22 29 April 5 12 1919