

FRENCH MINERS MAKE DEMANDS

Fifty Per Cent Wage Increase and the Adoption of the Eight-Hour Day.

IN NAME OF ULTIMATUM

Possibility That Workmen of France and Britain May Act in Unison—General News of Importance in Labor World.

A congress of the Union of the Miners of the Pas de Calais, France, took place at Bruay recently. The most important questions dealt with were those of the eight-hour working day, which, together with an increase in wages, is demanded by all the miners. Though there is unanimity in making the claim from the mine owners, both the rate of increase and the means of securing the acceptance of the demands were the subject of a long and sometimes heated discussion at the congress. A resolution was finally adopted, demanding a wage increase of 50 per cent for every section of mine workers; the eight-hour day; and that the demands of the miners of the Pas de Calais union should be made known to the French railway employees, as well as to the British miners and railway employees, who have themselves addressed an ultimatum to the French and British governments in order that if one or the other did not obtain satisfaction by conciliatory means to be first adopted, a concerted movement should take place at a date to be fixed by common agreement.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Sixty dollars per month and every thing found will be the wage scale for farm help in the Canadian West this summer.

During the first 11 months of 1918, 2,205 men were killed by coal-mine accidents, as compared with 2,385 for the same months in 1917.

The war labor board decided unanimously for the adoption of a 48-hour week for nearly 110,000 workers in 486 silk mills in the New York district.

The demands of the wireless operators on British mercantile vessels for an increase in wages have been conceded and the strike notices have been withdrawn.

The first wage conference held under the new minimum wage law for women in private employ in the District of Columbia reported a minimum wage of \$15.50 per week.

By the first time in the history of Winona, Minn., a union labor ticket was successful at the polls and elected Julius Protz, union wagon shop foreman, as mayor. The union candidate polled 1,810 votes against 1,369 for his opponent, W. F. Kohler, president of the Minnesota Harness company, well-to-do manufacturer.

The governor of New York indorses the minimum wage bill for women, one of the six measures comprising the so-called woman's legislative program, advocated by various women's organizations. The governor sent his indorsement to the legislature in a message urging that this, the Foley-Bewley bill, receive favorable consideration.

By a vote, street railway employees rejected a counter-proposition of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway company to their recent demand for higher wages, by which the company offered to continue in effect the part scale of 43, 46 and 48 cents an hour which expires April 1. The men demand a scale of 48, 53 and 55 cents.

The "no beer no work" strike proposed for July 1 was condemned by 400 delegates of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and State Building Trades council at a joint meeting. The delegates, however, adopted resolutions urging congress to repeal both wartime and permanent prohibition and calling on President Wilson for aid.

The ballot of the Welsh miners gives a majority of 123,127 in favor of accepting the report of the commission which, headed by Justice Sankey, recommended improvements in working conditions. The vote was: For acceptance, 142,556; against, 19,429. Other mining districts similarly have approved the report. This, it is believed, assures the acceptance of the commission's recommendations by the miners' convention.

The carpenters' strike at New York was settled when Supreme Court Justice Dugro, umpire, rendered a decision which was accepted by both sides. Carpenters in and around New York will get an increase, but not the \$1 a day increase they asked. Until July 1 carpenters employed on shop work shall receive \$5.50 a day and those on the outside \$6. After that date they shall get \$5.75 for shop work and \$6.25 for outside work.

Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, voted to postpone indefinitely a strike to enforce demands for higher wages, shorter working hours and recognition of their union.

Postmaster General Burleson said in an interview that increases in telephone and telegraph rates provided only for advances in the wages of employees granted or contemplated and for greater cost of material and supplies and that no part of the increase benefit owners of the systems.

"GOD SAVE CHINA FROM FRIENDS"

Senator McCumber Protests In Senate Against Shantung Amendment to Treaty

AGAINST INTEREST OF CHINA

Republican Senators Asserts That Opponents of the Peace Treaty in the Senate Are Trying to Kill It

Washington, Aug. 26.—Senator McCumber, for twenty years Republican senator from North Dakota, in a speech in the senate today, charged that the majority of the foreign relations committee is trying to kill the peace treaty and the League of Nations. Senator McCumber spoke after his second breach with the opponents of the treaty on the senate committee on foreign relations. In the present breach Senator McCumber voted alone with the supporters of the treaty and against the majority of the committee which voted to strike out "Japan" and insert "China" in the three sections awarding the Shantung peninsula.

"Why did the majority of this committee pause in the midst of their hearings to make this particular amendment?" asked Senator McCumber. "The purpose is apparent. It is to signify to the country that the senate is hostile to this treaty. It is to put Japan in a position where she can not without an appearance of being coerced do what she has promised to do. It is to create trouble between this country and Japan and thereby send the first dagger thrust into the body of this treaty."

"I am satisfied that no greater blow could ever be struck against the real interests of China than by such an amendment."

"Is it an act of true friendship toward China or a mere political move to defeat the treaty? If it's sponsors now fall to come forward and openly pledge that if Japan is driven out of this treaty then the United States will proceed single-handed and alone to drive Japan out of China—will renew this world war and send our soldiers into the Orient to fight for her, then by this act they are betraying China with a false kiss."

"If, on the other hand, they declare they will make war to drive Japan out of China, to prevent Japan receiving only those rights which the other great nations of the world have received, then they are proclaiming a policy which they have assailed as being the most wicked part of the League of Nations—a policy of interference with the quarrels of the old world. Worse than that, while they violently condemn a joint agreement with the other great white nations of the world to shield the greater white races from annihilation they would send our sons to death to defend the inferior yellow races whom we claim to be so inferior as to be unfit to associate with us."

"Either we will bring both Japan and China into this league of nations, which by the very terms of its provisions will compel Japan to return to China all the German rights acquired by Japan, not only by conquest but by the solemn agreement made by her with China herself, or you will drive Japan out of this treaty wherein she will not be bound by the obligations which she would assume by joining the league, and where she will be holding the German territory and all the German interests by the right of conquest and with the broken word of China, she can work her way to the very limit of subjugation of all the Chinese territory not now within the sphere of influence of other powers. With this League of Nations China obtains an assurance which is tantamount to a guarantee by all the world that not only will Japan return to China what Germany wrested from her in 1918, but henceforth and so long as this league shall last no other nation shall rob China of one inch of her territory or exercise and control over her people inconsistent with the claims of complete independence and sovereignty."

Senator McCumber then recited the history of the several treaties under which Japan took over the German rights in Shantung, promising to restore them to China. He then said: "By this amendment you declare that Japan can not be trusted to keep sacred her word. Given not only to China alone but also given to the United States and every other important nation by reiterated declarations."

"There is but one honorable, upright and proper course to be pursued by all the great nations of the world, including China and Japan. Let China keep her treaty; give Japan an opportunity to do what she has pledged her national honor to do; censure this attempt to juggle this country into war with Japan; defeat this proposed amendment which arrogates to ourselves the right to annul a treaty between China and Japan and sets at naught a treaty made during the stress of battle between our co-belligerents and Japan before we entered into this world league and as sure as the sun shall rise tomorrow Japan will keep her pledged faith, China will receive complete present justice and assured future protection."

"On the other hand force this breach of contract by China; drive Japan out of this league by insulting her honor; relieve her from her treaty by first breaking it yourselves and thereby installing her in her impregnable position of right of conquest and China is doomed. The other European nations cannot help her because they are tied by their own treaties, and you will not make war on Japan to help China after she has broken her treaty."

"If these be friends of China, then God bless China from her friends."

A SHOCK TO THE COUNTRY

Senator Hitchcock So Characterizes Senator Knox's Attack On the Peace Treaty

INSANE FOREIGN POLICY

Amendment or Defeat of the Treaty Would Be Commercial and Financial Disaster For America, Says Nebraska Senator

Washington (Special).—Declaring that any amendment to the treaty of peace, good or bad, reasonable or unreasonable, means the defeat of the treaty with all its disastrous consequences, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska made a powerful speech in the Senate today urging that the treaty be ratified without delay and without amendment.

Referring to the recent speech of Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, who voted against the Shantung amendment in the foreign relations committee, Senator Hitchcock said:

"He has shown that the proposed amendment, instead of helping China, deprives her of the benefit of the promises and concessions the United States has exacted from Japan. He has shown that Japan is already in possession of the German rights, privileges and leaseholds. He has also shown that Great Britain and France are under pledge to Japan to stand by her in her claim, and he has challenged the supporters of the proposed amendment to show how China can possibly be benefited unless, when we reject Japan's promises, we proposed to go to war with her and drive her out of Shantung for the benefit of China."

"I think the Senator from North Dakota conclusively demonstrated the folly of the proposed amendment as far as it concerns China and the danger that it involves to the United States."

Senator Hitchcock then explained the inevitable results if the Senate should vote in favor of the Shantung amendment or any other. He said that one of two things would happen—either the President would refuse to go further with the treaty or he would have to submit the amendment to the nations associated with the United States in the war.

"Does anyone believe," asked the Senator, "that the other nations would accept the Shantung amendment?" He pointed out that Great Britain has already ratified the treaty and is under pledge to Japan with reference to Shantung; that France is soon to ratify the treaty and is under the same pledge to Japan.

"Does anyone suppose that Japan herself would submit to such a humiliation before the eyes of the world?" asked Hitchcock. "The answer is simple," he asserted. "We would find ourselves out in the cold, isolated from the rest of the world."

"What, then, will the United States do? What will those American statesmen propose who stand for this method of killing the treaty? Some of them will say that Congress can pass a joint resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany. Others say the United States can negotiate a separate and independent treaty of peace with Germany. Those who talk this way evidently have no conception of the enormous benefits and advantages which the United States derives from this treaty which we wring from Germany at the cannon's mouth. Neither have they any conception of the difficulties involved in negotiating a new treaty with Germany to establish the terms of peace and settle the controversies of the war."

"To my mind it would be suicidal for the United States to throw away the advantages and benefits provided in this treaty. It would be disastrous commercially and financially. It would put us at an enormous disadvantage in our international relations not only with Germany but with those nations which we would thus desert. They would remain bound together by ties of mutual interest. They would enjoy the benefits of the treaty and would not be slow to take every advantage of them. They would resent our desertion."

"Up to this point, I have discussed the possible defeat of the treaty by means of proposed amendments to it. That is the real program and hope of the majority of the committee on foreign relations. It is for that purpose that the treaty has been locked up in cold storage for so many weeks. The enemies of the League of Nations in the Senate are not many compared to its friends, but they control the committee. They have felt justified in retaining the treaty in the committee, holding useless hearings and making killing amendments with the full knowledge that amendments would be the treaty just as effectively as a refusal to ratify."

"A few, a very few, Senators have declared that they would vote against the treaty because of the League of Nations, but it was remained for the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr.) Knox

to declare boldly against our participation in the treaty settlement.

"To say that he has amazed the country—to put it mildly—he has shocked the country."

"Strangely enough, after months of time and a number of speeches in which his attack on the treaty has been on account of Article 1, which contains the League of Nations, he now takes a new position. He formerly favored taking the League of Nations out of the treaty and ratifying the Peace Settlement with Germany. Now he suddenly changes front, declares in favor of deserting the nations associated with us in the war and advocates an unconditional peace or negotiated peace with Germany."

"Was there ever a more insane international policy proposed? The mixture of pettiness and folly it is difficult to see which predominates. Senator Knox goes the limit. He not only proposes that we desert our friends and abandon our obligations, but he suggests that we release Germany from all promises of indemnities and reparations."

"Why not go further and propose that we compensate Germany? That would be a still stronger appeal to German sentiment."

Senator Hitchcock said that he had full faith that the treaty would receive different treatment in the Senate than it has in the foreign relations committee. "In the Senate," he said, "there are few men who favor deserting the cause of civilization until the victory in the field has been rendered permanent by a peace settlement with ample guarantees. In the Senate are few Senators who favor releasing Germany from all responsibility for the war, few Senators willing to sacrifice the material interests of the United States which this treaty alone can protect."

In concluding, what was without doubt one of the ablest speeches that has been made in the Senate for ratification of the treaty without amendment, Senator Hitchcock said:

"I cannot close without a few words on the League of Nations feature of the Treaty, which has been so persistently and unreasonably attacked in this chamber. To most of these attacks I have listened. They have varied somewhat, but they all have one characteristic in common—a tremendous exaggeration of possible disadvantages to this country."

"Those who conjure up these possible disadvantages seem to ignore altogether the enormous advantages of organizing the world for peace. They appear to have lost sight of the horrors, evils and dangers of war while in the contemplation of possible disadvantage under the League of Nations. They see mountains out of molehills in reviewing difficulties in the League plan. They are suspicious that while it may enfeeble every other nation on earth it is so devised as to bring disaster to the United States. They crawl upon the ground with a microscope searching for pitfalls and are unable to look forward to the promised land of peace and order and justice to which the new movement leads."

Union Men Not Especially Favored.

In denouncing the United States employment service before the house and senate labor committees, Secretary Wilson pointed out that the labor department was being operated solely in the interest of organized labor. The secretary charged a "systematic and persistent campaign of misrepresentation" has been carried on against the employment service because it sought only union men for Seattle ship yards. He explained that under contracts, in which the government had no part, those yards were operated by union labor, and declared it would have been a "crime to have sent non-union men there in the hope of finding work."

"The policy of the department," he said, "has been to promote the welfare of labor without doing so at the expense of any other portion of the community."

He appeared to urge pending legislation creating a permanent public employment service.

British Middle Classes Union.

The recently formed Middle Classes union is making steady headway in Great Britain. Numbers of local committees are in process of formation all over the country, including Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Bournemouth, Brighton, Southend and Dublin. The union has been invited and will accept the invitation, to send representatives to put the views of the middle classes before the royal commission on income tax, and an income tax committee of the organization is now being established. The union is submitting to the chancellor of the exchequer, the home secretary and the ministry of labor a resolution asking that steps may be taken to stop the abuse to which the out-of-work donation has been put, and thus reduce one of the burdens on the taxpayer.

SCOTTISH WORKERS MAKE MANY DEMANDS.

The Scottish Trades Union congress at its recent conference at Perth adopted resolutions calling for the introduction of compulsory teaching of industrial history and economics in all elementary, secondary and continuation schools and universities; demanding the immediate release of conscientious objectors; and for making it a punishable offense to charge or accept rents in excess of the amount payable in August, 1914.

TO STUDY BRITISH METHODS

American War Work Council Investigating Industrial and Labor Questions in That Country.

No more interesting commission, nor one more significant of the place which women hold today in the labor world, has been welcomed to England than that of the American war work council, dealing with industrial and labor questions, particularly as they affect women. The commission, which has come through France, is to visit Manchester and Birmingham as well as London, and meetings are to be arranged with the industrial societies and with government departments. In the United States it is generally recognized that there is much to learn from England with regard to labor policy concerning women, and it is hoped that many British methods will be adopted. It is safe to say that nothing could give the old country greater satisfaction than to share the fruits of its initiative and experience with the new, and whatever England has to offer will be wholly at the disposal of these distinguished guests.—Christian Science Monitor.

TO EMMA BAILEY

Thomas C. Kelley vs Robert L. Bailey, et ux.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16918. In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant Emma Bailey is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon careful diligent inquiry 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 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 her. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 16th day of Nov. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

T. L. CARTY, SOL.

Sept. 20 27 Oct. 4 11 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

MARGARET H. CLEMENTS vs J. H. N. CLEMENTS

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16326

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant John N. Clements is justly indebted to the complainant and that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants property, 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 to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 4th day of October, 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

S. E. N. Moore, Sol. October. 4, 11, 18, 25, 1919

TO MINNIE HELEN DUNCAN AND C. KITCHEN

Minnie Helen Duncan vs Joseph C. Duncan

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16623

In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed with the return of the officer, that the cross defendants Minnie Helen Duncan and C. Kitchen are not to be found in Knox County after diligent search so the ordinary process can not be served upon them 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 them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 11th day of Aug. 1919. J. C. Ford, C & M. Cates & Price, Sols. Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO GEO. L. CONATZER

Hattie Conatzer vs Geo. L. Conatzer

State of Tennessee In the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No 16 31

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Geo. L. Conatzer 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 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him 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 16th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.

R. A. BROWN, Sol. Sept. 20 27 October. 4 11 1919

TO FRANK BROWN

Edwin S. Gardner vs The Hal Tate Clothing Co. et al

State of Tennessee In Chancery Court of Knox county No. 16964

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Brown 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 four successive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, C & M. Anderson & Thompson, Sols. Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO JOHN P. LANE

Mary Budgett 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 justly indebted to the complainant Mary Budgett and he is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him and an original attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, 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 25th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master.

S. E. Hodges, Sol. Sep. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

TO CHARLES A. DOUGHERTY

Bessie Underwood Dougherty vs Charles A. Dougherty

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16951

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles A. Dougherty is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that the 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 25th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, C & M. Donaldson & Montgomery Sols. Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO WILLIAM A. BRUART N

Mattie Bruarton vs William A. Bruarton

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16957

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant William A. Bruarton 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. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks. This 25th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, C & M. Fowler & Fowler, Sols. Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO OLIVER BAILEY

Bessie Bailey vs Oliver Bailey

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16966

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Oliver Bailey 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, 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 consecutive weeks.

This 25th day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master. W. Culton, Sol. Sept. 27 October 4 11 18 1919

TO ALBERT BRIGHT

Florence Bright vs Albert Bright

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16963

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Albert Bright 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 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 consecutive weeks. This 23rd day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master. Thos. J. Cline, Sol. Sept. 27 October, 4 11 18 1919

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO J. M. GUIDER

Jennings Fruit Co. vs. J. M. Guider et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16978

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant J. M. Guider is justly indebted to the complainant, Jennings Fruit Co. and that he is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, 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 27th, day of Sept. 1919. J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master. Cates & Price, Sols. Sept. 27 Oct. 4 11 18 1919

Bessie's Your Job Printing.