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DR. CUNO



Dr. Cuno, privy counselor of the German government, has succeeded Albert Ballin as director of the Hamburg-American steamship line.

TO AMERICANIZE ALIENS

Conference Says Foreign-Born Women Must Be Educated.

Peter A. Speck Declares That Females Need Extension Schooling More Than the Males.

Washington, May 14.—The need of reaching the foreign born woman with American ideas was emphasized by Peter A. Speck of the library of congress, speaking at the Americanization conference of the interior department.

"The adult foreign born woman needs extension schooling more than the man," Mr. Speck declared, "and to bring the women out into the American world is one of the most difficult tasks of Americanization."

Mr. Speck pointed out that while the head of the family naturally comes in contact with American speech and ideas in the course of making a living, his wife remains at home and often is unabsorbed by her adopted country. He declared the problem of educating alien born residents was acute in large colonies of immigrant settlers, especially in rural communities.

"The school year must be changed to meet the calendar year as one means of increasing attendance at the rural school," he said.

A. W. Coffin of the war civics committee on East St. Louis, Ill., declared one of the greatest needs of the foreign born industrial worker was "not a plaything, but a playmate." He said it was also a question of what to play. "Compare the native recreational habits of the foreign born with the crowded conditions under which they live here and you will cease to wonder why they do not always become happy Americans," Mr. Coffin said.

W. C. Smith of the New York state department of education said the supreme task in Americanizing immigrants was to train an adequate number of efficient teachers.

S. E. Weber, superintendent of schools of Scranton, Pa., told how his city opened afternoon and evening classes to reach the foreign born. He declared the problem of Americanization was peculiarly one for the schools to undertake.

2,940 MORE TROOPS LAND

Artillerymen, Machine Gunners and Casuals Arrive in New York on Transport Von Steuben.

New York, May 14.—American artillerymen, machine gunners and casuals, 2,940 in number, returned from France on the transport Von Steuben. The largest outfit was the Three Hundred and Twenty-third field artillery, 4 officers and 1,327 men, to be demobilized at Camps Upton, Sherman and Taylor. The One Hundred and Twentieth machine gun battalion, 25 officers and 761 men, also returned. Other units included the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth field artillery brigade headquarters, the Eight Hundred and Thirty-seventh casual company, New York men, and the Eight Hundred and Thirty-ninth casual company, recruited from various parts of the country. Of the troops 500 were convalescents from detachments 231- to 284 inclusive, formerly stationed at Brest. Maj. Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon, a casual; Brig. Gen. Adrian S. Fleming of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth field artillery brigade, and Brig. Gen. Logan Felan of the marine corps were among the passengers.

SIGN PEACE PACT-- FOE SOCIALISTS

No Choice but to Submit to Allies' Demands, Says Party Appeal.

ENTENTE PREPARED TO ACT

All Military Arrangements Made for Advance Into Germany If Germany Fails to Sign Treaty.

Berlin, May 14.—"Even if important changes are not made by the negotiations begun at Versailles there remains no choice but to bow to compulsion and sign the treaty," says an appeal of the central committee of the independent socialist party in the party organ, Die Freiheit, Monday.

"Not signing," continues the appeal, "means the retention of our prisoners of war, the occupation of our raw material districts, the tightening of the blockade, unemployment, hunger and death en masse. It is the proletariat that would suffer the most terribly from the consequences."

"Peace, as hard and as oppressive as it may be, is a necessary assumption for the possibility of rebuilding our social and economic life in the spirit of the revolutionary proletariat."

The appeal is prefaced by a denunciation of the severity of the peace terms. It concludes with a demand that the workmen of all countries unite against capitalism for a world revolution.

Allies Ready to Act.

London, May 14.—Reuters, Ltd., learns that in the event of Germany not signing the peace treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

The possibility of a change in the government of Germany as a result of the presentation of the allied peace terms was discussed by Philipp Scheidemann, German chancellor, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

The chancellor denounced the terms, which he said represented "brutal dictated peace."

The statement was made to foreign journalists in the former chancellor's palace in Berlin.

German Split Threatened.

Berlin, May 14.—The imperial ministry met Monday to discuss the peace terms, but no positive proposals have as yet been communicated to the entente. Practical questions and considerations relating to territorial concessions which were transmitted to Premier Clemenceau by the German delegation, were said to be not of fundamental importance, but of an explanatory character.

It is reported that the German democratic and centrist parties have threatened to withdraw their representatives from the government if the treaty is signed.

The Neue Freie Press of Vienna states that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace mission at Versailles, has informed its correspondent that he is making every effort to gain the union of German Austria with Germany.

TO RELEASE NAVAL OFFICERS

Those Who Entered Service for War Period Only Will Be Replaced by Reservists.

Washington, May 14.—All temporary officers who entered the navy for the war period only will be released within the next few weeks, Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced. There are more than 1,000 officers in this status and they will be replaced by reserve officers who are accepting temporary commissions with the agreement to remain in the service until six months after peace is declared.

Mine Fatalities Decrease.

Charleston, W. Va.—Fourteen fatalities were reported in April in the coal mining industry of West Virginia. This is the smallest number reported in several years.

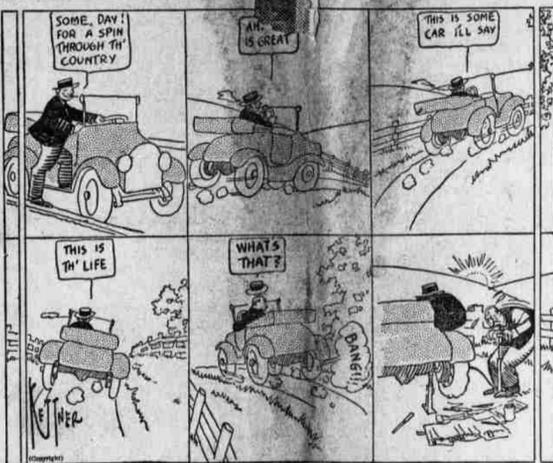
War Material Is Sold.

Washington.—Surplus materials valued at \$110,000,000 were sold by the War Department during the week ended May 9. The Ordnance Bureau disposed of large quantities of ammonium nitrate to the Department of Agriculture for conversion into dynamite for agricultural purposes.

Denied By Governor.

Charleston, W. Va.—Governor Cornwell issued a statement denying that he had appointed anyone to head the State Department of Public Safety.

The End of Perfect Day



ITALIAN PROBLEM NEAR SETTLEMENT

Rome Envoys Showing Willingness to Make Concessions in Peace Treaty.

FAIL TO HEAR FROM GERMANS

Council of Four Has Received No Further Communications From Enemy Delegates at Versailles—Work on the Austrian Pact.

Paris, May 14.—The Italian problem seemed nearer to solution when today's conference began among the allied representatives here, and it was thought probable that a basis of understanding would be reached during the day.

The Italian representatives are reported to be evincing more of a willingness to make concessions.

The discussions began when Premier Orlando called in the afternoon upon E. M. House of the American delegation.

No Word From Germans.

The council of four held no meeting during the morning. No further communications had been received from the German representatives at Versailles, and the experts to whom the last notes from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau had been referred had not yet reported.

No meeting of the council being considered necessary, President Wilson and the allied premiers devoted the forenoon to individual work.

This afternoon President Wilson received Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, in connection with the Italian question.

The council of four passed the greater part of Monday on the Austrian boundaries and completed the task of defining them in a session with the foreign minister. Such progress was made that the members of the council believe that the Austrian treaty may be completed this week.

President Wilson passed some time with the American commissioners. It was pointed out that there are so many points of similarity between the Austrian and German treaties that an enormous amount of time would be saved by preparing the documents relating to Austria at once.

No Middle Treaty Ground.

The first exchanges between Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and the allies was considered a preliminary skirmish to the main battle and as disclosing the allied positions as, in effect: "Accept the treaty as it stands or reject it, one or the other, as there is no middle ground."

This was the prevailing view in the American delegation and in conference circles generally after the four notes had been analyzed. The head of the German delegation also was thought to accept this construction, as reports were that he was giving his chief attention to the formulation of a complete treaty, which he would present as a counter project in about five days.

This counter treaty would be treated the same as the German plans for a league of nations, neither of which will be considered, the only question being the acceptance or rejection of the allied treaty.

MAY OUST WOMEN WORKERS

Member of Cleveland City Council Wants War Workers Replaced With U. S. Fighters.

Cleveland, O., May 14.—Councilman Daniel Carroll has introduced a resolution in city council calling on all employers to dispense with their women war workers and replace them with discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO CHARGED WITH ROBBERY

ACCUSED OF HAVING LOOTED BANK OF \$19,000,000 BY ILLEGAL DECREES.

In 1916, Mr. Mitchell Alleges, Carranza Issued a Decree Abrogating All Laws Giving Concessions to Banks of Issue.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, was charged with "a colossal bank robbery," in a suit for injunction filed in the Supreme Court by William B. Mitchell, former manager of the Banco de Londres y Mexico City, seeking to restrain Alfredo Cantarelli, counsel here for Carranza's "Commission Monetaria" from prosecuting a \$140,000 suit against the Bank of Montreal. The money claimed by the Commission from the Montreal institution, Mr. Mitchell alleges, belongs to the Banco de Londres y Mexico, which he claims Carranza looted of \$19,000,000 in 1916 by means of a series of illegal governmental decrees.

In 1916, Mr. Mitchell alleges, Carranza issued a decree abrogating all laws giving concessions to banks of issue, of which the Banco de Londres y Mexico was one. The decree, it is alleged, gave the banks 60 days in which to increase their metallic reserves to an amount equal to their bills of circulation.

A subsequent decree, however, it is alleged, establishing the "Commission Monetaria" with authority to regulate the currency of the country in such a manner as to make it impossible for the Banco de Londres y Mexico to maintain its metallic reserves at the required point. When Mr. Mitchell and other officials of the bank protested, the complaint continues, they were imprisoned by personal order of Carranza, and were compelled by threats of death to sign papers turning over the assets of the bank to the Mexican Treasury Department. When released, Mr. Mitchell alleges, he was permitted to witness the taking over of \$19,000,000 in gold and silver by the Government. The Government did not take any of the bank's securities, amounting approximately to \$64,000,000. Hearing of the suit was set for May 21.

Big Steel Order Is Placed By Navy.

Washington.—Acting authority conferred by war emergency legislation, the Navy Department placed an order, or what amounted to a requisition, for 14,000 tons of steel with the Carnegie Steel Company. The steel is to be used in starting construction of four battle ships, work on which under the act authorizing them must be begun before July 1. Decision to requisition the steel was reached at the Navy Department conference at which it was found that the bids submitted for the 14,000 tons were the same as bids which previously had been submitted and which were based on prices agreed upon between the steel manufacturers and the now abandoned Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. The previously submitted bids were rejected on the grounds that they showed no indications of competition.

Prohibition Law to Be Attacked.

Washington.—Repeat of the wartime prohibition law, which is to become effective July 1, will be proposed in a bill to be introduced at the opening session of Congress next week by Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, Democrat. A similar measure was introduced by Mr. Gallivan during the closing days of the last Congress, but it still was in committee when the session ended.

GERMANY PLOTS NEW WAR IN EAST

Secret Plans to Keep Power Over Poland Are Bared by Seized Papers.

JUNKERS ARE BEHIND MOVE

Allies Seize Documents Showing Fevish Moves to Mobilize—Munition Plants Spurred to Utmost Production—600,000 Men Called.

Zurich, May 14.—A German propaganda agency made the following statement: "Chancellor Scheidemann, speaking before the national assembly, declared the peace treaty in its present form is not acceptable. The social democrats protested against its severity, but advised signing it. The other parties opposed signing the pact as now constituted."

Paris, May 14.—The German admission of defeat is only partial. They say: "Yes, on the western front we were beaten, but on the eastern front we were victorious." There they intend to remain victors.

The Junker element, which stands behind the German government, will fight tooth and nail rather than to abandon Posen and Upper Silesia, particularly the latter province, whence Germany drew before the war one-fourth of her hard coal, three-fourths of her zinc, something like one-tenth of her iron and steel and a fifth of her potash.

Prepares for New War.

Germany has been making preparations to retake these provinces from Poland, counting on the absorption of the allied nations in peace interests to paralyze the action of the league of nations when the peace conference has broken up and the present organization of allies for bringing pressure on their enemies no longer exists.

If there were any doubts about the intentions and preparations of the German government during the last few months, they must be removed by the perusal of three secret documents which have come into the hands of the allied governments.

Munition Plants Spurred.

The first is a confidential circular signed by Herr Gustav Noske, minister of national defense, and dated February 14 of this year, ordering all state munition factories to work night and day, and all private establishments to continue to produce ammunition for guns of all calibers in time up to November 9, 1919.

It adds: "Raw materials will be provided for at Spandau, the German government arsenal. If it is necessary to furnish an excuse for this work to the allied commissioners it is to be stated that the factories are being kept going to provide work for the unemployed."

600,000 New Men Called.

The second is a letter from the chief of the general staff of the armies in the field to the minister of war, dated March 2, urging the troops returning from the front to be at once disbanded and sent home on account of their unreliability and asking that classes of 1897 and 1901 be called up.

These classes, it is stated, would provide 600,000 men. The chief of staff said that unless these actions are taken there would be danger of losing the eastern provinces.

Order Poles Roused.

The third is a letter from the chief of the general staff of armies in the field to the general commanding the Sixth army corps in Breslau, dated March 15, instructing him to take discreet measures to excite the Poles in Upper Silesia in order to provoke incidents. The steps to be taken, he said, are to have such incidents reported in the press. It would be useful, the letter remarks, to bring about an insurrection of the Poles.

WILSON PLEASSED WITH LOAN

President Cables Congratulations to Secretary Glass for Success of Victory Issue.

Washington, May 14.—President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, cabled Secretary of the Treasury Glass his "highest congratulations on the success of the Victory loan."

Concrete Ship Sold for \$450,000.

San Francisco, May 14.—The American concrete steamship Faith, a wartime experiment, which was constructed in a San Francisco bay ship yard, has been sold to the French-American Steamship Lines at New York for \$450,000. The original cost of the vessel was approximately \$200,000.

MISS ALBERTA BICKNELL



Miss Alberta Bicknell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bicknell, has been awarded the Order of Elizabeth by the queen of Belgium. She is the youngest Red Cross relief worker to receive a foreign decoration, and the reward comes for "long continued and hard service" in behalf of the Belgian children and refugees. She is twenty years old and has been working in Belgium for two years.

FORD TRIAL DELAYED

Court Refuses to Allow Company to Alter Its Plea.

Distributing Firm in Original Plea Stated They Circulated Tribune in Ignorance of Its Contents.

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 14.—Work of selecting a jury in the \$1,000,000 libel suit of Henry Ford, against the Chicago Tribune, was interrupted by motion of counsel for the Tribune News company, co-defendants, to change their plea.

The motion was presented Monday, but hearing on it went over until Tuesday. The Tribune News company became co-defendant by reason of having distributed copies of the Tribune on June 23, 1918, containing the alleged libel.

The distributors in their original plea stated they circulated the Tribune of June 23 in ignorance of its contents. The motion presented today was designed to add the plea of justification.

The new plea said "the facts, expressly and impliedly stated, contained in the article declared upon are true in substance and in fact, the opinions, deductions, inferences, criticisms and comments based upon said facts are fair comment thereon, concern a matter of great public interest, danger and discussion and were published in good faith, without malice and for a proper purpose."

Judge Tucker said he thought it unwise to alter the plea at this time. The motion was overruled and the examination of prospective jurors was again taken up.

One farmer and one business man were missing when the panel was again called into the jury box, both having been excused for business reasons. Seven men were examined. The court room was only comfortably filled. Neither Mr. Ford nor R. R. McCormick, president of the Tribune company, were present.

FIND NEW WHEAT DISEASE

"Take All" or "White Heads" and Flag Smut Discovered in Madison County, Ill.—Survey Underway.

Washington, May 14.—Although the two wheat diseases recently discovered in Madison county, Ill., and which previously were unknown in this country, may cause heavy losses to individual farmers, the losses in the area affected will have no appreciable effect upon the total production of this year's wheat crop, said a statement issued by the department of agriculture.

The first of the two diseases, said the statement, apparently is identical with the "take all" or "white heads," known in many foreign countries. The second is flag smut of wheat. As both pests are extensively known in Australia federal experts sent to Madison county are of the opinion the diseases were brought to this country in seed shipped from Australia. As a result, a nation-wide survey now is in progress to find if either or both of the diseases have been introduced anywhere else in the United States.

All grain growers have been urged to help their state experiment stations and the federal authorities in this work, and thereby aid in preventing the spread of pests which have had such serious effects in Australia.