

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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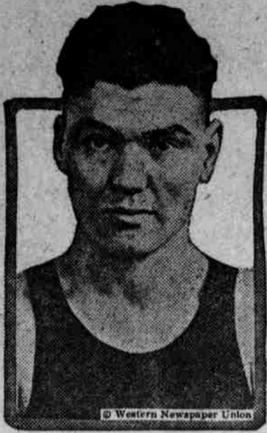
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KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

SATURDAY, JULY 5 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 1286

JACK DEMPSEY



SUPPLY BILLS PASSED

Wilson Expected to Present Treaty to Congress July 8.

Measures Approved Include Army Bill Carrying \$775,000,000, and Sundry Civil Bill for \$605,000,000.

Washington, July 3.—Although presidential approval cannot be secured until President Wilson reaches here from Paris, no embarrassment to government departments from lack of funds is expected as a result of the action of congress in enacting all appropriation bills needed by the various agencies of the government for the new fiscal year that began yesterday.

After being in session until midnight the house and senate finally reached agreements on bills that have been in dispute for weeks.

The measures as passed included the army bill carrying \$775,000,000, the sundry civil bill carrying \$605,000,000, the District of Columbia annual budget of \$15,000,000 and a deficiency measure of \$20,000,000.

With the appropriation bills disposed of and with passage of the administration's water power bill in the house both branches adjourned until Tuesday, July 8. At that time, President Wilson is expected to present the treaty of peace with Germany, and while the senate is debating that document the house will resume consideration of prohibition enforcement legislation.

The water power bill as passed in the house is substantially as reported from committee. It provides for the lease to states, municipalities or corporations of water power sites on navigable rivers, public lands and public reserves for periods not to exceed fifty years. The right to recapture the site at the end of that period on payment of reasonable compensation is reserved to the government.

Representative Raker, Democrat of California, demanded a separate vote on an amendment to the bill providing for the repeal of the provision of the rivers and harbors act creating a commission to investigate the water resources of the country. The amendment was carried by a vote of 132 to 8.

BARNES IN HOOVER POST

Shift in United States Grain Body Prelude to Retirement of Relief Head.

New York, July 3.—Resignation of Herbert Hoover as chairman of the board of directors of the food administration grain corporation and reorganization of the corporation under the name United States Grain corporation was announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders here. Mr. Hoover's place as chairman will be filled by Julius Barnes, wheat director who also is president of the corporation. It was stated Mr. Hoover would continue as a director, but that his resignation of the chairmanship marked the first step toward his retirement from public life. He is expected to return to the United States in about two months, upon completion of the European relief work and the fruition of the European harvest.

SLAIN IN BOOTLEGGING FIGHT

One Man Killed and Companion Wounded—Captain of Michigan Constabulary Shot in Battle.

Crystal Falls, Mich., June 18.—Joe Davis, an alleged bootlegger, was shot and killed, an unidentified companion was seriously wounded and Capt. Robert E. Marsh of the Michigan constabulary received wounds that probably will paralyze him, in a pistol fight after the arrest of the two men at the Michigan-Wisconsin state line.

CHICAGO BARS SALE OF BEER

Police Ordered to Enforce Law—All Intoxicating Liquors Prohibited.

CITY IS NOW BONE DRY

Attorney General of the United States Orders Immediate Arrest of Persons Violating Prohibition Act.

Chicago, July 3.—After a day of uncertainty regarding the disposition of authorities with regard to the sale of beer and wines, Chicago liquor dealers have definite information that Chicago is "bone dry" and that sale of any form of intoxicants is prohibited. Orders have been issued by the police to enforce the war-time prohibition law and the state search and seizure law to the letter.

The ruling of Attorney General Brundage yesterday that the search and seizure law applies to the war-time prohibition law killed the last hopes of the "wets" here that they might continue the sale of beverages containing a low percentage of alcohol.

Short Life for Beer. Washington, July 3.—The house judiciary committee probably will meet next Monday to report out a straight bill for enforcement of war-time prohibition so as to stop the sale of 2% per cent beer. At most, it is said, 2% per cent beer would be on the market less than two weeks.

This plan virtually was agreed upon after leaders had decided to defer consideration of all prohibition legislation until next week. House leaders said that if the bill were reported by the committee Monday or Tuesday, it would be passed without extended debate and sent to the senate.

Test Case to Be Brought. Test cases on the sale of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will be brought immediately by the department of justice in all jurisdictions where such cases are not now pending.

"We propose to make immediate arrests of persons who violate the war-time prohibition law according to our interpretation thereof," Attorney General Palmer said. "The department does not intend, however, to be swept off its feet the first day that prohibition comes into effect. We will proceed in an orderly fashion to establish whether intoxicating beverages proscribed by the law include those having less than 2% per cent alcohol.

Await Decision in Baltimore. Mr. Palmer reiterated that all persons violating the law might expect "early and vigorous" prosecution. While there remains a question as to whether 2% per cent beer is intoxicating, the department of justice will not attempt wholesale arrests, but if a decision in the pending case at Baltimore is favorable to the government, prosecution will result promptly.

The attorney general said the test cases in New York resulted in a decision requiring the prosecution to prove that the beer in question was intoxicating in each individual case, and that, therefore, a decision in the Baltimore case was desired to give a clear interpretation of whether 2% per cent beer was, in fact, intoxicating. If upheld by the Supreme court, such a decision would be applicable to the entire country.

Meantime the attorney general is hopeful that congress will pass legislation for the enforcement of war-time prohibition, which would do away with existing uncertainties.

When informed of reports that saloons in Atlantic City were continuing to dispense whisky and similar drinks Mr. Palmer said:

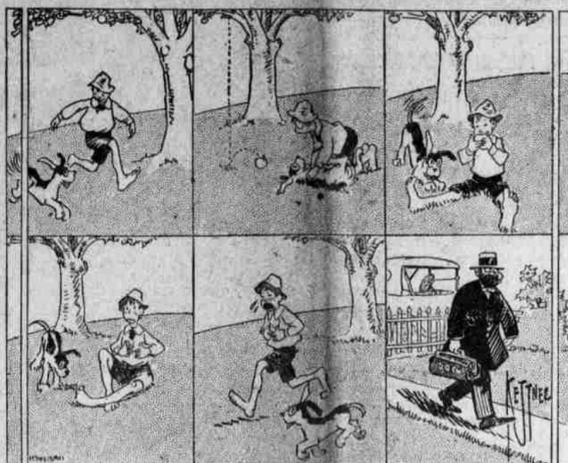
"Well, there is no uncertainty in cases like that."

Attorney General Palmer ordered investigation of liquor selling at Atlantic City, and immediately federal prosecutions, if conditions are as reported in the newspapers.

License for "Near Beer" Saloons. Chicago, July 3.—A license fee of \$200 for "near" beer saloons is being planned in Chicago to take the place of the old \$1,000 saloon license. Deputy City Collector Lohman was instructed to furnish data on the subject to the council license committee within two weeks, and the corporation counsel was asked to submit legal data before that time.

Ocean Air Service Certain. New York.—Regular trans-Atlantic aerial travel would become a reality within three years if interest in aviation evident in time of war were continued in time of peace, declared Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read, "skipper" of the NC-4, at a dinner given by the American Flying Club in honor of the airman who won for the American navy the honor of being first to fly across the Atlantic.

The End of a Perfect Day



AIRSHIP BLAST; 75 ARE INJURED

Blazing Bits Fall on Women and Children as Balloon Explodes.

SHAKES EARTH LIKE QUAKE

Persons Near Scene Were Blown Twenty or Thirty Feet by Concussion—Houses a Mile Away Were Damaged.

Baltimore, Md., July 3.—The big navy dirigible C-8, commanded by Lieut. N. J. Learned with a crew of six men and two passengers bound from Cape May, N. J., to Washington, exploded with terrific force just after landing at Camp Holabird, near this city at 12:30 to adjust rudder trouble.

The explosion shook the cantonment and the eastern section of the city like an earthquake. The great balloon instantly became a mass of flames.

Flames Menace Crowd. Shooting flames and bits of blazing fragments scattered over the crowd of nearly 200 persons, men, women and children, who had gathered on the camp field to see the huge flyer and many of whom were blown partly across the field.

Seventy-five persons, mostly women and children, were burned or otherwise injured. None of the officers or crew of the C-8 was hurt, though several of them suffered severe shock. They were at work on the disabled rudder when the explosion occurred.

According to the commander the explosion is believed to have been caused by rapid expansion caused by heat. The bag contained more gas than was required after descending from a colder altitude temperature.

Explosion Shakes Commander.

Lieutenant Learned was in the office of the camp adjutant notifying the naval authorities at Washington by telephone of his rudder trouble when the shock of the explosion nearly took him off his feet.

Some of the persons including Camp Holabird men, who were near the dirigible, were blown 20 or 30 feet by the concussion. Houses a mile away were shaken and windows broken by the shock. The air was filled with gas fumes.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pank, half a mile from the scene, looked as if a cyclone had struck it. Door and window frames were twisted. Window panes were broken. There were burned marks all over the house. Mrs. Pank, who was on the second floor, was severely injured.

NEW U. S. CHIEF FOR RHINE

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen Succeeds Lieutenant General Liggott as Commander of American Forces.

Paris, July 3.—Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, it was announced at American military headquarters, will succeed Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggott in command of the "forces on the Rhine," the new title of the army of occupation based on Coblenz. Major General Allen formerly commanded the Ninetieth division, composed of National army troops from Texas and Oklahoma. Previous to going overseas he was commander at Fort Riley, Kansas. General Allen was born in Kentucky and entered West Point in 1878, from that state.

Banks to Open on the Fifth.

Chicago, July 3.—The Chicago Clearing House association decided to observe July 5 as a holiday, and to have member and affiliated banks open on that day for emergency business only. No clearings will be made on that day.

FLAMES SWEEP ELEVATED LINE

DESTROYS ONE TRAIN AND PART OF ANOTHER AT THE SOUTH FERRY TERMINAL.

Both Trains Were Carrying Passengers—Large Number Were Women, Who Had Narrow Escape Until Rescued By Firemen.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Fire at the South Ferry terminal of this city's elevated structure destroyed one train and part of another. Both trains were carrying passengers. Many of those on board, a large number of whom were women, narrowly escaped. They were rescued by firemen who raised ladders to the top of the elevated structure and carried them to the ground. The flames were believed to have started when an electric spark ignited grease that had accumulated under one of the cars, spread to the building which serves as the terminal for the municipal ferries from Staten Island and South Brooklyn. Within five minutes after the fire started the flames had spread along the elevated structure the full length of both trains. Men, women and children leaped from the platforms of the burning cars onto the blazing overhead roadway and ran along the track in an effort to outdistance the flames. But for the speed with which the firemen raised their ladders and took the passengers down it is believed many would have leaped into the street below.

At the terminus of the elevated structure is an office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. This also caught fire, and the clerks and stenographers leaped from the windows onto the roof of a train shed and thence climbed down ladders into the street. Frank P. Tuttle, a station agent, remained at his post to send a telephone message which resulted in the electric current being turned off from the "third rail," across which the escaping persons had to pass. Tuttle collapsed after he had escaped through a window of his burning office. The South Ferry elevated station, terminal of all lines on Manhattan Island, also was destroyed. The municipal ferry houses were damaged and the United States barge office was threatened. While the fire was at its height a ferry boat from Staten Island started to pull into its slip, but the engines were reversed and it was backed out of danger.

Death of Americans Ordered By Villa.

El Paso, Texas.—Francisco Villa ordered all Americans hanged when captured, following the crossing of the American expedition, according to Donald B. Best, a British merchant of Northern Mexico, who reached the border. He sent a train to Villa Ahuamada to capture Americans known to be there, the refugee said, and was so bitter against Americans he threatened to kill Hipolito Villa, his brother, because of Hipolito's professed friendship for them. Villa and Martin Lopez quarreled after the retreat from Juarez, he said, and divided their forces.

Food Shops of Italian City Looted.

Forli, Italy.—After a great meeting here, in which a vast throng protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, sacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices. Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction and had no limits. All the principal shops were plundered, and the mobs controlled the entire city. They took possession of lorries and transported all kinds of goods and supplies from the pillaged shops to the Chamber of Labor.

R-34 ON WAY TO UNITED STATES

Giant British Dirigible Last Reported 325 Miles Off the Irish Coast.

AMERICAN IS ON BOARD

Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne of U. S. Air Forces in France Among Crew of 23 Which Is Attempting Transatlantic Flight.

FACTS ABOUT THE R-34

Length—639 feet 5 inches. Greatest diameter—78 feet 9 inches. Total weight—30 tons. Carrying capacity—21 tons. Motive power—Five Sunbeam Maori engines of 250 horsepower each. Gas capacity—2,000,000 cubic feet.

The R-34 is as big as the liner Adriatic and her length is greater than the height of the Singer building in New York city. Her wireless is as powerful as that of an ocean liner and she can travel 6,000 miles without making a landing.

London, July 3.—The British dirigible R-34, which left East Fortune this morning in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic reached north latitude 50 degrees 7 minutes and west longitude 14 degrees 50 minutes at 12 o'clock Greenwich time (eight o'clock New York time).

First Airship to Attempt Flight.

The position of the R-34 at eight o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time, was 55 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, and 10 degrees 40 minutes west longitude (about 325 miles off the coast of Ireland) according to a wireless dispatch from the aircraft received by the air ministry. The R-34 was then making an average speed of 40 knots an hour. A wireless dispatch received from Major Scott at 10:05 o'clock this morning stated that the R-34 was passing through a thick fog, but everything was going well.

U. S. Officer on Board.

The giant British dirigible R-34 is the first lighter-than-air machine to attempt a transatlantic flight. The airship, the largest of its kind in the world, measures 634 feet from nose to stern and carries three boats below the gas bag. It has a gas capacity of 12,000,000 cubic feet, and is commanded by Maj. G. H. Scott of the royal air force.

The craft is equipped with a wireless system as powerful as that of the great ocean liners.

Among the crew of 23 men is Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne, staff commander of the American naval air forces in France, who is making the voyage as representative of the United States navy.

Leaves Scotland at Dawn.

London, July 3.—The British dirigible R-34 started on its trans-Atlantic voyage to the United States from East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:48 (Greenwich time) this morning. While it was dark the bugles sounded, calling the crews to the aerodrome. The R-34 was taken from the aerodrome while searchlights made the sky in the vicinity as light as day. The crew, twenty-three in all, including General Maitland of the British army and Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne of the United States navy, climbed to their allotted places in the carriage of the huge airship, and attendants shifted the gasbag about until all was favorable to cut loose.

Within two hours of the time that the crew assembled the balloon was on its way from Scotland. It is expected to reach America in sixty to seventy hours.

Carries Huge Supplies.

Under normal conditions of weather the British dirigible R-34 could sail to Long Island and return without replenishing its supplies. Major Scott, its commander, said he hoped to reach land over Newfoundland.

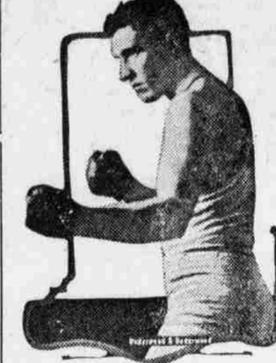
"Give me an even break and I'll get across without any trouble," said Major Scott before the start.

WIRE STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Percy Thomas, Deputy International President of Telegraphers' Union, Makes Statement.

New York, July 3.—The strike of the commercial telegraphers' union against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies was declared off. It was announced here by Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the organization.

JESS WILLARD



NO MOVE BY GERMANY

No Action Taken by Government to Ratify Treaty.

Questions Affecting Fixing of New Frontiers Are First to Be Settled—Near Revolt Feared.

Paris, July 2.—The Germans expect to ratify the peace treaty next week, according to a note sent to the allies.

Berlin, July 3.—The Deutsche Allgemeine-Zeitung states it is authoritatively informed that no definite steps have as yet been taken by Germany for a speedy ratification of the peace treaty, for the reason presumably, that a number of preliminary questions, particularly those exactly fixing the frontiers in regions to be ceded, must first be settled.

The Communistic heaven has again arrived at the fermenting stage in Greater Berlin, and there are indications that the strike movement may develop into a political insurrection. The candor and boldness with which the independent socialists and their communistic henchmen are playing their cards shows that they are more sure of their footing than during the March revolt.

The street car strike threatens to involve the suburban and belt line railroad workers, if not the big industrial plants. The frankness with which Hugo Haase, Herr Hoffman and other radicals are now demanding a dictatorship by the proletariat is looked upon as significant. In the meantime Gustav Noske, minister of defense, is increasing his troop patrols in the inner city, planting reefs of barbed wire at strategic points and generally tightening martial law regulations.

The government while apparently satisfied the present strike movement is purely political and determined to treat it as such, nevertheless is not underestimating its grave influence upon economic conditions.

The cessation of the city rail traffic has had its influence on the workers which stopped operating on the ground that the overcrowding of the cars is contrary to public safety.

The most serious phase of the situation is the attempt of the striking rail workers to halt the movement of freight cars, especially those carrying incoming food and coal supplies.

SHIFT OF WIND SAVES TOWNS

Hope Given That Forest Fires Will Not Destroy Villages in Michigan.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 3.—Reports from the territory extending 40 miles westward from here, over which forest fires are sweeping, indicate that shifting winds are aiding the fire fighters and that Trout Lake, Raco, Seney and other menaced villages may be saved from destruction. Forest rangers and villagers are still battling the flames, which spread rapidly over large areas of Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft and Mackinac counties, owing to the prolonged drought. Although the fire reached the outskirts of Trout Lake and Seney, a message from Newberry says the sudden veering of the wind diverted the flames to cut over land and removed these places from immediate danger. Raco was likewise saved from destruction after the populace had fled.

Thaw's Extradition Sought.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Papers asking for the requisition to New York of Harry K. Thaw, of Pittsburg, were received at the Governor's office. Thaw is charged with assault upon Frederick Gump, a 16-year-old Kansas City lad, at a New York hotel. Attorney General Schaffer took the papers and will give the case careful study before arranging for a hearing. Repeated efforts were made during the administration of Governor Brumbaugh to secure the extradition of Thaw, but without success.