

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

The American mission headed by Maj. Gen. James G. Hobord, on his arrival in Kars, found the same unsettled conditions as throughout Turkey except for less intensity of lawlessness and fighting.

A Stockholm message says a terrific bombardment by the British fleet in the Gulf of Finland preceded the capitulation of the great Russian fortress and naval base at Kronstadt.

An official Russian statement confirms the capture of Gatchina and Krasnaya Gorka on the coast of the Gulf of Finland by General Yudenitch.

Reports of the capture of Petrograd and Kronstadt by northwestern Russian forces have not been confirmed, though the reports are generally credited in Sweden.

British authorities have received no confirmation of the report of the entry of General Yudenitch's forces into the suburbs of Petrograd.

Return of railroads to private ownership not later than December 31, 1919, is urged in a resolution adopted by the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners at the closing session of its annual convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

A gang of seven men traveling in an automobile robbed the First National Bank of Roselle, N. J., shot a policeman in a duel in which one of the robbers also was wounded, and escaped with about \$7,000 of the bank's cash.

Six German merchant ships have been captured by the British torpedo boat destroyer Westcott, which took them to Revel, says a London dispatch.

Allied cruisers are aiding in the defense of Riga against German attacks, which for five days have been incessant and stubborn. Riga is being bombarded by the enemy. The Germans are bombarding the unfortified town of Riga. Cruisers belonging to the allied powers are participating in the defense.

A military convention has been concluded with Estonia, the effects of which are already to be seen in the assistance of the Estonians at Riga.

A wireless communique from General Denikine claims further victories against the Bolsheviks in the direction of Orel.

A dispatch from Berlin says that 50,000 Letts have been landed at Libau from British warships and will attack the flank of Col. Avaloff-Bernhardt's troops.

Riga has suffered considerable damage from the bombardment of the German-Russian troops, especially in the district near the railroad. The enemy's attempts to cross the bridge were repelled.

Domestic

Siberia is threatened with one of history's greatest typhus epidemics. The cases of typhus among Siberian troops since January 1 have aggregated 120,000, and since July 1 40,000. New cases now number thousands daily.

The Cuban congress convened in extraordinary session to consider the question of ratification or rejection of the peace treaty with Germany. Both senate and house referred the document to their committees on foreign relations.

The German government's reply to the demands of the allies concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces has been handed to Marshal Foch. The reply points out that General von der Goltz, the former German commander in the Baltic regions, has been recalled and repudiates any warlike intentions.

British merchant vessels lost through enemy action during the war totaled 7,759,090 gross tons, it was officially announced. Submarine action was responsible for the loss of 6,635,659 tons of this total. The loss of 14,287 lives was involved in these sinkings.

Austria's national assembly met for consideration of the peace treaty framed by the peace conference at Paris and signed at St. Germain September 10 last. The treaty was referred to a special committee, the government program being carried out in an uneventful session.

Inclusion in the permanent railroad legislation of a provision to penalize strikes of railroad employees was decided upon by the senate interstate commerce committee by a vote of 14 to 1.

Col. Rudolph Medek, chief of the bureau of military affairs and representative of the Czechoslovak ministry of war in Siberia, who is in Washington, charges that the Czechoslovak army is the prey of speculators, and is seeking the aid of the United States in getting the soldiers back home.

Needs of American farmers, including recognition of the right of the farming class to remuneration on the basis of the number of hours per day of work, will be laid before the international conference when it reconvenes in Washington.

The world cotton conference came into permanent organization in New Orleans when a report submitted by the committee on organization was adopted. Resolutions requesting congress to place \$1,000,000,000 at the disposal of the war finance corporation for purchasing foreign securities against debentures to be issued which would lengthen credits and stabilize rates of exchange were passed unanimously by the general committee. Recommendations of the growers, embodying fourteen points, were defeated when the British spinners objected to the condemnation of selling cotton on call. Opposition to this point killed the other thirteen.

The recommendation by American members of the world's cotton conference that congress place at the disposal of the war finance corporation sufficient funds to permit the corporation to finance the exportation of at least one million bales of cotton, was adopted. It was pointed out that the government had authorized the extension of \$1,000,000,000 of credit to finance experts.

Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, gave public notice that he would oppose any attempt to extend to another crop the present government policy of a guaranteed price on wheat.

An embargo against the export of sugar for the next six months under penalty of ten years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Dallinger, republican, Massachusetts, in the national house of representatives.

Military authorities in Chicago are continuing their investigation into alleged radical activities in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the Chicago postoffice in September, 1918.

Washington

While America "talks and talks some more," opportunity to fulfill her duty to the small states created by the war awaits the formal re-establishment, says Secretary Redfield of the department of labor and commerce. From the elevation of the spirit of war times, the secretary says, we have reacted into an apparent orgy of class selfishness varied by mob violence. He says it seems that America has made up her mind to let Europe "go to the devil and the devil take the hindmost."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield says Europe can't pay us what she owes now, and urges extension of the time for payment. We have the means of paying ourselves for the goods we ship, and they have not the means of paying us now.

Foreigners who withdrew their first citizenship papers to escape service in the army during the world war are protected against deportation by the United States by treaties with their countries, Secretary of State Lansing has informed congress, which is trying to deport all men who evaded the duty required of every American citizen.

A provisional division of 5,000 United States regulars, assigned for service in the American army of occupation in Germany, sailed from Hoboken on the transport President Grant. Saving to the government of a billion dollars a year will result from the passage of legislation providing for a national budget, the house appropriation committee thinks.

The French government is wrought up over the strenuous wooing by the American soldiers of French girls, and has the United States government "to spank its children and make them a little more gentle."

The long-debated Shantung amendment to the peace treaty, was rejected in the senate with a majority of an even score against it. In the vote of thirty-five to fifty-five, fourteen republicans swung over to the pro-treaty forces, while three democrats lined up with those supporting the proposal. Of the six senators absent, two republicans were put on record as in favor of the amendment and one republican and three democrats are opposing it.

While favoring universal military training, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war under President Taft, told the senate military affairs committee that the peace-time army of 576,000 officers and men proposed by the war department was too large.

Officials of both the state and treasury departments emphatically denied reports from London that the United States had made a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Ukrainian government. Of the \$9,656,419,494.84 in credits established by the United States in behalf of foreign nations since April, 1917, none has gone to Ukraine nor any other government.

Secretary Glass put his name to a check for \$2,648,309,171.53, said to have been the largest ever drawn. It was made payable to the United States, but did not involve a transfer of that amount of money. It was made necessary to account for redemptions of certificates of indebtedness and other obligations in June.

Doctor Grayson says that the condition of President Wilson is very hopeful, and the treatment has been simplified for the patient.

Rodman Law is dead at the government hospital at Camp Sevier. He was noted for his "dare-devil" feats and was a brother of Ruth Law, the aviatrix. Law was 34 years of age. He has been a patient at the United States public service hospital for several months, having been sent to Greenville from Kelly Field, Texas.

Failure of the government cotton report, issued some time ago, to recognize the abandonment of fields, is blamed as causing an estimated yield of more than ten million bales of cotton this year.



1—Congestion of freight and express matter in West street, New York, due to strike of the longshoremen. 2—Policemen guarding a car in Oakland, Cal., from a mob of striking traction workers. 3—Col. E. M. House, ill with the gripe, debarking at New York from the steamship Northern Pacific.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Cabinet Takes Over Rule of Nation Pending Recovery of the President.

HIS AILMENT NOT REVEALED

Doings of the Industrial Conference—Army is Hot After "Reds"—League of Nations Comes Into Being—Anti-Bolshevist Armies Closing In on Soviet Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Because of the certainty that the resumption of his official duties by President Wilson will be long delayed, the cabinet has taken matters into its own hands and is virtually running the government. For the first time since Mr. Wilson became the chief magistrate, it is performing the functions allotted it by the Constitution. Each member of the cabinet is handling all executive matters within its jurisdiction, and all other questions that come up are passed on by the full cabinet. The most important decisions are submitted to Mr. Wilson for his approval, through Admiral Grayson. Specifically, the industrial and economic situation which has been brought to a crisis by the steel strike is being handled by Secretary Baker. Secretary of Labor Wilson is looking after the threatened coal miners' strike, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston is doing what he can to avert the sugar famine.

The president's physicians and everybody at the White House have combined to keep from the public the real character of his illness. Admiral Grayson told the cabinet what it is, but pledged it to secrecy. All the people are permitted to know is contained in the official bulletins, which report Mr. Wilson's continued improvement, with occasional slight set-backs such as headache, and restlessness due to swelling of the prostate gland. The story that he had a lesion of the brain has been vigorously though unofficially denied, but it is admitted that his complete recovery is contingent on keeping him absolutely at rest in mind and body. The truth appears to be that he has had no cerebral attack but is suffering from a general nervous and physical breakdown.

Apparently irreconcilable differences between the several groups are cropping out in the industrial conference, as might have been expected. In the first place, Mr. Gompers, as head of the labor group insisted that the conference should arrange for arbitration of the steel strike. His resolution was doomed to defeat, and the vote was deferred by order of the conference until the steering committee should bring in its report on collective bargaining. This also was a matter on which agreement seemed almost impossible, for labor insists on the right of workers to bargain through the unions and to pick its representatives from outside the plant or industry if it wishes; while capital declares the employer should be required to deal only with committees of his own employees. Furthermore, capital says the plant must be recognized as the unit, while labor demands that the industry be recognized as the unit. In these questions it seems that capital has the support of a considerable part of the public group.

The farmers' representatives, who are classed among the capitalists, presented a statement of principles in which these demands of the agriculturists are set forth:

1. Such returns as will fairly compensate them for their capital invested, their technical skill, their managerial ability, and their manual labor.
2. That they and their families have social, educational, and political opportunities equal to those engaged in other industries.

Attorney General Palmer has been attacked in congress for his apparent laxity in dealing with the "red" menace in the United States, but if the

department of justice is not doing all it might in this respect—and it may be—the army is certainly active and achieving excellent results. This is especially true of the central department under General Wood, which has to deal with one of the worst regions, that including Gary, South Chicago and the surrounding towns. Repeated raids have been made on the radicals there, great quantities of their propaganda material have been seized and some of the ringleaders arrested and held, presumably for deportation, since they are mostly unnaturalized foreigners. The army authorities assert that the revolutionists, taking advantage of the steel strike, are trying to organize the workers for an armed revolt against the government. Colonel Mapes, in command at Gary, says if he were to make public the evidence he has collected, the strike would collapse, but the government is not taking a hand in the situation for the purpose of breaking the strike.

The steel companies claimed steady improvement in conditions, from their standpoint, though the strikers asserted most of the returning workers were unskilled. Alien steel men in large numbers are engaging steamship passage back to Europe.

Despite their wartime agreement to work at the present scale until peace is officially declared or until March 31, 1920, the soft coal miners of the country, about 600,000 in number, have been ordered out on strike on November 1. Secretary of Labor Wilson took immediate steps to avert the strike, and at last reports was hopeful of success. The miners demand a five-day week, a six-hour day and a general wage increase of 60 per cent. The miners now receive \$8 to \$10 a day and the mine laborers \$5.

The strike of the longshoremen, followed by that of the teamsters and chauffeurs, in New York threatened the metropolis with a serious food shortage, for shipments were left to rot on the docks. The collapse of the strike was foreshadowed by the vote of several of the local unions to return to work, and the firm stand taken by the railway administration in dealing with the express company employees.

The League of Nations came into being on October 13. Great Britain, France and Italy having ratified the treaty. Steps were taken at once looking to its regular organization, and goodness knows there is enough for it to do.

The United States is still outside the league and the contest in the senate continues unabated. Considerable time and much vehement language were devoted last week to debating the proposed Shantung amendment. As we expected, it was voted down, but almost every senator who spoke in opposition to it, said he favored a reservation on the same lines. Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, declared himself in favor of the Lodge reservations and the Johnson amendment giving the United States as many votes in the league as Great Britain. The administration forces let it be known on Wednesday that they were determined to vote for rejection of the treaty with the Lodge reservations, and the opposition at once prepared to retaliate with a resolution declaring the war at an end and restoring the status of peace.

The entente allies are disturbed over the American situation because the many commissions provided for in the treaty must be organized very soon. The formal exchange of ratifications of the treaty which will put it into effect was delayed by the allies in consequence.

One of the big jobs of the League of Nations will be to settle affairs in the Baltic states. Though General von der Goltz submitted to his government and resigned, a large part of his army remained in Courland and, with a force of Russians, has been making a determined attack on Riga. The Letts rallied to the defense of the city and were aided, according to report, by a British fleet. The most recent dispatches at this writing say the Russo-German forces were being slowly forced back. The Poles took part in the scrap, attacking the Germans in the rear, capturing Kovno and threatening the German lines of communication. At the same time the anti-bolshevist armies in Russia were steadily crush-

ing the life out of the soviet government. Denikine kept up his advance on Moscow, capturing Orel and other important points. The army of the northwest under Yudenitch took Luga and pressed on toward Petrograd, whose fall was imminent. This army, it was said, was working in close understanding with Admiral Kolchak whose Siberian troops were pushing the bolshevik back to the European border. These three commanders have rejected all overtures from Germany, maintaining their connection with the allies.

An official dispatch from Archangel said the North Russian forces were pursuing the bolshevik in the direction of Omea after occupying their fortified positions along the railroad, capturing guns and prisoners and destroying an armored train. In fact, they seem to be doing very well without the help of the British and American troops that were withdrawn.

Meanwhile the British fleet in the Baltic was very busy. The supreme council having declared a blockade of all Russian bolshevik ports, a number of German vessels were seized. Then the British warships moved on Kronstadt. After a severe bombardment it was evacuated by the bolshevik and the fleet entered the harbor. All neutral nations have been asked to join in the blockade of bolshevist Russia.

Lieutenant D'Annunzio seems to have adopted a more yielding attitude in regard to Fiume, which he still holds. He has sent to Premier Clemenceau an appeal to take the initiative in obtaining from the allied governments a declaration making Fiume an open port. The present Italian plan contemplates an independent buffer state at Fiume with the extension of Italian control over the strip of coast from Fiume to Trieste so the new state shall abut on Italian territory on that side and not be surrounded by Jugo-Slavian influence. The danger of war over this problem is fading. D'Annunzio sent word to Paris that he had drafted a manifesto urging both Serbs and Italians to recognize mutual national rights and to "maintain the bonds of brotherhood which have been sealed by blood."

Prices of food throughout the United States have fallen almost 25 per cent, according to Attorney General Palmer. But housewives, also throughout the United States, are asking why, if this is true, they are forced to pay as much as ever or more when they visit the retail dealer.

The cost of leather and of footwear has dropped 20 per cent since the middle of August, says the president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association. But the consumer is still paying exorbitant prices for his shoes, and the aforesaid president explains that the shoes now being manufactured at reduced cost will not be marketed before next April.

The tremendous hullabaloo about reducing the cost of living and punishing the profiteer has dwindled until it can scarcely be heard with the aid of a microphone. Just at present the consumer is exercised about the sugar situation which promises to develop into a famine with 25 cents a pound or more demanded for the small amounts of sugar to be had. The domestic output is nowhere near enough, and it seems most of the Cuban crop is going to Europe. Dealers blame our government for this condition because it limited the wholesale price while European dealers were willing to pay anything.

The federal trade commission came to bat again with another of its reports attacking the big packers, stating they now handle more than 200 food products not related to the meat industry and bid fair to dominate the wholesale grocery trade, dividing the field among themselves.

Of course the packers, this time through Louis B. Swift, declared the trade commission's figures were greatly exaggerated and the conclusions based on them utterly absurd. As usual, the "big five" can supply facts and figures to uphold their entire innocence, but for some reason the general public has learned to look askance at the statistics these gentlemen produce. This may be due to what the trade commission calls "the maze and secrecy of the packer's methods of conducting much of his business."

RATIFICATION IS FIRST ESSENTIAL

NO PARTICIPATION WILL BE
TAKEN BY UNITED STATES
UNTIL SENATE ACTS.

CANNOT ACCEPT INVITATION

Opinion Is Privately Expressed That
This Decision Will Hasten Final
Roll Call on the Question.

Washington.—Taking notice of reports that the United States might aid in carrying out provisions of the peace treaty in advance of the treaty's ratification by the senate, the administration announced that American diplomatic and military participation in certain of these provisions must wait until the senate has acted.

At the state department it was declared this government would not accept the invitation of the supreme council at Versailles to take a place immediately on the international commissions set up by the treaty, and at the war department it was made clear that no American troops would be used without senate sanction to police districts where the treaty provides for plebiscites under the military supervision of the "great powers."

The two announcements were made simultaneously and generally were accepted in the senate, where the possibility of premature American participation in the treaty has been one of the storm centers of criticism, as amounting to an administration declaration of policy on the subject. Senators on both sides of the treaty controversy expressed the opinion privately that the administration stand would aid in hastening the final roll call on ratification.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE DECLINE AID.

Atlantic City, N. J.—British financial delegates to the International Trade conference, which opened here, told their American conferees that they sought no special credit arrangements, or government intervention, but simply asked that business transactions go on as before. This announcement came as a surprise to the general body of delegates, especially as sub-committees of many foreign missions asked for American financial assistance, and set forth that extension of credits is vitally necessary in order that they might successfully meet the reconstruction problems of their respective countries.

5,000 EMPLOYEES OF BIG MILK COMPANY ON STRIKE.

New York.—About 5,000 bookkeepers, stenographers and other clerical employees of the Borden Condensed Milk company went on strike in New York city and suburbs, having recently formed the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' union, 12,646. American Federation of Labor. According to union officials, some of the strikers have been paid as low as \$12 a week. A wage increase of 40 per cent and shorter hours are sought.

FITZPATRICK SAYS HIS MEN HAVE UPPER HAND

Pittsburgh.—The steel strike was reviewed by the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers at an extraordinary session. Chairman John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, declared that the beginning of the fifth week of the struggle found the strikers in better position than ever before.

GARY REAFFIRMS STAND, WHICH IS NO COMPROMISE.

Washington.—In his first pronouncement before the national industrial conference, Judge H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, representative of the public, reaffirmed his position that the steel strike "should not be arbitrated or compromised."

GOVERNMENT ASKS PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE IN APPEAL

Washington.—Owing to the importance of the question involved, the government, in a motion filed by Solicitor General King, asked the supreme court for permission to participate in the oral arguments in proceedings, appealed from North Carolina involving constitutionality of the revenue act of 1919 taxing profits derived from products of child labor. The motion was taken under advisement to be decided later.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY URGED BY PETITION

Washington.—A petition signed by 1,445 persons circulated by the national committee on churches and the moral aims of the war, asking for the immediate ratification of the peace treaty, without reservations or such amendments as would necessitate it being sent back for consideration, was transmitted to Vice-President Marshall, who presented it in the senate. Among the signers were former President Taft and Alton B. Parker.