

# IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS  
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR  
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What Is Taking Place In The South  
land Will Be Found In  
Brief Paragraphs

### Foreign

Complying with suggestions made by various members of the supreme council, the Jugo-Slav government has given special instructions to all the Jugo-Slav officers to avoid clashes with the Italians.

The Socialist delegates in the Italian parliament just dissolved have addressed a manifesto to the country, strongly condemning the war, which "has left behind it a threatening preponderance of professional militarism." Far from serving liberty, war is death to all liberties," they declare.

Advices received by the peace conference from Rome, Italy, have persuaded the members of the supreme council that Italy will ratify the German peace treaty by royal decree. The general opinion in the council is that such a ratification will be valid under the Italian constitution, as the treaty does not involve any Italian territorial changes.

Economic negotiations between Luxembourg and Belgium have been broken off by Belgium as a result of the referendum in Luxembourg under which France became Luxembourg's financial ally. The Belgian minister in Luxembourg has been recalled.

George Tchitchenin, Russian Bolshevik foreign minister, in a message sent broadcast by wireless, says: "Our intentions regarding peace remain the same as when the Bullitt mission arrived. We are ready to make peace at any moment, provided military operations are stopped immediately and the blockade is lifted. We have not imposed and do not wish to impose Communism on anybody."

Finn troops, it is reported, have broken the Bolshevik lines and captured several divisions.

The Italian steamer Epiro, with 200 Italian troops and some United States officers on board, bound for Cattaro, is declared to have been shot at by Jugo-Slav regular troops.

The French chamber of deputies ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53. It now goes to the senate.

The blockade of Germany, which was threatened by the allies in case the troops of General von der Goltz were not removed from the Baltic region, will begin at once. No food ships will be permitted to start for Germany until further orders are issued.

Vessels now on the way to German ports, however, will be permitted to proceed to their destinations.

Major General Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Rozanoff, in command of Russians (not Bolsheviks) in Priamur province, for the arrest of Capt. L. J. Johns of the 27th regiment, and Corporal Benjamin Sperling of the 3rd, and the flogging of the latter by cossacks commanded by General Kalmikoff. This is one of the most serious incidents since the allies landed in Siberia.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, on their way, via the U. S. S. George Washington, sent a wireless message to President Wilson, expressing regret over his illness.

### Domestic

Haskel B. Harrod, for the past 18 years a trusted teller in the Chattanooga, Tenn., First National bank, confessed to a shortage of thirty-five thousand dollars, but was not arrested.

Notable improvements in rural schools and other conditions of the schools are reported all over the South, and it is pointed out that the rural school teacher is being better paid than ever before.

The United States' trade with foreign nations has grown enormously and has reached ten billion five hundred million dollars a year.

The Belgian royalty in the United States to voice their gratitude and that of the Belgian people for the generous aid given them by this country in their time of direst need, spent their first hours quietly at their hotel, resting after their voyage across the ocean and celebrating their nineteenth wedding anniversary.

The taking over of the Bullock home at Roswell, Ga., by the Roosevelt Memorial Association is now an assured proposition, dependent only on Georgia's doing its allotted share in the national campaign for ten million dollars as evidence of the interest of the state and its people in the perpetuation of the memory and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt.

The destroyer Greene, which was disabled by a boiler explosion, was towed in port at Key West, Fla. James Joseph Quinn of Philadelphia, fireman, was instantly killed, two other men severely scalded, and several others slightly injured. The explosion was in the port boiler.

Unless the United States Supreme court reverses the Ohio state courts, the action of the state legislature in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment will go to popular referendum at the coming November election.

Experts say that the live stock industry and dairy industry are going ahead so rapidly that it is only a question of a few years until the South will be the leading cattle, hog sheep-raising section of the United States.

Because of the illness of President Wilson, King Albert of Belgium has decided to cancel all his engagements in connection with his tour of the United States after those in Boston and Buffalo up to October 14.

From October 18th to the 31st an intensified safety campaign to reduce personal injuries to employees and the public will be conducted by the American Railway Administration. The idea is an outgrowth of the "no accident week" observed by the railroads in the southern region in January, and every one in railroad employ from president to office boy will strive during this period to avoid injury by accident to himself or in any way endangering the safety of others.

The South is building many good roads. Large areas of fertile land are being prepared for cultivation by drainage and clearing. Progress is being made in the clearing out of cut-over timberlands and all sorts of new methods are being introduced.

The United States gunboat Wheeling, for the last five years operating chiefly in gulf waters, has been put out of commission at the naval station in New Orleans. The Wheeling was caught in the recent tropical hurricane and was badly damaged in a collision with a Mallory line steamer.

Health bureaus throughout the entire South report that health conditions are splendid and getting better. The whole South is beginning to wake up to the fact that good sanitation is the first requisite for good health.

### Washington

Bodies of all American soldiers in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Great Britain and Luxembourg and in northern Russia will be returned to the United States as soon as necessary transportation can be arranged.

Secretary Baker announces that he has issued instructions to the purchase, storage and traffic division of the general staff to take charge of the matter and to hasten it as much as possible.

Official information bearing on the reported disappearance in Ukraine of Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, representative of the American peace delegation, had not been received in Washington. Major General Churchill, the chief of military intelligence, cabled the American military attaché at Warsaw, Poland, to thoroughly investigate the report.

President Wilson's condition is reported improving slowly.

Admiral Knapp, commanding the American naval forces European waters, says that intervention by the American naval forces at Trau, Dalmatia, prevented bloodshed "which perhaps would have resulted in a state of actual war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia."

The Russian ambassador has informed the state department that the superior Russian commander in Siberia has apologized to the commander of the American forces in Siberia for the incident at Iman, Siberia, involving the arrest by cossacks of an American officer and enlisted men and the flogging of the latter.

Investigation has been started by the bureau of internal revenue of the complaints made by jewelry men that articles taxable under the luxury clause of the revenue act are being sold in tobacco and stationery boxes without collection of the tax.

American aid for Armenia soon will be unnecessary, says James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany. He says there will be no Armenian problem because all the Armenians will have starved to death in a month.

Breaking a three weeks' deadlock, senate and house conferees have at last reached an agreement on the prohibition enforcement bill. Quick approval of the conferees' report is expected.

At last reaching the stage of action in its consideration of the peace treaty the senate has swept aside 36 out of the 45 amendments which had been written into the document by the foreign relations committee.

In the absence of a definite agreement, senate leaders think that the debate on the remaining amendments to the peace treaty will run on for several days before another roll call vote is taken.

John W. Bennett of Waycross has been nominated by the president to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says American aviators flying into Mexico will be fired upon by Mexican troops. The dispatch states that Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador at Washington, had been instructed to convey this information to the state department.

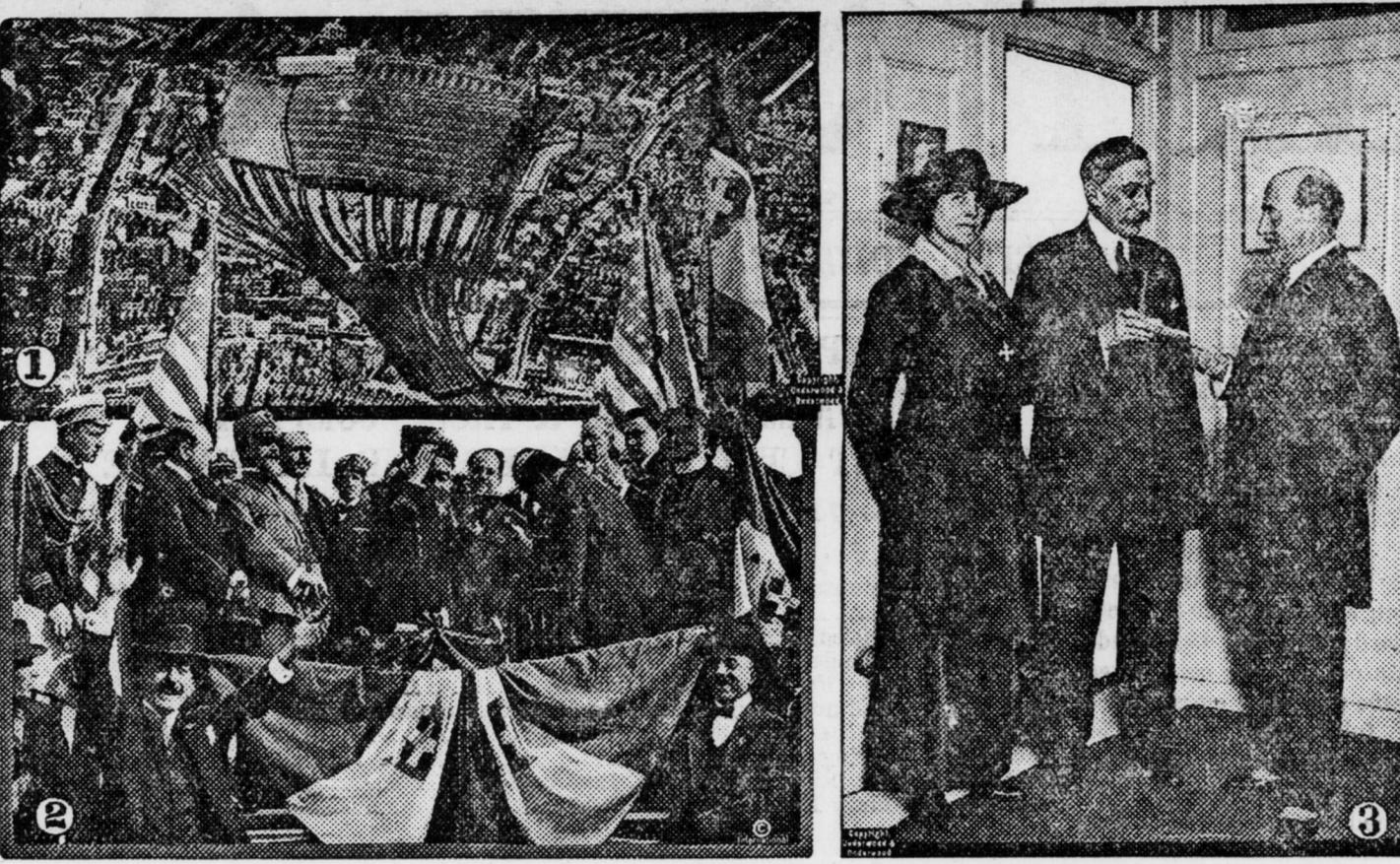
Ten thousand emergency officers are to be relieved of their commissions between now and the first of November, and warning is given that men retained in the service, both regulars and emergency officers, will undoubtedly suffer reduction in rank in numerous cases.

Brand Whitlock of Ohio, now minister to Belgium, has been nominated by President Wilson to be ambassador to that country.

Southern states business interests are to have immediate government aid in fostering larger participation in foreign trade and in the development of their ports. Trade Commissioner Garrard Harris of the department of commerce left Washington for Birmingham and later will go to Mobile and New Orleans to inaugurate the work. Temporary headquarters will be established first at Mobile.

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1—Airplane view of Waterloo station, one of the great rail centers of London that was tied up by the strike of rail workers. 2—Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York presenting Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian navy with the gold medal awarded him by the king of Italy. 3—Mrs. Edward McVickar, chairman of the American League for Woman's Service, and Breck Trowbridge, chairman of the Roumanian relief committee, receiving from Senator Gogu Negulescu of Roumania decorations conferred by his government.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Steel Mills Resuming Production and Strikers Losing Ground Every Day.

### GARY SAYS NO COMPROMISE

Tells Senate Committee Corporation Will Never Deal With Unions—Lockout and Strike of Printers in New York—War Over Fiume Is Imminent.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is a "very sick man," according to his physician, Rear Admiral Grayson. After a consultation with Drs. Dercum of Philadelphia and Ruffin and Stitt of Washington, it was announced that absolute rest was essential for some time. It was reported that an operation of some sort would be performed.

Despite the confident assertions of Fitzpatrick, Foster and other union leaders, the developments of the week in the steel strike went to strengthen the belief that the battle will be won by the employers. The mills at Gary kept increasing their production until it was said to have reached 50 per cent of the normal, and many other plants in that district, including South Chicago, reported that their workers were returning. The Indiana Steel Company at Gary, for instance, was operating on Thursday with about 5,000 men, or half the usual force, and the Mark Manufacturing company, employing between 5,000 and 6,000 men, was preparing to reopen its plant with a large force. The strikers still out in that area were growing restless as they saw their fellow workers returning by the thousands, and feared they would lose their places permanently.

In the Pittsburgh region there was not much change in the situation. At the opening of the week the strike against the Bethlehem company, the largest independent steel concern in the country, began, but it was far from successful. A few of the company's departments in its various plants were closed, but most of them were operating as usual, though with somewhat reduced forces. The Pennsylvania state police had the situation well in hand and violence was quickly suppressed.

Judge Gary, appearing before the senate committee on labor, made it clear that there is no hope of arbitration or other amicable settlement of the strike, for the United States Steel corporation intends to fight the unions to a finish. He said the issue is the open shop against the closed shop, involving the right of employers to hire whom they please; that the closed shop is immoral, meaning decreased production, higher prices and national decay; that the Steel corporation will never recognize the unions or contract with them, and that it will never deal with union leaders as such. He declared the corporation does not object to its employees organizing, and is willing at all times to grant them hearings concerning grievances. He told of the wages paid the employees and what the corporation has done in the way of housing them. The average wages, excluding administration and selling forces, have advanced from \$2.88 on July 1, 1914, to \$6.27 on July 1, 1919.

Judge Gary was followed on the stand by William Z. Foster, who is considered by many as the real leader of the strike.

Another labor dispute that will be felt by the entire country is centered in New York. A simultaneous lockout and strike took place in some 250 printing and publishing plants which put out virtually all the trade publications and magazines issued in that city and a large percentage of the books. Ten thousand members of local printing trades unions were thrown out of work. The action followed the refusal of the

employers to grant a 44-hour week effective at once and a weekly wage increase of \$14. A large number of weekly and monthly magazines suspended publication to join the lockout. The international unions have denounced the strike and outlawed the strikers, and the employers announced their plants would remain closed until they could be operated with forces composed entirely of members of the international unions.

Great Britain, almost tied up by the great railway strike, saw a chance for peaceful settlement toward the end of the week when representatives of the transport workers and other trades went into conference with Premier Lloyd George. None of the railroad men were in the delegation. The allied unions were seeking a compromise as an alternative to going on a sympathetic strike. So far the government had been firm in its refusal to yield anything to the strikers, and many trains were being operated under armed guard. The use of soldiers in this way aroused the bitter protests of organized labor generally. As a consequence of the strike the United States shipping board stopped the clearance of vessels for England.

Labor in England has thought up something that it seems to have overlooked in this country. Union composers on some papers asserted the right to censor the news they set up so it would not be unfavorable to the strikers, and in at least one instance they compelled the withdrawal of an advertisement for men to take the places of those who had quit.

Before this appears in type D'Annunzio's Italians and the Jugo-Slavs may be openly at war. The rebel leaders have said he considers such a state exists, and he and his followers apparently will welcome the outbreaks of hostilities. At Spalato there already has been fighting, in which it was reported some 200 men were killed. Two American cruisers hurried there to restore order. D'Annunzio's army increases daily with the arrival of deserters from the regulars and he displayed his defiant spirit by refusing to treat with the government as long as Nitti remains at its head. He was planning a juncture of Italian troops at Zara and Sebenico and there were persistent rumors that unless the government yielded and supported him he would proclaim a new republic. The situation of the Italian government would be ridiculous if it were not so nearly tragic. Except for the Socialists, the people certainly are in sympathy with D'Annunzio's assertion that Fiume must belong to Italy, and the demand is general that the supreme council of the allies ignore President Wilson and carry out that clause of the treaty of London. France and Great Britain have been only lukewarm in their support of Mr. Wilson, and probably would comply with the demand of the Italians if they could do so gracefully. However, the supreme council holds the position that, all else aside, it cannot afford to have its authority flouted by Italy, as that would open the way for Greece, Roumania, and even Germany and Bulgaria to take similar action in regions to which they lay claim.

It was stated unofficially in Washington that unless the Adriatic question was settled very soon the United States government might consider the advisability of withdrawing for the present any further material assistance to the other powers. Presumably this hint was designed to keep them in line with the president's policy.

The landing of Americans at Trau from that town was seized upon by the opponents of the administration with avidity. After a heated debate the senate adopted a resolution calling upon the president for an explanation. It appears the action was taken by Admiral Andrews at the request of an Italian admiral, and Admiral Knapp, commanding our naval forces in European waters, has reported that this intervention prevented bloodshed "which perhaps would have resulted in a state of actual war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia." That part of the Dalmatian coast was intrusted to the care of the Americans by the supreme council.

General von der Goltz still refuses to withdraw the German army from the Baltic region, and the government at Berlin, persisting in its contention that those troops are not under its control, has shut off their supplies—so it says. The supreme council's patience was exhausted and it authorized Marshal Foch to send an ultimatum to Berlin with the threat of a renewal of the blockade. Near the close of the week it was reported in Paris that the blockade had been put into effect. Von der Goltz has been grossly insulting to General Burt, representative of the allies in Riga, and has announced he would allow no Englishmen to remain in the Baltic territory occupied by German troops.

A Riga correspondent cables that the Lettish government has called to the colors all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-seven. The intention presumably is to move against the Germans, and possibly an advance against Petrograd is contemplated, in conjunction with the Estonian army.

Omaha is hanging its head in shame because of the wild outbreak in which a negro prisoner was lynched. Mayor Ed Smith nearly murdered by the mob, and the handsome new county building set on fire. The local authorities being helpless, federal troops were hurried to the scene and quickly restored order. Smith is in a way a "reform" mayor, and decent Omaha people lay the blame for the rioting to a bitter newspaper campaign that has been carried on against him and his police force.

Still another race war broke out in Elaine, Ark., in which five whites and eleven negroes were killed. Troops were sent there, too. In Helena, nearby, the situation was tense.

Because of Mr. Wilson's illness the plans for the tour of the king and queen of the Belgians was changed. They landed at New York Thursday, were officially received Friday, went sightseeing that day and Saturday, and then were to start on their trip through the country, stopping at Washington on the return to the East. For reasons not stated but not difficult to surmise, Chicago and Milwaukee were left out of the list of places where Albert and Elizabeth are to stop. Milwaukee's mayor says "to hell with all kings." Chicago's city council sent a rather belated invitation. Its mayor needs no comment.

The president was comforted by the assurance of his supporters in the senate that that body would not accept any amendments or reservations to the peace treaty and covenant. Also he must have smiled when he heard of the doings at Ardmore, Okla., though of course he could not approve of them. The people of that untamed town warned Senator Reed to cancel his engagement to speak there against the treaty. He ignored the warning and when he appeared on the platform the lights were put out and he was showered with eggs and hissed and hooted into silence.

The Fall amendments to the treaty, designed to eliminate the United States from participation in all the various international commissions created by it except that on reparations, came to a vote in the senate Friday and were beaten, as was expected. The opposition refused to regard the vote as an accurate test of the strength of the opposing factions, as a number of mild reservationists voted against the amendments. The senate is now to take up in order the Moses amendment providing that whenever questions involving any part of the British empire come before the league, none of the British dominions or colonies shall vote; the Shantung amendment, and last the Johnson amendment. It is hoped a final vote on the treaty may be reached about November 1. However, there is danger of a long deadlock, as some administration senators have threatened that if the Lodge reservations are adopted 40 Democrats will stand together to defeat the ratifying resolution. The Democrats would then try to get a vote on the question of unreserved ratification, and it is claimed that from 38 to 40 Republicans can be counted on to vote against ratification without reservations.

Washington.—Denying that Great Britain and her colonies would have six votes in the league of nations to one for the United States, Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota, charged in the senate that senators advocating the amendment by Senator Johnson, republican, of California, proposing to limit the voting power of the British colonies were fanning popular prejudices with an un-founded appeal.

## EAST CHICAGO NOW HAS MARTIAL LAW

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD WITH 1,000 REGULAR TROOPS GO TO GARY, NEARBY.

### LARGE PARADE OF STRIKERS

Federal Troops Were Sent to Gary in Motor Trucks Immediately Upon Request of Governor Goodrich.

Chicago.—Martial law was declared within a radius of five miles from East Chicago, Ind., by Adjutant General Smith, acting under authority of Governor James Goodrich and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the central division of the United States army, arrived at Gary, nearby, with 1,000 overseas regulars of the Fourth division to prevent trouble as a result of a tense situation in the steel mill strike region.

No violence occurred, the only outbreak taking place before state troops were sent into the field; but a large parade of strikers, including 200 former soldiers in uniform in spite of an order against parades and meetings, was held, preliminary to a meeting of strikers in a park at Gary.

The federal troops sent to Gary were dispatched in motor trucks by General Wood immediately after he had received a request for aid from Governor Goodrich. General Wood announced he would assume personal command of the troops.

On arrival of the federal troops, the state units were withdrawn from Gary and concentrated in Indiana Harbor and East Chicago.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH CHARMED WITH THE FALLS OF NIAGARA

Buffalo.—The queen of the Belgians was enthralled by the mighty waterfall of Niagara. The cordial semi-military greeting given the Belgian rulers by Buffalo was delightful to them but it was the memory of the great falls her majesty will carry with her longest, and of which she exclaimed most often to those