

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 Japanese government, in its reply just forwarded to Washington, to the American note of last September complaining of a lack of co-operation by Japanese troops in the operation of the trans-Siberian railroad, draws a sharp distinction between the military protection of the railroad which it is willing to undertake.

Owing to the menacing advance of the Bolshevik force, Admiral Kolchak has ordered a preliminary evacuation of Omsk by the American hospital and such government departments as are not directly necessary in Omsk.

Colonel Emerson has rescinded the order to the American railway corps to retire from Siberia and the men are remaining at their posts for duty.

The French government, as a compliment to Hugh C. Wallace, United States ambassador, has presented to Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Wallace's home town, one of the largest guns captured by the French from the Germans.

The German government, it is reported, does not consider itself bound to surrender its authority over the territory of the free city of Danzig until the United States shall have ratified the treaty of peace.

November 10 has been fixed by the supreme council as the date when the plebiscite commission created under the German peace treaty shall meet in Paris to discuss the elections in the various areas the political affiliation of which is to be settled by popular vote. The United States will not be represented even unofficially at this meeting.

France has taken the initiative in presenting to the Washington government a new proposal for settlement of the Fiume question. The newspapers say the move has the support of England.

The French Academy has fixed the conditions by which next year ninety endowments of five thousand dollars each will be made to French families with the largest number of children.

The lockout which commenced in Barcelona was the starting of a fight to the finish between the employers and employees of Spain. Each side is well organized, but it is freely predicted that the employees will win.

Viscount Milner, British secretary for the colonies, has sent a telegram to the governor of British Guiana, denying that the British government has any intention of selling British Guiana or any British West Indian colony.

Domestic

Finding of a note in the Chicago federal building telling of a plot to blow up the structure resulted in the rushing of several details of police to the building.

Approximately fifty thousand bales of cotton have been forwarded to Germany from Savannah and Galveston.

Approval by the Toledo, Ohio, voters of an ordinance forcing the street car company to suspend business finds the city entirely unprepared to provide transportation. Toledo will have to walk unless there is some speedy solution.

Mayor-elect Hancock of Mobile, accompanied by ten city commissioners made formal demand of Mayor Phillips and Commissioners George E. Crawford and Pat J. Lyons that they relinquish the city government into the hands of the new mayor and commissioners. The demand was refused.

The price for this season's yellow clarified sugar was fixed in New Orleans at 17 cents a pound. The price is subject to the approval of Attorney General Palmer.

Nothing but the official count, which probably will not be completed for a week or ten days, will determine whether Ohio voters have approved or repudiated the action of the general assembly in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. The wets so far are leading.

In Mississippi, the Democrats, facing a Socialist ticket, won a victory by a plurality of approximately fifty thousand.

Thomas Perry, a Chicago bantam-weight boxer, who was injured in his bout with Sammy Marino of New York at Milwaukee, died at Emergency hospital in Milwaukee, where he had hovered between life and death for three days. Death was caused by a fracture of the skull.

The question of a forty-eight hour week was debated by the international labor conference at Washington. An international convention limiting the hours of work in industry to 48 a week in all countries ratifying the agreement by July 1, 1921, was prepared on the basis of the organizing committee.

In New Jersey, which was one of the five states holding gubernatorial elections, prohibition was an indirect issue. The result is still in doubt. The Republican candidate said he would, if elected, make New Jersey as wet as the ocean.

Agents of the department of justice, led by William J. Flynn, arrested more than two hundred radicals assembled in the headquarters in New York City of the Russian Soviet republic, and, after they had been taken to headquarters of the department of justice, and cross-examined, fifty were held for deportation as undesirable aliens. Eight women were taken in the raid, of whom two were held for deportation.

Five are dead and several others are seriously injured as the result of a fire that burned out the Wilson hotel in Atlanta, Ga. Property loss is small. Besides the dead there were twenty-five other people in the hotel, including seven women. Some escaped by the stairway before the flames cut them off. Some jumped to neighboring roofs and escaped. Others were rescued by firemen. A number stayed in their rooms until the fire was over without any injury except smoke suffocation, which was slight.

Washington

Congress is preparing to adjourn without enacting any big reconstruction measures.

It has been definitely decided by senate leaders that no more domestic legislation of importance can be put through at this session.

House leaders are still fighting for action on the railroad bills, but the decision of the senate interstate commerce committee to abandon the Cummins bill until next session dashes that hope.

Army bills have been introduced in the house, hearings held, but no bill can be put through until after the Christmas holidays.

Tariff legislation has struck a snag. The house has passed several bills to protect the dye industry and other industries likely to be hit by European competition. These have bumped against the stone wall of the senate, and will go over till the next session.

Believing that Mr. Wilson intends to end war prohibition as soon as the peace treaty is ratified, the aggressive dry element in the house, led by Representative Randall of California, have laid all their plans to checkmate him, it is stated. It is their intention to seek an extension of the war time prohibition for six months, which extension will be added to the food and fuel control act.

The first affirmative step toward qualification of the peace treaty was taken by the senate after administration leaders, with the backing of President Wilson, had reaffirmed their intention of voting against ratification if the reservations drawn by the senate majority are adopted.

By a vote of 48 to 40 the senate approved, after all efforts to amend it had failed, the committee preamble to the reservation group, requiring that to make the peace treaty binding at least three of the four great powers must accept the senate qualifications.

Relief from threatened congestion of wheat shipments appears certain, it is announced by the railroad administration.

Notice has been served on Germany by the allied and associated powers in a note accompanying protocol forwarded, that the treaty of peace will not go into force until Germany executes to the satisfaction of the allied and associated powers, obligations assumed under the armistice convention and additional agreements.

Vice President Marshall made a short address to and shook hands with the delegates to the international labor conference in session in Washington.

A compilation just completed from official sources of crimes during the months of July, August and September of this year in the Tampico oil fields (Mexico) has been placed at the disposal of the American government. Six employees of the oil companies were murdered and a total of more than \$71,895 in American gold secured by Mexican bandits in three months.

On August 11 two masked men, with rifles entered a camp near El Tigre, Mexico, and murdered the boss carpenter in the very presence of his wife by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The carpenter and his wife were the only persons in the camp at the time and the wife was prostrated.

The specific charge is made that some of the robberies reported in Mexico were participated in by Caranza soldiers. Discarded clothing at the scenes of some of the robberies bore the Mexican federal stamp that is placed upon soldiers' clothes.

A dispatch from London, August 3, quoted the National News as saying that a suggestion that the British West Indies be ceded to the United States in part payment of Great Britain's war debt, is being seriously considered on both sides of the Atlantic.

Pleasant A. Stovall, former editor and owner of the Savannah (Ga.) Press, has resigned as ambassador to Switzerland. He has held the post for six and a half years, and it is his intention to retire permanently from the diplomatic service and return to his Georgia home.

Plans for concentrating in the same buildings the regional offices of the war risk insurance bureau, the federal board for vocational education, public health service and the Red Cross in all cities where separate offices already have been established are announced by the treasury department.

Announcing results of the first authoritative information concerning the comparative meat consumption of the city and country population of this country, the bureau of crop estimates of the department of agriculture asserted that chickens are the chief pork and poultry consumers.



1—Opening of the world's labor conference in the Pan-American building, Washington.



2—Poulet and Benoit, French aviators, photographed just before their start on a flight from France to Australia via Italy, Greece, Arabia, Persia, India, Siam and Borneo.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Government Refuses to Vacate
Legal Proceedings Against
Coal Strikers.

GOMPERS APPEAL IS IN VAIN

Operators Declare He Has Misrepresented the Facts—People's Attitude Toward Radical Labor Leadership Shown in Massachusetts Election.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Firmly refusing to be put in the position of compounding a felony, the federal government has rejected the proposition of the union labor leaders that it abandon the legal proceedings against the coal strike as a preliminary to negotiations for peace.

On Saturday Assistant Attorney General Ames asked Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis to make permanent the restraining order, thus establishing the illegality of the strike. If this is done, according to the leaders of the miners, the strike will be of long duration because the men "will resist to the last any attempt at wrongful compulsion."

In most of the bituminous fields there was little change in the status, though operators in Colorado and West Virginia reported gains in production.

In several states the shortage of coal began to make itself felt and there were appeals for the release of coal confiscated by the railroads; a number of trains were cancelled to save fuel; in some places the schools were closed for short periods.

President Wilson gave to Fuel Administrator Garfield full authority over prices, distribution and shipment of all fuel. Doctor Garfield delegated to the railroad administration his authority over distribution.

Such broadly was the coal strike situation at the time of writing. There was little sign of yielding on either side. The operators of Illinois were of the opinion that the strike would last two weeks longer and that then public opinion and the government would compel the miners to call it off and accept arbitration, in which case the operators would agree to the five-day week, if assured of adequate supply of cars, and would grant an increase of wages.

Samuel Gompers, who with W. S. Stone, head of the locomotive engineers, has been working to bring about a compromise, made the appeal for vacation of the injunction against the strike, and issued a statement designed to justify the demands made by the strikers and accusing the operators of much wrongdoing and unfairness. The latter retorted with a statement saying that Mr. Gompers' pronouncement was full of misrepresentations, continuing:

"It is not true that the operators' representatives walked out of Secretary Wilson's conference, leaving Mr. Lewis with no alternative but to call a strike. The operators' representatives accepted President Wilson's proposal in its entirety and withdrew from the conference in order that their presence might not embarrass Secretary Wilson in his effort to persuade the miners to take the honorable course thus opened to them.

"At the time of their withdrawal, the operators advised Secretary Wilson that they would remain in Washington, awaiting his call to further conference.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers implies, that the miners are not permitted by the operators to work full time. The operators have no control over the demand for coal. They can merely stand ready to produce and furnish it when the public requires and is willing to accept it.

"It is not true that the miners received an advance of 20 cents a ton in 1914.

"It is not true that the operators raised the price of coal \$5 a ton in

1914. On the contrary, the price was reduced.

"It is not true, as Mr. Gompers states, that for the past several years the miners have averaged only 160 to 180 working days a year.

"It is a fact, however—and Mr. Gompers could easily have ascertained it—that virtually every bituminous mine in the country has on its payroll a substantial number of men who deliberately lay off from one to three days a week when they have an opportunity to work."

Samuel Gompers and his conservative associates among the leaders of the American Federation of Labor deserve commendation for their efforts to keep the radicals and anarchists from gaining control over organized labor in this country, but they are not doing their cause or themselves any good by giving their full support to such movements as the coal strike, the steel strike and the strike of Boston policemen. Public sympathy is being rapidly alienated by some of the methods adopted by union labor, and in America public sympathy is absolutely necessary to success in such matters.

That the people really are waking up to the perils of the situation was fully demonstrated in the Massachusetts election. Governor Coolidge, who had taken a firm stand against the striking policemen and had insisted on the maintenance of law and order, was up for re-election and was opposed by Richard H. Long. The latter, running on the Democratic ticket, had promised to reinstate the policemen if elected, and the contest really centered in the strike. The result, of course, everyone knows—Coolidge was returned by an overwhelming majority and the radicals, who had gathered their forces to the support of Long were crushed.

Of the other elections of the week the most interesting was in Kentucky, where E. P. Morrow, Republican, defeated Governor Black by a large plurality and the state-wide prohibition amendment won. In New Jersey E. I. Edwards, Democrat, who ran on a wet platform, was elected governor; and Ohio voted wet on all four of the liquor propositions presented, according to incomplete returns. Maryland and Mississippi were carried by the Democrats. In New York city Tammany sustained a terrific defeat, losing ten aldermen and eighteen assemblymen besides various other offices. The Oyster Bay district sent Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt to the assembly with a whopping big vote.

President Wilson warmly congratulated Governor Coolidge on his victory over the forces of misrule, as do all good citizens regardless of party. The Republican leaders also rejoiced because they looked on the results in the Bay state and in Kentucky as a forecast of the results in the next presidential election. Democrats were elated over New Jersey, and the wets derived much comfort over the vote in that state and in Ohio.

Despite the apparent deadlock over the peace treaty in the senate, the indications are that an agreement for early final action is at hand. Secretary Tammitt arranged with the president's physicians for a visit by Senator Hitchcock to Mr. Wilson in order to lay before him the entire situation, explain the evident intentions of the majority concerning reservations and obtain the president's word as to what he would accept in that line. Over and over again Mr. Wilson has said he would accept no change in the treaty or reservation which would compel the resubmission of the pact to the other nations, and the majority senators are taking cognizance of his determination. Already they have changed the Lodge reservations by a sentence pointing out that the acceptance of the reservations by the other powers, as required by the proposed ratification resolution, may be obtained through an exchange of diplomatic notes. They also planned to strike out the fourteenth reservation, declaring the United States is not bound to submit to the League of Nations questions of vital interest or national honor.

According to Paris advices the treaty of Versailles will become effective on November 28, when the exchange of ratifications between Ger-

many and such nations as have ratified the pact will take place. Germany has not yet fulfilled a number of the provisions of the armistice and was instructed by the supreme council to send a delegation to Paris on November 10 to sign a protocol guaranteeing to carry them out, and also to surrender certain vessels and floating docks as a penalty for the sinking of the warships in Scapa Flow.

Germany is excited over the revelations in a leading Berlin paper of a big communist plot for an uprising this winter which, beginning with strikes to cripple industry, shall end in the establishment of a soviet form of government in close association with the present bolshevik government of Russia. The conspiracy, it is said, is led and financed by Russians. The outbreak is to have its beginning in the Ruhr coal-mining district, already full of Spartacists, and Munich and Brunswick will be among the main centers of uprising. The communists believe a large part of the national defense army will desert and join their red army.

The pendulum of civil war swings back and forth with considerable regularity in Russia. At this writing it is the bolshevik that are winning. General Yudenitch and his white army of the northwest not only failed to reach Petrograd but are now said to be in a most precarious situation. The reds assert they are surrounding him, that they are receiving heavy reinforcements and that bolshevik troops are attacking him in the rear from Luga. This, however, came direct from Trotzky, and he is a notorious liar. Consideration must be given a report from Helsingfors that 20,000 Finns have secretly volunteered to join Yudenitch and are well equipped. Denikine's artillery has destroyed Derbent on the Caspian sea, and he claims the Don Cossacks in the latter part of October captured 55,000 bolsheviks. But he does not seem to be getting much nearer to Moscow. Admiral Kolchak's Siberian armies, which were defeated on the Tobol river, have retired far to the east and likely are still on the move.

The bolshevik government leaders have reiterated their willingness to make peace and to pay the old Russian debt if they are let alone.

Congress had been dawdling along in the matter of railroad legislation, but was aroused to action last week when Director General Hines informed Senator Cummins that President Wilson had determined to return the roads to their owners on January 1 whether or not congress had passed any bill for their regulation. It was recognized as impossible to pass the Cummins bill or anything like it at this session, so work was begun at once on a temporary measure to meet the emergency and to avert a threatened financial catastrophe. It will provide for the restoration of the roads to their former owners and for continuation of the government guaranty, but all controversial matters, like the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill, will be omitted.

General Pershing, appearing before the senate and house military committees, opposed the creation of an independent department of aviation as proposed in the New bill, but urged the concentration of authority for the procurement of airplanes for the army, navy and post office departments.

A special army board has just made a report recommending that congress enact an aviation policy based either on a ten-year program with large annual appropriations guaranteed to stimulate commercial aeronautics, or make appropriations for air development by the post office, war and navy departments. If the former policy is adopted the board recommended that a separate department of aeronautics be created; if the latter, that a commission under the director of aeronautics reporting directly to the president be formed to co-ordinate the work.

Secretary Baker transmitted the report to the senate committee, stating that he disagreed with both the proposals. He said if a single agency were to be created, it should be appointed and controlled by the cabinet members whose departments would be directly affected.

WARNING IS GIVEN TO LABOR LEADERS

STRIKE DESCRIBED AS PLAIN
VIOLATION OF A FEDERAL
STATUTE BY PALMER.

FORMAL, FINAL DECLARATION

Refusal of Officers of Miners Union
to Rescind Strike Order Means a
Fight to the Bitter End.

Washington.—Solemn warning was given the United Mine Workers of America by Attorney General Palmer that resolutions of conventions and orders of officers of organizations are not above the law.

Formal and final declaration of the government's policy of dealing with the coal strike was announced by the attorney general while officers of the miners' organization at Indianapolis were struggling with the question of how to answer the court's blunt and peremptory command to rescind the strike order.

Describing the strike as a plain violation of a federal statute, Mr. Palmer speaking with full authority of the government, announced that all the power of the United States would be exerted to enforce the mandate of the court.

Although no reference was made in the attorney general's statement to the pronouncement of organized labor, supporting the miners and demanding withdrawal of injunction proceedings, it was evident that Mr. Palmer had that document in mind.

DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

Washington.—Deportation proceedings have been instituted in a number of cities to rid the country of the violent radicals caught in the nation wide raids, Attorney General Palmer announced.

Instructions have gone to all departments of justice agents, the attorney general said, to permit no delay in instituting formal hearings, preliminary to the actual deportations. Assurances have been received from other government departments having to do with deportations that action would be taken to expedite the cases.

FIRST CONVENTION OF THE LEGION GETS SMOOTH START.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The first convention of the American legion got underway smoothly here, although as Chairman Henry D. Lindsley, of Texas, expressed it, "the convention has no powers and I hope no legion convention ever will have a program."

The importance of decisions which would be expected of the various committees was emphasized, however, by Mr. Lindsley when he declared the legion "would affect the trend of thought of the American people as no other organization has ever done."

TOLEDO TRACTION MEN WANT ANOTHER CHANCE

Toledo, Ohio.—With the city and traction company officials in a deadlock over settlement of the street car question the operating concern, the Toledo Railways and Light Company, began the circulation of a petition seeking to have an ordinance, embodying the granting of a cost-plus franchise submitted to the voters at another election.

SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS IS EXPECTED

Washington.—The railroad bill will have the right of way in the house with final vote set under an agreement reached by leaders. Action on the bill will be followed immediately by adjournment of the special session of Congress, the agreement provides, consideration of the measure by the senate going over until the regular session beginning in December.

CANADA MUST ADOPT OUR RESTRICTIONS ON COAL

Washington.—In order to obtain more American coal than is needed for emergencies, Canada must adopt restrictions on the use of coal similar to those in effect in the United States.

This statement was made by the railroad administration's central coal committee after members had read the complaint in the Canadian house of commons by J. D. Reid, minister of railways, that citizens of Alberta were suffering from lack of fuel.

SENATE NOW DISCUSSING ARTICLE TEN OF TREATY

Washington.—With apparently little change in the program of procedure developed over the week-end despite increasing pressure from members who desire final action so they might have a recess before the regular session of congress begins in three weeks, opposing factions in the peace treaty ratification relating to article ten of the league of nations covenant, which was recommended by the foreign relations committee.