

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—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 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!
Removed and blood-red the stripes forever gleam
Scarlet and white—the good firebrand
dreams:
Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried golden of the day; a shaker through the night!

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hoarse and after 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,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to 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.

The street car employees at Barcelona, Spain, went on strike, and the minister of the interior announced that the men were at once mobilized under government control. He declares that the same measure will be promptly applied to the employees of any other public utility corporation who go on strike.

The Piano Workers' union formally agreed to allow women to replace men drafted into the army, but limited this agreement for women as substitutes for the period of the war and provided for readjustment conferences. These women received the same rate of pay as the men and worked the same number of hours as the men.

Union men went again through the gates of the shipyards of Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen to work on the big hulls that have stood in various stages of completion since January 21, when a strike closed the plants. Although several thousand men returned to work, it will be several days before full forces are employed again.

The joint committee representing the unions involved in the general strike in Cuba, which paralyzed business and traffic for five days, voted to accept the proposal presented by President Menocal as arbiter, thus terminating the conflict. The vote was taken after a heated debate lasting eight hours. The men returned to their places immediately.

Catherine Breshkovskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," recently went before the United States senate propaganda inquiry committee and pleaded earnestly that America send machinery and other materials to Russia, at once to aid in industrial reconstruction, which she said would result in ridding the nation of the bolshevik burden.

Charles P. Neill of Washington, umpire of the anthracite conciliation board, sustained the contention of the engineers, firemen and crane-men of steam shovels operated by the G. B. Markle company, Hazleton, Pa., that they are entitled to an eight-hour day with a 3 per cent wage increase, instead of being paid a flat 7 per cent advance on the basis of nine hours. The award, retroactive to May 15, 1915, carries with it thousands of dollars in back pay due on wartime earnings, and applies to similar employees all over the anthracite field.

Five hundred delegates representing 59 school organizations of St. Louis recently took up the question of paying higher salaries to public school teachers. The general trend of opinion was that a salary of not less than \$1,200 should be given all teachers of the state and that an increase should be made in all departments.

The Spanish cabinet decided to grant an eight-hour working day to the building trades throughout Spain, wages to be fixed by committees of employers and workmen in each district. The cabinet also approved a bill to insure workers against unemployment.



1—Headquarters of General Dickman, commanding the American army of occupation in Coblenz. 2—German troops who served in East Africa received as heroes on their return to Berlin. 3—Cottin, who tried to assassinate Premier Clemenceau, receiving the sentence of death.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Effects of German Protests and Threats Seen in Doings of the Treaty Makers.

WILSON URGING MORE SPEED

Advisability of Coming to Terms with Hungary and Russia Seriously Considered—Counter-Revolution Against Bolshevism—Bloody Strike Riots in German Cities.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prodded by the public opinion of most of the world, and particularly by the insistence of President Wilson, the peace delegates in Paris speeded up their work last week and really accomplished something. Mr. Wilson, it was reliably reported, told them that if results were not forthcoming soon he might reveal to the public the real causes of the delay, and just before that he issued a statement denying that the discussions over the league of nations were to blame in that respect. No one nation, said Mr. Wilson, was solely to be blamed for holding up the peace treaty, but dispatches from Paris make it fairly clear that many of the hitches have been due to the disparity between what the French demand and what the Americans, sometimes backed by the British, are willing to impose on the conquered Germans.

If present indications go for anything, those same beaten Huns are going to come out of the peace conference in fairly good shape. The "Big Four" last week concerned themselves mainly with the major questions of reparation, the west bank of the Rhine, Danzig and the Italian frontier. Unofficially, Germany has been taking part in the conference, and its arguments, presented by public officials, the national assembly and the press, seem to be having decided effect. Though France still asserts that the Huns should be required to pay the last penny that can be got out of them, and in this is supported by the public opinion of most of the civilized world, the peace delegates, influenced apparently by the American representatives, have been scaling down the amount of indemnity more and more until the prediction now is that it will be less than \$20,000,000,000. How Germany shall pay and how long a time shall be given her proves so complicated a question that it was considered probable last week that all that will be left for decision by a commission after peace has been declared. Germany has a gold reserve of more than \$500,000,000, and likely a part of this will be demanded as a cash payment to be disbursed in the devastated regions of Belgium and France.

When the matter of the Rhineland was taken up the effect of the German protests again was evident. It was virtually decided that there shall be no buffer republic on the left bank of the Rhine, but that that region shall be neutralized and policed by allied troops until the indemnities are paid; that the Saar coal basin shall not be allotted to France, but shall remain under German sovereignty, though its products shall go to the French for a certain period of years. It is presumed that French and Belgian troops would hold the left bank of the Rhine, since the British have insufficient forces for the purpose and America does not wish to leave any soldiers in Europe after the treaty is signed. King Albert of Belgium went to Paris last week, probably to discuss his country's share in this occupation. He called on Colonel House and President Wilson.

Marshal Foch was sent to Spa Wednesday with full instructions for ending the dispute concerning Danzig. The allies wished to have General Haller and his Polish divisions landed at that port, and the Germans declared they could not permit it; and the ultimate fate of Danzig was involved in

the matter. Before Foch had begun his negotiations a correspondent in Paris cabled that the "Big Four" had decided that Danzig should be made a free port, and added that it was reported the disposition of the Vistula valley would be left to a plebiscite.

A Rome paper asserted that the Italian frontier question had been settled favorably to Italy by the peace delegates.

The infrequent communiques of the peace conference are about as interesting as excerpts from an almanac, and less informative. One bit of news was given out—the fact that General Smuts had been dispatched to Hungary to study the situation there. This did not please the Paris press, which saw in it only another delay. It had been hoped that General Mangin would be sent east to deal with the Hungarians. Official advices from Budapest were to the effect that the new soviet government was establishing itself and maintaining order, and that it was disposed to make large concessions to the allies in return for food and fuel. It was supposed Smuts would open negotiations for an amicable agreement. Bela Kun and his associates insist their government is communistic rather than bolshevistic. The fact remains that Kun is in constant communication with Lenine, whose secretary he formerly was.

The allied delegates also were reported to be considering the advisability of coming to an understanding with the Russian soviet government and permitting it to get food and materials. This, Lenine says, is all he wants; if it is granted his government can make good, and then the allies can recognize it if they wish to. He declares he is willing to make peace without including Hungary in the pact and will then cease fighting and stop propaganda work in other countries. All this, it was reported, sounded good to the peace-makers in view of the threats of Germany to form an alliance with Russia or to allow itself to "go bolshevik" if the terms of the treaty should not be to their liking. Meanwhile the soviet troops of Russia were very busy carrying out their threat to start major operations on all fronts as soon as the weather permitted. They began a rather formidable invasion of East Prussia and were met there by a German army which has been organized by Von Hindenburg. They continued their operations in the south and made repeated and heavy attacks on the allied forces in the Archangel region. There, however, they had little success. But that the northern Russian situation is considered serious by the allies is evidenced by the fact that the British government announced that reinforcements would immediately follow the American troops then on the way to North Russia.

Official Russian wireless messages that came from Petrograd Thursday may change the Russian situation materially. They told of an anti-bolshevist strike of the railway and transport men which had stopped communications and prevented the city from getting any bread. Other dispatches said the menshevik and social revolutionaries had actually started a revolt against the bolshevik regime and that Lenine and Trotzky had come to a definite break over the former's insistence on some sort of a treaty with England, France and the United States. Trotzky, of course, holds the military control, and he is regarded as in a stronger position than Lenine, especially so long as he can provide his troops with sufficient food.

Interesting if not important is the intercepted wireless message from Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, to Bela Kun of Hungary, saying: "The revolutionary movement certainly is gaining in America. American newspapers say the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are especially impregnated by bolshevism. A riot has taken place in Philadelphia, which certainly must be attributed to bolshevist influence."

Poland is sending distress calls because of the actions of Von Hindenburg's army in eastern Germany. These troops, besides combating the advancing Russians, are said to be pillaging upper Silesia, destroying its industries systematically and taking away everything from the factories.

Evidently the Huns do not intend the Poles shall find anything of value left in this territory if they are awarded it by the peace conference. It is a case of Belgium and northern France over again.

Again setting out to overthrow the Ebert government, the Spartacans and minority socialists of Germany have started general strikes in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other cities. Bloody riots ensued in some places, notably Frankfurt, where several hundred persons were reported to have been killed. Ten thousand workmen there paraded the streets and looted a great warehouse that was full of foodstuffs and then battled with the government forces sent against them. The German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead occupied by the Americans were moved toward Frankfurt, after permission was obtained from the French military authorities in the Mayence bridgehead zone to enter the disturbed city. The streets of Stuttgart were filled with great crowds and with troops and there was much shooting; the government, at last accounts, was master of the situation there. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the entire Rhineland. The strikers demanded that Germany resume diplomatic relations with Russia at once. In Berlin, though the leaders of organized labor were supporting the government, more than 150,000 workers were out by Thursday night and more struck later. Renner's correspondent in Berlin says sympathy with Spartacism is spreading among the better classes, including officials, teachers, clerks and people in similar walks of life. They are all thoroughly discontented and argue that things cannot well be worse than they are, while bolshevism at least opens prospects of better things some day for their children in the way of food. The people assert that the only way the poor can be persuaded of the fallacy of bolshevism is by giving them liberal food rations, especially meat, bread and fats. The correspondent quoted said there was much talk of the imminence of a new coup.

The evident aim of the Spartacans was to upset or greatly disturb the government before the meeting of the soviet congress, called for this week. This assembly is fraught with peril for Ebert and his associates, for the delegates may not take at its face value Scheidemann's promise that the soviet principle shall be "anchored firmly" in the constitution.

The covenant of the league of nations was completed last week and submitted by the drafting committee to the commission. What was done with the various amendments suggested was not announced. Organized labor in Great Britain at its national conference adopted resolutions demanding that the league plan be incorporated in the peace treaty and proposing certain changes in the covenant. It asked that the principle of self-determination be extended to all colonies and dependencies, which, of course, would include India, Egypt and presumably Ireland; it also asked that conscription be definitely prohibited and that the principle of universal military training and service be adopted in its stead. This will be of interest to union labor of the United States, which always has fiercely opposed anything like universal military training.

From far-off Abyssinia comes news of two revolts against the government, one headed by a grandson of King Johannes II, who died in 1889, and the other by the governor of Dedjazmach, wherever that may be. It is said the Abyssinian government will send a delegation to Paris to ask for the admission of the country to the league of nations. Spain also has announced its adherence to the league when it is constituted.

Political interest in the United States last week centered in Chicago, where William Hale Thompson was re-elected mayor, despite his wretched war record. His victory gives his faction a commanding position in the Republican affairs of Illinois, according to its claims, and there is talk again of trying to obtain for him the nomination for the presidency. Probably no other aspirant for that honor is worried by this.



A Health to the Fighting Man

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 ears
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 MAYBELLE SHULTZ
Rufus Shultz vs. Lillie Maybelle Shultz
State of Tennessee vs. 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
Riley Green vs. Rebecca Green
State of Tennessee. 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 on 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. Hook, Sol.
March 15 22 29 April, 5 1919

TO NELLIE MAY JONES
Tillman Jones vs. Nellie May Jones
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County No. 16530
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 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 22nd day of March 1919
J. C. Ford, C. & M.
C. M. Parks, Sol.
March 22 29 April 5 12 1919

TO EVA LOGAN
Willie Logan vs. Eva Logan
State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 16511
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