

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—more white in folds!

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today— In your land and my land and half a world away!

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe— The drums beat as hearts beat and fife's shrill pipe—



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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.

YANKS LEAVE RUSSIA SUNDAY

Last of Americans Who Fought on Front South of Archangel Have Been Withdrawn.

Archangel, June 12.—The final units of American troops who fought on the front south of Archangel will sail for home Sunday. They were withdrawn from the fighting zone Tuesday.

Included in the contingent are the remaining companies of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry, the Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh ambulance company and a medical unit.

The Three Hundred and Tenth engineers are expected to sail about July 1.

The American naval force at Archangel was joined yesterday by Eagle boats No. 1 and 3. No. 2 is at Murmansk.

War medals have been conferred on Corp. George R. Yohey and Private Walter Springsteen of Detroit and Lieut. Milton B. Rogers of Lebanon, Ky.

HUN POLICEMAN KILLS YANK

Intoxicated German Sergeant Shoots American Soldier Following Insult to the Guardsman.

Coblentz, June 12.—Private Patrick Sheridan, an American soldier, is dead here from a wound inflicted by a German police sergeant at Ehrenbreitstein.

The German, who had been drinking, passed in front of the fortress and jostled the American soldier. The American struck him on the jaw.

The police sergeant, named Dillman, then started firing and wounded Private Charles F. Starr.

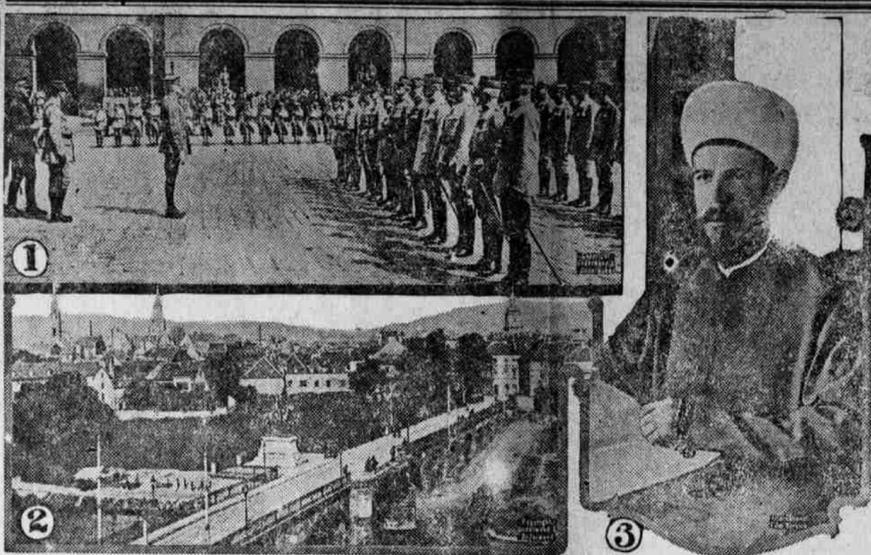
Frau Dillman attempted to prevent him from firing. He shot her through the arm and then wounded Private Sheridan, who died a few minutes later.

Clashes Follow Election in Mexico. Brownsville, Texas.—Information was received in official quarters here that 75 persons were killed in the Mexican city of Monterey during fighting.

Safeguarding Youth. No permits will be allowed boys under sixteen for work in the shipyards except where the work is in the office, and none to children under fourteen for work in the downtown congested district in Portland, Ore.

This was decided at a meeting of the board of inspectors of child labor in Oregon because of "certain" influences. Stephen G. Smith presided at the meeting, which canvassed the situation thoroughly.

The board of inspectors will discourage any attempt to have the city ordinance changed authorizing girls under eighteen to sell newspapers on the streets.



1—General Pershing decorating French heroes with the Distinguished Service Cross in the Court of Honor of the Invalides, Paris. 2—View of Saarbrücken, center of the Saar coal region, which both France and Germany claim. 3—The grand mufti of Palestine, head of all Moslems in that country and descendant of Mohammed, who is opposing the establishment of a Zionist commonwealth in the Holy Land.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Allied Council Tries to Reach Agreement on the Reply to Germany.

BRITISH FOR CONCESSIONS

Huns Preparing for Refusal to Sign—Independent Republic Proclaimed in Rhineland—Austria Gets Terms of Peace and Says They Mean Her Death Warrant.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's counter-proposals were successful at least so far as causing a temporary division in the big four, but at this writing it seemed likely an agreement on the disputed points would be reached within a few days and a unanimous reply made to the Germans. That some alterations, not fundamental, would be made in the treaty was predicted, since it only remained to gain the consent of Clemenceau to changes favored by the British and presumably by the Americans. These included the readjusting of the Silesia clauses so that the population may obtain self-determination, probably through a plebiscite; reduction of the period of occupation along the Rhine from fifteen to ten years; and the addition of some plan by which the Germans shall have the use of a certain amount of merchant shipping with which to resume trade and help pay the reparations.

The endeavor among the allied delegates was to assure the world that such changes as might be made in the terms were contemplated not in the way of leniency to Germany, but to make the conditions "workable" and bring about a speedy peace and resumption of normal business everywhere. Clemenceau and the rest of the French were said to be strongly opposed to any changes. Lloyd George was reported as favoring concessions. President Wilson, after first standing aloof, taking the position that the British and French should come to an agreement among themselves, undertook to reconcile them, and as some of the alterations had been favored by American delegates his task was mainly to persuade the French. Orlando's attitude was not made clear. He was more interested, anyhow, in the settlement of the Adriatic question.

In view of his pre-election pledges, the position taken by Premier Lloyd George is surprising until one considers the fact that he is the head of a very shaky and unwieldy coalition ministry, which even now is threatening to go to pieces. The liberal and labor elements in England have been urging greater leniency toward the Germans in order that the treaty may be signed and calmness be restored to the industrial world, and it is fair to suppose that the premier has been trying to placate those elements. Vehement denials by the British press and attacks by British correspondents on American correspondents who have made public the state of affairs will be taken for what they are worth.

While the allied armies of occupation are ready to move forward at a moment's notice if the Germans refuse to sign the treaty, the Germans themselves are not idle in the same line. Noske, minister of defense, has made a tour of the coast defenses and directed all forces to be ready for emergencies in case of the resumption of naval operations, and the fortifications near the borders have not yet been dismantled as the treaty requires. The German volunteer army, much of which is in the eastern part of the country, is so large and so well equipped that it must be taken into serious consideration. Only recently the supreme army command sent out a circular asking the people of Germany whether they favored the resumption of the war, and when the government called Von Hindenburg to account for this he had a ready excuse which was far from an apology.

One insistent demand of Germany, that she be admitted at once to membership in the league of nations, it was said would not be granted, for the French were unalterably opposed to this, and Mr. Wilson, according to reports, had gradually come around to their view of keeping Germany out of the league until she has become regenerated and proved her sincerity. There are not wanting influential persons and journals that argue for the immediate admission of Germany, basing the plea mainly on the allegation that the good will and early restoration to prosperity of that country are necessary to the safety and economic progress of the rest of the world. They call attention, with shivers of apprehension, to the imminent danger of Germany's forming an alliance with Japan and Russia, and this was backed up last week by more or less precise statements that the Japanese and German emissaries already had been holding conferences in various neutral places. A good deal of this sort of stuff may be put down to pro-German propaganda, more active just now than for some time past, as witness the recent doings of the "German-American Citizens' league," with headquarters in Chicago. Much of it, too, is said and printed in behalf of the selfish and self-centered business man who demands uninterrupted and greater returns from his investments, regardless of justice to the vanquished and the victors in the war, the victors who might suffer, in this case, being the French.

The setting up of an independent republic in the Rhine provinces, with Dr. Huns A. Dorten as president, has still further increased the bitterness between France and Germany. The Berlin government, of course, refused to recognize the new state and ordered the prosecution of Dorten for high treason. Then the Germans claimed to have discovered that the scheme was fostered and aided by the French and that Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau had told the Rhinelanders that "the German government would never again have anything to do with the left bank of the Rhine, and hence the propagandists could not be punished." The Berlin press said the French had a propaganda fund of \$2,000,000 and were using it to bribe the people of Rhineland and the Palatinate to favor the independent republic. It is true that the French look with favor on the new state and apparently they will, so far as possible, protect it from the Ebert government. General Mangin, commanding the French army of occupation at Mayence, has forbidden strikes and other disturbances directed against the Rhinish republic. The German government formally protested to the armistice commission against the course pursued by the French. The British and Americans in the occupied territory, it was said, were taking no part in the affair and would take none.

The reply of the Austrians to the terms of the peace treaty handed to them was a dignified, rather pathetic and almost hopeless plea by Chancellor Karl Renner for conditions that would permit the German-Austrian republic to live and to organize for the existence of an independent commonwealth. He outlined the history of its establishment and argued that it has no relation with the former empire of the Hapsburgs. His country, he urged, should be treated as considerably as the other nations that have sprung from the Danube monarchy. Like the Germans, he made frequent reference to the fourteen points, and so did the Vienna papers when the terms were given to the public. The press declared the terms were cruelly harsh, and much anger was shown against the Italians, Czechs and Jugoslavs. The people generally were bitterly disappointed to find that they were not being treated much better than the Germans, and a big meeting of protest was held. The public view was expressed by Doctor Treichl, a banker, who said: "The only thing for the Austrian people is to say: 'We might as well join with Germany, as we are companions in misfortune. We have nothing to lose by doing so.'"

The grand council of German Austria adopted the report of Dr. Otto Bauer, which was to the effect that the peace terms meant the death sentence of the Austrian republic.

From Vienna comes the news that the bolshevist regime in Hungary is nearing its end. The communist cabinet has been replaced by one headed by Herr Gorman, one of Count Karolyi's followers, and it was said he had been invited to Versailles to confer with the entente representatives. In the Ukraine the troops of General Petlura captured several railway centers from the bolsheviks. A premature report from Vardoe said the Estonians and Finns had captured Petrograd. Later the bolsheviks claimed to have driven the Estonians back west of Gatchina. The American troops in the Archangel region began embarking for home. An interesting but unlikely story coming by bolshevist wire from Moscow said General Semenov had called a congress in eastern Siberia, which had declared the autonomy of Mongolia and named Semenov as grand duke of that country.

Two events have stirred the Spartans of Germany to renewed activity that leads to the prediction that they will soon make another organized attempt to overthrow the government. One was the finding in the Landwehr canal of a body declared to be that of "Red Rosa" Luxemburg, their murdered woman leader. The other was the discovery that Capt. von Pfing-Hartung and Lieutenant Liebman, who were convicted of the murder of Liebknecht, had been allowed to escape from prison on false release orders and get to Holland on false passports. It had been known that Lieut. Kurt Vogel, convicted of the same crime, had escaped in the same way. All this has aroused great bitterness against the government in the minds of many people.

Another "leak" sensation enlivened the proceedings of the United States senate last week when Senators Lodge and Borah declared that to their certain knowledge copies of the peace treaty, denied to the senate, had been in the hands of New York financiers for some days. Their statement was not doubted and Senator Hitchcock, after conferences at the White House and the state department, asserted that the copies in question had been stolen. He introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by the committee on foreign relations.

The senate on Wednesday adopted the resolution for submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution granting the franchise to women. The vote was 56 to 25. The house already had adopted the resolution and as the women of 28 states now exercise presidential suffrage there is little doubt that the amendment will be ratified by a sufficient number of states.

The springing of another big bomb plot by terrorists early in the week has aroused the national government to the necessity of rounding up and disposing of the anarchists who are running amuck in this country. William J. Flynn, new chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, has been given a free hand, with orders to end anarchy in the United States, and his record warrants the prediction that he will go far toward doing that very thing. This time the "Reds" sought to kill Attorney General Palmer and other law-enforcement officials in eight cities of the East. Cordite bombs were exploded at their residences, but they all escaped death. One of the conspirators was blown to pieces by his own bomb in Washington and a watchman was killed in New York. The attorney general says extra legislation is not needed to take care of these bomb throwers and he wishes the authorities to treat them like other criminals and not to give the radicals the chance to say the government is persecuting them.

The strike situation in Canada improved considerably. In Winnipeg most of the returned soldiers threatened action against the strikers and the leaders of the latter appealed for "protection." It was believed the strike might soon be called off. This action already had been taken by the workers of Toronto. In Toledo, where automobile plant workers are on strike, there were riots in which two men were killed by guards.

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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.



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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.