

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

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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 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 fires thrilly pipe!

YOUR Flag and my Flag!—It never hid a lie! Home land and far land and half the world around,



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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.

HOLD OFF STRIKE IN BOSTON

Leaders Say Vote Doesn't Necessitate Mean General Walkout Immediately.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Although nine-tenths of the unions affiliated with the Boston Central Labor union have voted to support the police "to the limit" in their strike for union recognition,

PERMITS HOME WINE MAKING

Senate Amendment Accepted by the House Conference at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The principal senate amendment liberalizing the prohibition enforcement bill, to permit home manufacture for individual consumption of "nonintoxicating" cider and light wines, was accepted by house conferees and placed finally in the bill subject to action on the conference report.

MISSING FLYERS ARE SAFE

Airplane Which Disappeared Sunday While Patrolling Border Landed Because of Motor Trouble.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 18.—The army airplane carrying Lieutenants L. S. Andrews and S. M. Perkins, which disappeared early Sunday morning while patrolling the Mexican border, has been found, according to a message received here by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the southern department.

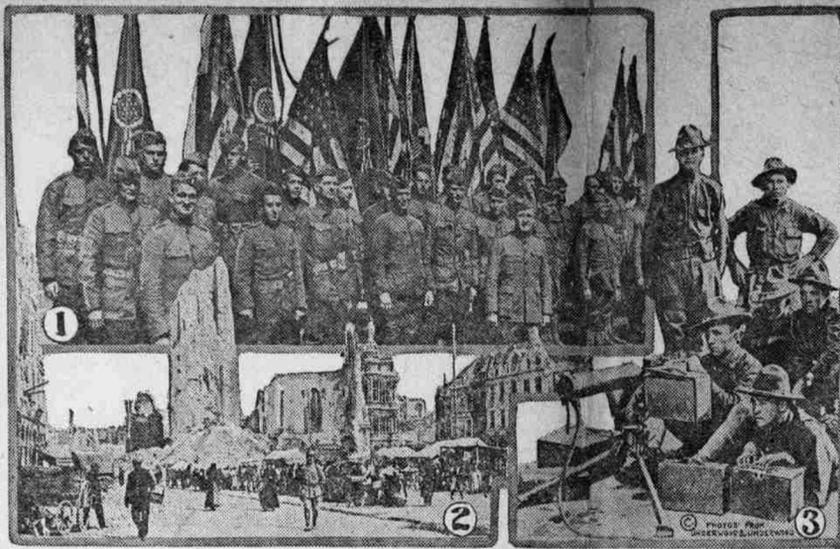
BULGARS GET TERMS FRIDAY

Peace Council in Paris Fixes Peace Conditions for Former Kaiser's Willing Aids.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The supreme council has definitely adopted the Bulgarian treaty and it will be delivered to the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries Friday morning. Bulgaria for more than a year after Germany started the war on August 1, 1914, by attacking France remained neutral.

Roumanians Quit Budapest.

Budapest, Sept. 17.—The Roumanian army has begun to withdraw from Budapest, a steady movement of trains being in progress. It is believed that the retirement will be completed within a fortnight.



1—Colors of the famous First division that was led in parade by General Pershing in New York. 2—First public market opened in the square of Arras, France, amid the ruins. 3—State troops with machine gun in action against mobs during a race riot in Knoxville, Tenn.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Treaty Reported to the Senate for Ratification With Alterations.

MINORITY REPORT ALSO MADE

President Wilson's Harsh Words Against Opponents Call Forth Replies—Treaty With Austria Is Signed—Fatal Strike Riots in Hammond and Boston.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Whether or not it wins to the cause of the treaty any supporters, President Wilson's tour already has had one important result. It has induced the senate committee on foreign relations to release its grip on the pact and report it to the senate for action.

The majority report of the committee, representing the views of Chairman Lodge and the other radical opponents of the treaty and League of Nations—the latter especially—recommends the ratification of the treaty with four important reservations, as set forth in these columns a week ago, and also it recommends the amendments then mentioned.

That the adoption of amendments would necessitate the reassembling of the peace conference is denied in the report, since the conference probably will be in session for six months more, and it is also asserted that the German delegates could easily be brought back to Paris, and that, as Germany is not a member of the league, she need not be consulted about changes in the covenant.

Blame for delay is shifted from the committee to the peace conference itself, and the statement often made by the advocates of unreserved ratification, that trade cannot be resumed until such action is taken, is characterized as a "mere delusion."

The report sarcastically calls attention to the fact that Premier Lloyd George in recent important speeches failed to point out that acceptance of the league covenant by Great Britain had relieved the social, political and economic troubles of that country and had not suggested that prompt action on the treaty by the American senate would immediately lower the price of beef.

Senator Norris of Nebraska took a whack at the president in a speech in the senate, bitterly attacking the expenditures of the peace delegation. He said Mr. Wilson "spent money in Paris like a drunken sailor," called attention to the payment of \$150,000 to Bernard Baruch as a special adviser, and added: "Besides engaging an expensive retinue of 1,500 people as advisers whose advice he did not take, the president had a glass roof put over the George Washington and took musicians from the Hotel Biltmore in New York to play for him while he was going over to Europe."

Dr. Karl Renner, on behalf of Austria, signed the peace treaty with that now petty country, but the signatures of Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia were withheld for the present. Roumania objects to the clauses guaranteeing equal civil rights to Jews and other religious and racial minorities, and the Serbians were waiting for the formation of a new cabinet at Belgrade.

Germany, in reply to the peace conference's objection to the article in the new German constitution providing for Austrian representation in the reichsrath, said the article would remain ineffective. The conference answered that this was not enough, that the article must be expurgated; but this second warning was not expressed so forcibly as had been intended, owing to the objection of Mr. Polk. However, Germany cannot but yield. The government in Berlin evidently expects a new Spartacist uprising in the near future, for the Noske guards have been making secret preparations, and guns have been placed at bridges and other strategic points. This "revolution" had

been scheduled for October but probably the date has been advanced.

The latest news from Russia, which, however, comes from bolshevist sources, is that 12,000 of Admiral Kolchak's men have been captured by the reds and the surrender of the remainder of his southern army is expected. In northern Russia the situation of the antibolshevists is desperate. The Americans have left and the British are rapidly completing their evacuation of the Archangel region. A delegation from the municipal zemstvo organizations of that district has reached London and made a pathetic appeal against the withdrawal of allied help.

The Roumanians, at last reports, had not yet withdrawn their troops from Hungary and their actions and language continue to be defiant of the allies. They claim to be acting as a barrier to the waves of bolshevism that threaten to flow over Hungary from the east. The Serbians, it is reported, are growing very bitter against Roumania and are talking war and moving up their artillery to the frontier. An interesting story comes from Vienna of the arrest in Prague of the leaders in a monarchist plot that is believed to include Austria and Hungary and with which the Archduke Joseph party is said to be allied. It is rumored the intention was to put former Emperor Charles back on the throne.

General Pershing's return to the United States was the occasion of a tremendous demonstration in New York, lasting over three days and culminating in an impressive parade of the First division, "first to enter the war and last to leave," led by the gallant commander in chief. When Pershing landed at Hoboken he was presented by Secretary Baker with his commission as general, and on Thursday, September 18, he will be received by both houses of congress in joint session and will be told formally how much the country appreciates his distinguished services in accomplishing a great task with all credit to the American nation.

The industrial sky was pretty dark last week, and indeed storms broke at several points. In Hammond, Ind., the striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car works engaged in rioting and three of them were killed by the state troops and police. Then the members of the police force of Boston, who had joined a labor union in defiance of regulations went on strike, and immediately the disorderly elements of the city began pillaging stores, attacking women and indulging in other riotous demonstrations. The loyal police were unequal to the emergency and the mayor called for the assistance of the state militia. Several regiments were mobilized and went into action against the mobs, seven persons being killed in the fights. All other labor unions in the city threatened to go on strike in sympathy with the police. The firemen also said they would quit if the policemen asked it.

As Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation directorate was obdurate in his refusal to meet with the advisory committee of the steel workers, despite the efforts of President Wilson and others, the committee called a strike of all union employees of the corporation for Monday, September 22. The strike order will go into effect unless concessions satisfactory to the unions shall be made before that time by the corporation or President Wilson shall succeed in persuading the workers to postpone it. Through Secretary Tamm, the president urged on Samuel Gompers the wisdom of putting off the strike until after the industrial conference that is to meet in Washington early next month. Mr. Gompers was in Dorchester, Mass., where he was called by the death of his father, and at the time of writing, it was not known what would be his attitude in the matter.

There was joy in Chicago over the ending of the long tie-up in the building industry. The carpenters, whose refusal to work for less than \$1 an hour caused the trouble, agreed to return to their jobs for the 92 1/2 cents an hour offered by the contractors, until next May, when there will be a readjustment. The settlement permitted the resumption of building projects involving many millions of dollars.

TO JOHN P. LANE

Mary Badgett vs. John P. Lane et al State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16777 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant, John P. Lane is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. 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 him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for our successive weeks. This 11th day of September 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. S. E. Hodges, Sol. Sep 20 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

TO JOHN L. DEARMOND

James A. Hopkins et al vs. John L. DeArmond et al State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16784 In this cause, it appearing from the amendment to the original bill made by the order of the court that the defendant John L. DeArmond is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 4th day of September 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master Green & Webb, Sols. Sept. 6 13 20 27 1919

TO LETA FELTS

W. K. Anderson Administrator vs. Leta Felts State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16915 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Leta Felts 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 November 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 9th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master S. E. N. Moore, Sol. Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919 To the Creditors of Martha I. Cottrell, Deceased By order of the Clerk of the County Court of Knox County, Tenn. notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Martha I. Cottrell deceased, to appear and file the same with the Clerk of said Court authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 15th day of December 1919. The insolvency of said estate having been suggested, any claim not filed on or before said day will be forever barred both in law and equity, This Sept. 6, 1919. Andrew Maxey, M. O. Currier, Executors, of the estate of Martha I. Cottrell Deceased. A. W. Edington, County Court Clerk.

TO W. B. UNDERWOOD

G. O. Bright, et ux vs. L. J. Peters et al State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16828 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant W. B. Underwood is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Nov. 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 18th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master A. C. Grimm, Sol. Sept. 20 27 Oct 4 11 1919

TO KALMAN HELD

Minnie B. Held vs. Kalman Held State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16901 In this cause, it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Kalman Held is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 5th day of Sept., 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master. H. S. Hyman, Sol. Sept. 6 13 20 27 1919

TO SAMUEL DAVIS

Annis Davis vs. Sam Davis State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16919 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Samuel Davis is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of Nov. 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 him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 10th day of September, 1919. J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master J. CLINE, Sol. Sept. 20 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

SHIPPING BOARD RAISES WAGE

Employees of Tugs and Dredges Given Advances That Have Long Been Under Consideration.

Wage increases were given by the shipping board to 1,200 employees of tugs and dredges. Captains, foremen and engineers, who formerly received \$202.50 and \$208.75 a month, were advanced to \$215; men on smaller dredges were increased from \$183.75 to \$195, crane-men from \$162.75 to \$165, firemen, officers and watchmen from \$119.75 to \$135, and deckhands and scowmen from \$108.75 to \$124. Certain variations were made in the scale for the ports of Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland because of special conditions there.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

Union workers at Mobile, Ala., have purchased a labor temple.

Mine owners in South Africa are experimenting with a dust-laying preparation with a molasses base.

The Boldt glass works shut down at Cincinnati, the reason given being the approach of prohibition.

Alsace-Lorraine railway workers are to be affiliated with the French Federation of Labor, dating from May 1.

The minimum wages of tank testers in Canada is 90 cents an hour and their helpers from 47 to 65 cents an hour.

The average advance in pay per man granted by the United States railroad administration amounts to about \$160 per year.

About 80 per cent of the matches produced in Norway are exported, and the domestic product dominates the home market.

Wilmington (Del.) carpenters are demanding 85 cents an hour, but the employers have declined to see them and arbitrate the question.

New South Wales labor members' proposals for submission to the interstate labor conference in June include a 36-hour week for coal miners.

Nine hundred meat packers and butchers employed at Montreal, Can., have quit work with the idea of bringing about the recognition of their union.

Eleven publishing houses at Kalamazoo, Mich., have granted the eight-hour day to pressmen and bookbinders, where such were employed, with no reduction in wages.

Industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during February claimed fewer victims than during any one month in the last three years of the operation of the compensation act.

In the last 18 months the meat cutters' and butchers' union has increased its membership from 6,000 to 100,000. In that time wages also have increased 50 per cent.

First-year men employed on the trolley cars at San Antonio, Tex., have received an increase in wages of 95 cents a day, while those employed for more than a year will receive an advance of 65 to 70 cents.

Employees of the Uruguayan government have been granted increases in salaries amounting to 20 per cent for officials whose salaries do not exceed \$51.70 a month; 15 per cent for those who receive more than \$82.72 a month.

Pay roll of railway employees during government control in 13 months increased \$77,000,000 up to last January, when it had reached the enormous sum of \$231,000,000. Number of employees in the 13 months increased 145,000.

Many of the small independent iron mines in Minnesota have closed or have announced their intention to close and the larger ones have reduced their working forces 40 to 60 per cent because of the unsettled conditions in the steel market.

Union bricklayers in Milwaukee have been granted a wage increase. The minimum wages were advanced from \$6.20 and \$6.40 a day to \$7.20 a day; plasterers from \$6 a day minimum to \$7 minimum, and hod carriers from 50 cents per hour to 55 cents.

The San Francisco labor council, representing scores of building trades crafts and thousands of workers, refused after prolonged debate to accede to a petition of the International Workers' Defense league that a strike be declared on July 4 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, now serving life sentences for murder growing out of the Preparedness day bomb explosion in July, 1916. The vote was 124 to 40 against any strike action.

Domestics employed in the best homes in Toronto, Canada, are receiving wages ranging from \$25 to \$40 per month, while good stenographers can demand \$25 a week.

About 250 journeymen tailors in Washington have suspended work because of an attempt to reduce wages 30 per cent and to increase the working hours from eight to nine a day.

An increase of \$25 a month in wages and the introduction of an eight-hour day for all men except those assigned to trains have been awarded to employees of the Canadian Express company by an arbitration board.

Twelve hundred employees struck at the shipbuilding plant of Vickers Ltd., Montreal, Canada. The action was not authorized by organized labor. The men have been negotiating for a wage increase.

The Automobile and Wagon Workers' council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has undertaken a campaign of organizing the automobile and wagon mechanics and helpers at Philadelphia and vicinity for the purpose of increasing wages, shortening hours and improving the general conditions under which they are employed.

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