

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESSIT

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 ear and stripe The drums beat as hearts beat and fingers thrilly play!

YOUR Flag and my Flag!—a blessing in the sky! Your hope and my hope—It never bids a lie!



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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.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS

The output of the coal mines in Great Britain during 1918 amounted to over 227,987,000.

Thirty thousand Italian workmen are to be sent to France to work in the devastated regions.

Great Britain has over 50,000 boot and shoe workers, all of whom are now employed on full time.

There is little opposition on the part of employers to the demand of horse-shoers in Cincinnati for an eight-hour day.

Cereal mill workers in Cincinnati are being organized by the International Union of United Brewery, Cereal and Soft-Drink Workers.

Organized cooks, waiters and waitresses in El Paso, Tex., have secured a new wage scale which makes no discrimination because of sex.

The average wages of laborers in the factories of India during the last year were generally somewhat lower than the wages of workers not in factories.

Woman organizers of the State Federation of Labor, and the labor council in Seattle, Wash., have issued an appeal to workingwomen, to join the trade union movement.

A new shipyard will be established in St. Louis, employing about 400 persons, to build the four self-propelled barges to be used by the government service on the Warrior river section of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways.

A wage scale of \$6 a day for three years for 150 cutters and quarry men in the granite quarries at West Sullivan and Franklin, Me., was announced by the quarry owners.

Both houses of the Iowa legislature passed a bill reducing from ten to eight the hours of labor for children under sixteen years of age.

The union printing pressmen of New York will make a demand upon their employers for a 44-hour work week and an increase of 23 per cent in wages to become effective October 1, according to a decision made at the semi-annual conference of the New York State League of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' unions held at Rochester.

Equal representation for workingmen and women with their employers in the textile industries of Philadelphia is one of the basic policies of the new man-and-management textile council just organized in the Quaker city.

However, Fitzpatrick said, the unions would call off the strike if the steel corporation would agree to submit the issue involved to arbitration by a commission to be named by President Wilson.



1—President and Mrs. Wilson photographed as they began their return trip from the Pacific coast; at the left is Gavin McNabb, the president's western representative. 2—Troop of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary leaving their barracks to disperse turbulent steel mill strikers. 3—Lieut. Col. D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier whose seizure of Fiume has precipitated a crisis in Italy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Indications That Union Labor May Get the Worst of the Great Steel Strike.

SENATE STARTS AN INQUIRY

Many Workers Said to Be Returning to the Mills—Status of the Peace Treaty Contest—D'Annunzio's Raid Precipitates Crisis in Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Developments of the week in the great strike of steel workers indicated that this, perhaps the severest test to which union labor in America ever has subjected itself, would result adversely to the unions.

At the beginning many thousands of men in the United States Steel corporation's numerous plants scattered throughout the country quit work, regardless of whether or not they were members of the unions.

The resentment of the public, which of course is always the "goat" in industrial disputes, is being reflected in congress. Senator Thomas of Colorado leads the fight in the upper house against tyranny by union labor, and last week introduced a resolution condemning the closed shop principle as un-American and calling for the repeal by congress of the special immunity it has granted to labor unions from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws.

Though the union officials had declared the strike would be conducted without violence on the part of the men, rioting started promptly in some regions, especially in Pennsylvania. Several deaths and many injuries resulted. The state constabulary got into action promptly and effectively, breaking up all assemblages and in general restoring order. Sabotage was in evidence in various plants.

The strike leaders were earnestly endeavoring to expand the strike into a walkout of allied crafts, which include the men in 25 unions. On the Great Lakes it appeared likely the seamen and marine firemen who transport iron ore would go out, and switchmen on railroads that especially serve steel plants were reported to be ready to quit.

The senate committee on education and labor began an inquiry into the strike and the first witness was John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee on organization of the steel workers and real leader of the strike.

Fitzpatrick admitted to the committee that there had been no demand from the steel workers for unionization, but that the Federation of Labor considered it necessary because the steel industry was a "bad spot" in the industrial situation and that the conditions prevailing in it led other large employers to consider imposing similar conditions on their employees.

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speaking for himself, he believed the board of directors could not negotiate with Fitzpatrick and his associates as union labor leaders and that questions of moral principles, such as are involved in this struggle cannot be arbitrated nor compromised.

Samuel Gompers, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, gave the steel strike his approval though he said he would have preferred to have postponed it until after the industrial conference in October. He laid all the blame for the strike on Mr. Gary for his refusal to deal with the union chiefs.

Mr. Gompers also appeared before the senate committee on the District of Columbia, where he maintained the right of policemen to organize, but said they should not go on strike. "Private employees," he said, "can quit work, while policemen have no such recourse."

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Officials of the state department at Washington admit that the president has agreed with the allies on a plan to give support to Kolchak and Denikine in their fight against the bolsheviks.

The bolshevik government, while willing to make peace with the Baltic states, is laying its plans to conquer the rest of its foes. Trotsky, speaking recently in Petrograd, said his armies would continue their methods of beating their enemy singly, taking Kolchak first and then Denikine.

The king and queen of the Belgians are on their way to visit the United States. Before his departure Albert said he had much to learn in this country owing to the "excellent relations existing between capital and labor" here.

and the opposition were not at all sure of their strength. The mild reservationists hoped some way might be found to avoid the direct issue.

The French chamber of deputies, in which the government was pressing for ratification of the treaty, was much exercised by the hostile attitude of the American senate and the government was called on for explanations.

"Should the United States reject the League of Nations, two treaties of alliance between France and Great Britain and France and the United States exist. Nevertheless it was precisely because we felt that the League of Nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come that these treaties were drawn up.

Italy was in the midst of a tremendous crisis, brought on directly by the seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio and blamed by the Italians themselves on the great powers which refused to carry out all the promises in the treaty of London.

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TO HENRY F. SIMPSON

Helen Simpson vs. Henry F. Simpson State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16952. In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant, Henry F. Simpson 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.

J. C. FORD, C. & M. S. E. Hodges, Sol. Sept 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

TO JAMES STEELMAN

Nannie Steelman vs. James Steelman State of Tennessee In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16973. In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant James Steelman 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 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 him.

J. C. FORD, C. & M. T. J. Cline, Sol. Oct 4-11-18-25-1919

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.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master S. E. N. Moore, Sol. Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

TO THE CREDITORS OF MARSHA I. COTTELL, 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 Marsha 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.

A. W. Edington, County Court Clerk. Sept. 13 20 27 Oct. 4 1919

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. 6 23. 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.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. A. C. Grimm, Sol. Sept 20 27 Oct 4 11 1919

TO BEN HENRY

Bernice Henry vs. Ben Henry State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16977. In this cause, it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Ben Henry 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 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 him.

J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master. G. H. Mynatt, Sol. October. 4, 11, 18, 25, 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.

ORDER MEN TO SILESIA

Wanted in Heart of European Trouble Zone.

Two Regiments, Fifth and Fiftieth U. S. Infantry, to Go Overseas, Says Coblenz Dispatch.

Coblenz. —The Fifth and Fiftieth United States infantry regiments, which are now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia. They will come direct to Coblenz to be equipped before proceeding across Germany, according to word received at headquarters here.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27.—Col. H. L. Jackson of the Fifth United States Infantry, now stationed at Camp Taylor, was reached by telephone. The colonel said:

"Our boys will be ready to start as soon as we get orders. We are ready to start right now. I never thought we'd see overseas service."

The colonel said he had 1,000 men at Camp Taylor. His regiment did not see service in Europe during the great war. They were at Panama first and were ready to embark for Europe when the armistice was signed and orders were received to proceed to Camp Taylor.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The plan of the allies for sending troops into Upper Silesia to restore order in the mine regions calls for sending one regiment each of Americans, British, French and Italians.

The American delegation, however, has informed the supreme council that authority to send American troops would have to come from Washington, as there was no provision in the armistice regarding Silesia. This authority is needed from Washington because America has not ratified the treaty.

According to experts, America, after ratification, would automatically be under obligations to further share in policing this mining country till after the plebiscite.

2 YANKS UNACCOUNTED FOR

War Department Has Record of Every U. S. Soldier Excepting Two—Total Deaths Were 77,422.

Washington. —Only two men of the thousands of the American expeditionary forces, who went into battle against the Germans remain unaccounted for, according to a casualty list issued by the war department. The previous list showed more than 100 missing in action. Total casualties now are placed at 291,782, with 77,442 deaths from all causes.

TO W. F. BRICE

L. E. Brice vs. W. F. Brice State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16960. In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, W. F. Brice 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 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 him.

J. C. FORD, C. & M. GEO. W. McDADE, Sol. Sept. 10 October 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE TO GARFIELD SNEED

Laura Sneed vs. Garfield Sneed State of Tennessee, in the Circuit Court of Knox County, No. 8859. In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Garfield Sneed 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 Circuit Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first 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 him.

Fred E. Carter, Clerk Circuit Court Chas. M. Roberts, Sol. Sept 27 October 4 11 18 1919

DECREASE IN WAGES SHOWN

Reduction of Hours Responsible for New York Factory Workers Making Less Than Formerly.

The bureau of statistics of the New York state industrial commission reports that factory wages in the state from January to February declined 5 per cent, due, so it is believed, to reduction in working time rather than in rates of payment. During that same time in which earnings in general have decreased 4 per cent, the cost of food, retail, has declined 7 per cent. In December and January together, it is said, earnings decreased 5 per cent and the cost of food 8 per cent.

The most noticeable decrease in wages, the report says, were in the textile and metal industries, being 9 and 10 per cent respectively. The firemen group, however, shows an increased wage of 25 per cent in February over January. The entire wage output for the month of February is said to have been 14 per cent greater than that of February, 1918, and 33 per cent greater than that of Febru-