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WHOLE NUMBER 1297

SIR H. TRENCHARD



A late photograph of Sir H. Trenchard, recently appointed air marshal of Great Britain. This post has recently been created, and Trenchard is the first man to hold the office. The "air marshal" is similar to a marshal of the army, except that his duties and responsibilities appertain to the maintenance and development of the air service.

MEXICO CHIEFS HELD

Lieut. Col. Rodriguez and Police Head Taken as Bandits.

Received Share of \$40,000 Stolen From Penn.-Mex. Oil Company, an American Corporation.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Chief of Police Agapito Perez of Tuxpan, Mex., and Lieut. Col. Rodriguez of the Mexican federal army, have been arrested on orders of Gen. Murgula, accused of complicity in the recent robbery of the Tuxpan office of the Penn.-Mex. Oil company, an American corporation. Official advices reaching Washington added that practically all the robber band numbering twenty-eight in all, have been arrested and the prisoners without exceptions have declared under oath that Lieut. Col. Rodriguez was in command of the band at the time of the robbery and personally directed the work.

The robbers secured about \$40,000 in gold, of which it is said Chief of Police Perez received \$2,500.

The arrests were the result of Gen. Murgula's promise of support to the oil men if they could prove that any soldier or civil official participated in any way in the frequent robberies of Americans in the oil regions.

A number of officials of the oil companies in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts quickly rounded up the robbers, most of them soldiers, and turned them over to Murgula. They told him of the complicity of the police chief and the army officer, who were then confronted by the arrested robbers.

The latter did not retract their charges when brought face to face with the accused and Gen. Murgula placed both of them under arrest.

FORCED TO SELL TO SWIFT

Independent Firm Refused Use of Railroad—U. S. Opens Its Case Against Packers at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The government opened its fight against the big five packers here when Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., was called to testify before the federal grand jury impaneled to consider evidence tending to show the packers violated the Sherman anti-trust laws and operated in a manner to restrain trade and regulate prices. The first evidence presented to the jury described how Rudolph Hurn, a Sioux City, Ia., packer, was forced to sell his plant to Swift & Co., through the withholding of spur railway facilities by the Sioux City Terminal Railway Co., said to be controlled by Swift, Armour, and Cudahy. I. J. Kressel presented the government's case.

TROOPS SAVE FLOOD VICTIMS

Army Trucks Haul Families Away From Lowlands Along Rio Grande—Eagle Pass Menaced.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 18.—Water in the Rio Grande reached the 37-foot level in the morning, and is still rising rapidly. The flood is within a foot of the international bridge. Thousands of dollars' worth of crops along the river bottoms have been destroyed and army trucks worked all night carrying families out of the lowlands. An additional rise of six feet will put the streets of Eagle Pass under water.

CAPITAL CHEERS FIRST DIVISION

Washington Showers All Its Pent-Up Patriotism on Veterans of Regular Outfit.

LED BY GENERAL PERSHING

Former Commanders Take Part in Parade on Pennsylvania Avenue—Tanks, Guns and Mechanical War Equipment Shown.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Tears and cheers greeted the returned First division, led by General Pershing, when they marched down Pennsylvania avenue over the American Way of Victory laid out more than 50 years ago.

It was Washington's first great parade of the war and the crowds showered all their pent-up patriotism on these sun-bronzed veterans, the first to go to France. More than half a million people saw the parade. It was conceived and carried out as the nation's tribute not alone to the veteran fighting men who marched, but to the whole great army the nation created to make certain the utter defeat of Germany.

March in Mass Formation. Marching in mass formation and equipped with all the guns, gas throwers and other death-dealing devices of the front line service, the First division, fresh home from France, moved along the broad avenue, a living tide of fighting manhood that filled the street from curb to curb.

Above each solid block of infantry rose the grim line of bayonets, the blue steel glinting dully as it caught the light. Farther back came long lines of field guns, French "75's," to which French officers have said France owes her salvation and, after all the trains and wagons had rumbled by, came a battalion of tanks, streaker and yellowed with paint to conceal them from enemy eyes, but now clanking behind the troops in noisy response to the cheers that greeted them.

Nothing Lacking. There was nothing lacking to make the parade an epitome of the whole vast army American skill and intangible will had created to beat the enemy at his own game. There were guns of all the types used in France but could be moved through the streets. Machine guns, big and little, riddled among the riflemen; squall mortars to hurl bombs from the trenches; high mounted rifles which poured skyward as though still in search of enemy flyers.

Some of the guns were horse-drawn, some trundled behind panting motor trucks or tractors. The show was complete as the ingenuity of the war department could make it, a cross section of the American expeditionary forces.

Up the avenue at the head of the division rode Maj. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, commanding, and with him rode two former commanders of the division the first to go and the last of the divisions to come home. They were Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, who took it to France, and Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who took it into action and surrendered command only to take a higher post.

The Sixteenth infantry, veterans of the bitter fighting at Cantigny, where France learned in what fashion America could and would fight and breathe again after months of strain, led the way.

Parade Lasts Five Hours.

At various points in the division line and before the wallowing tanks hammered and clattered in an uproar, conclusion to the five-hour spectacle, all manner of additional units, not part of the division itself, were inserted.

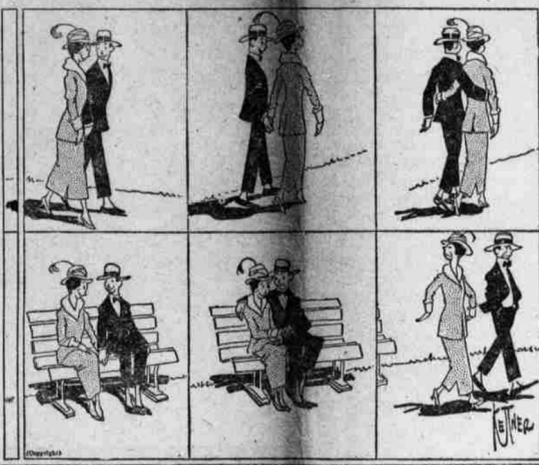
So far as the First division itself is concerned, the official record of its activities during the war, recently published by the war department, speaks for itself.

It stood 93 days in active sectors of the front and 123 in quiet parts of the line; it fought its way forward over 51 kilometers of sharply contested ground; it captured 183 German officers and 6,804 men; it captured also 119 German guns, 62 trench mortars and 413 machine guns. It lists 4,111 officers and men killed or died of wounds and had 17,201 men wounded or gassed in the days it spent at the front and lost only 152 of its own personnel as prisoners to the enemy.

Its replacements were greater than its original strength, 30,206 and 385 of its members won distinguished service crosses for conspicuous gallantry in action.

Alleged Woman Bandit Held. Akron, Ohio.—Detectives thrilled as a woman confessed having perpetrated a score of highway robberies in Akron recently. Betty Reese, 22 years old, smiled as she poured forth to the plain-clothes men a tale of criminal exploits.

The End of a Perfect Day



PLOT TO RAZE CITY OF FIUME

D'Annunzio's Partisans Ready to Destroy Town if Forced to Give Up.

ITALY SENDS REGULAR TROOPS

American, French and British Soldiers Who Were in City at Time of Poet's Coup Leave on Battleships.

Paris, Sept. 18.—A report from Fiume declares the D'Annunzio partisans have arrangements looking to the destruction of the city in case resistance becomes futile.

According to another report regarding the Fiume situation printed in newspapers, some of the Italian insurgents who took part in the D'Annunzio movement have signed a willingness to obey the order of General Badoglio for their immediate return to their garrisons.

Berlin Watching Developments.

The Echo de Paris says the Italian government is endeavoring to obtain from the powers a concession of the Fiume district to Italy in return for important concessions by Italy along the Dalmatian coast, but that American opposition is preventing such a settlement.

German newspapers print long editorials on the occupation of Fiume by Capt. Gabriele D'Annunzio, pan-Germanist journals hinting a similar raid is possible at Danzig. It is indicated Germany is awaiting with great interest action by the Italian government as a result of the supreme council's decision to treat the Fiume incident as an internal affair.

Regulars Move on City.

London, Sept. 18.—The Jugo-Slav peace delegation in Paris has issued a statement indicating that Italian regular troops are moving on Fiume.

The Italian battleship Dante Alighieri is said to have been damaged by her crew and has been unable to leave the port of Fiume. French, American and British detachments which were in the city at the time of D'Annunzio's coup are reported to have boarded ships and departed.

STEEL STRIKE UP TO GARY

National Committee in Session at Pittsburgh to Take Action on Matter of Postponing Walkout.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18.—The national committee for organizing iron and steel workers went into session here to take definite action on the matter of postponing the strike of iron and steel workers called for September 22.

Before going into the meeting John Fitzpatrick, Chicago, chairman of the national committee, said that unless the report was a "last minute" telegram from Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, no postponement of the strike, as requested by President Wilson until after the industrial conference at Washington, October 6, would be considered. Fitzpatrick said the men were fully organized and prepared to walk out next Monday.

Urge National Board of Health.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Resolutions were passed asking congress to establish a national board of health, with a secretary of health as a member of the cabinet, by the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at its thirty-second annual convention here.

BOX CAR SHORTAGE STILL CONTINUES

SHEET AND TIN MILLS ONLY ABLE TO SHIP CURRENT MAKE.

Some Furnaces Are Reported Selling Into Next Year—While Dwelling House Construction is Below Normal, Demand For Nails is Strong.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Pittsburg, Penn.—The shortage of box cars that has been marked for at least three or four weeks past is not relieved to any extent. Sheet and tin mills have scarcely done more in any case in the past week than to ship their current make, without moving any of the accumulation of previous weeks, and in several cases the full output was not shipped last week, thus adding to the accumulation. With circumstances as they are at present it is practically the universal opinion that there will be serious transportation difficulties as soon as bad weather sets in, as the railroads will then have little more capacity than at present, while the weather will be adverse instead of in their favor. It is doubtful whether buyers of finished steel products have accumulated any reserve stocks to speak of. They would be glad to do so now, but there is no reserve productive capacity to draw from. The pig iron market has been quiet except for additional buying by consumers who are covered for the immediate future, but who desire tonnage for late in the year or for early in the new year. While the furnaces all seem to be of the same kind—that they would not sell into next year—it develops that there have been many departures from the policy, a very considerable tonnage in the aggregate having been sold for deliveries in the early months of 1920.

ACTION OF POLICE JUSTIFIED

Labor Official Says, in Regard to Walk Out—Boston Authorities Hit By Gompers's Aid.

Boston.—Before leaving for Washington Guy Oyster, secretary to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement in which he condemned the authorities for working conditions in the Police Department, and declared that the striking patrolmen were not to blame for the disorder in the first few days of the strike. He said that the men were being called "deserters" because "they had the manhood and the courage to strike, after a two weeks' notice, for their human rights and constitutional guarantees." He asserted that the policemen were "assured by statements of the Police Commissioner that any situation caused by the form of protest they adopted would be taken care of," and that "not one of the men had the faintest idea that the regrettable conditions caused by the Commissioner's negligence could occur. The policemen," he said, "were forced to organize in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to be heard, and they were forced to strike to defend the life of their organization."

State Troops Called Out.

Camden, N. J.—Three hundred militiamen were called out by Mayor Ellis, as the result of disorders growing out of establishment of a zone system on the street car lines of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation, which has increased fares for "long hauls." Commanded by Major John Andrus the militiamen were sleeping in a local armory ready to go on duty to protect trolley passengers. Mayor Ellis declared he will ask Governor Runyon to order the entire state militia to Camden, if necessary.

IRELAND TO GET HEARING--WILSON

League Leaves United States Free to Aid Erin, President Tells Labor.

GIVES RIGHT FOR APPEAL

Pact Does Not Bind Nation to Help Any Ally in Putting Down Rebellion—Ireland Not in Jurisdiction of Peace Conference.

On Board President Wilson's Special, Sept. 18.—Setting forth publicly for the first time his interpretation of the League of Nations covenant as it affects Ireland, President Wilson said in a statement today that the league would constitute a forum before which could be brought all claims for self-determination which are likely to affect the peace of the world.

"The covenant would not bind the United States to assist in putting down rebellion in any foreign country," he asserted, "nor would it limit the power of this country to recognize the independence of any people who seek to secure freedom."

He said Ireland's case was not heard at Versailles because it did not come within the jurisdiction of the peace conference.

Answers Labor Council's Questions.

The president's statement was in reply to a series of questions sent to him by the San Francisco labor council. It is understood that within a few days he will reply similarly to questions put by other labor bodies regarding Shantung and the representation of the British dominions in the league assembly.

Replying directly to a question as to his attitude toward self-determination for Ireland, Mr. Wilson said his position was expressed in article 11 of the covenant, under which it is declared that any member nation can call the attention of the league to any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Presented With Two Deer.

At Grant's Pass, Ore., and several other places where his train stopped for a few minutes the president shook hands with the crowds which came out to meet him. Grant's Pass and Glendale, Ore., each presented Mr. and Mrs. Wilson with a large deer. A tag tied on the one put aboard at Glendale was signed: "By the Citizens of Glendale" and read:

"As a token of our high esteem and appreciation of your devoted efforts for the benefit of mankind."

Oregon is for the League of Nations, President Wilson was told by Mayor C. B. Lambkin of Ashland, the last town in the state the president's train stopped at before crossing the boundary into California.

"There is no party in it, either," the mayor said.

"I am glad to hear that," President Wilson replied. "There ought not to be."

An elderly woman told the president the Northwest was greatly interested in the League of Nations.

"Every mother is in favor of the league covenant," the president said. "Yes, we are," the woman replied. "I wish we could vote on the question 40 times for it."

WON'T REINSTATE POLICE

Boston Commissioner Reiterates Decision Not to Take Back Officers Who Went on Strike.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Striking policemen will not be reinstated under any conditions. This was reiterated by Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis when his attention was directed to the construction placed in some quarters on an amendment to the department rules announced Tuesday night. The list of strikers who have applied for reinstatement is constantly growing, according to Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley.

WOMEN ASK TWO-CENT COIN

Roosevelt Memorial Association Says This New Piece is Needed for War Taxes.

New York, Sept. 18.—A campaign urging the government to reissue the 2-cent coin withdrawn from circulation in 1874, the new coin to bear a bas relief portrait of the late President Roosevelt, was inaugurated by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial association. The new coin, it is pointed out, would be useful in the payment for war taxes on small articles, newspapers and street car fares. A letter urging the creation of the coin has been sent to Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury.

MISS DOROTHY MONDELL



Miss Dorothy Mondell, daughter of representative and Mrs. Frederick W. Mondell of Wyoming, is popular in the younger congressional set in Washington.

YANKS DIE IN GALE

More Than 20 at Corpus Christi Are Swept Out to Sea.

Still Impossible to Estimate Loss of Life or Damage to Property—Searchers Hunting for Victims.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 18.—Fifteen additional storm victims were brought to the temporary morgue here, bringing the known death list in this city alone up to 62 as a result of the tropical hurricane which swept this section. The most reliable estimates here place the loss of life at Corpus Christi, Port Aransas, Aransas Pass at about 250. The known dead also include 50 at Portland, 30 at White Point and 14 at Rockport, making a total of 344. A drenching rain began falling, handicapping relief workers and adding to the suffering of the homeless.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 18.—Today, more than 70 hours after the tropical hurricane and tidal wave that tore huge rents in this Texas coast city and environs, it was still impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the loss of life or damage to property.

Each report from searchers, however, revealed the increasing magnitude of the disaster. It was believed that it might be a week or more before its true extent was known.

Military officials were exerting every resource to ascertain the fate of 20 or more soldiers who were washed out into the bay while the storm was at its height and of whom there has been found no trace.

The men, members of Company I, Thirty-seventh Infantry, and other regiments on border duty, were at the government rest camp here for a week-end furlough when the camp was washed away.

Capt. R. M. Ebeland of Webster, S. D., camp commander, was drowned during the storm and his wife also is believed to have lost her life.

Estimate of the property loss varied from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Attempts are being made to rig out several salt boats to cross Nueces bay to rescue 25 persons who are reported in desperate straits at White Point.

A written message from Judge P. A. Hunter of Rockport, Tex., was brought into Corpus Christi, saying 25 bodies were at White Point and that 25 refugees there were starving.

MORGAN BELGIUM'S AGENT

New York Bank to Act for Nation in American Deals—Will Place All Loans.

Brussels, Sept. 18.—Premier Delcroix announced today the Belgian government had concluded an agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co., and the Guaranty Trust company of New York, by which they become the financial agents of the Belgian treasury in the United States. At the head of a strong group of banks, they will be charged with placing all Belgian loans in the United States and will assist the Belgian treasury in all other operations, the premier said.

New Editor of "Modern Woodman."

Rock Island, Sept. 18.—John F. Harris of Chicago was appointed editor of the Modern Woodman, the official publication of the Modern Woodmen of America, succeeding the late F. O. Van Galder, who for seventy-four years had been editor of the order.