IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS | French units, as well as his own Amer-AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The Southland Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

Almost a mutiny broke out among cargo. the 2,200 interned Germans at Hot of the government's plan to move them | United States government, was sunk Oglethorpe and McPherson, Georgia. board were rescued and will be re-Many of the aliens had invested their dissatisfaction.

industries along the Atlantic coast.

It is stated by the L'Homme Libre, a Paris, France, daily newspaper, that the United States has promised to have be with them at least two million spemaster's department and others.

A dispatch from London, England, recites that American preparation on the western front is amazing in its intensity, and that plans are being made goes on to say that if the Germans do not give in the number of Americans will be increased to any amount nec-

the importation, manufacture, storage lain resolution calling for an investigaand distribution of farm machinery and equipment of farm machinery and equipment except those specifically exempted by the food control act, will be placed under license next June 20 by the conduct of the war. proclamation of the president.

The shipping board has decided to proceed immediately on a large scale with the building of concrete ships.

It is announced that 58 concrete vessels will be ordered by the government as soon as sites for the four new government yards are chosen.

Aerial mail service in the United States is an accomplished fact. Piloted by army aviators, airplanes carried consignments of mail from New York and Philadelphia to Washington and from Philadelphia to New York.

Plans had been made in 1914 for a revolution of Germans in the United States in case this country should be drawn into the European war, according to testimony at the state attorney general's investigation of reports

of hidden munitions in New York City. Women of the Southern Baptist denomination were granted full and equal rights with men in the convention of the churches by an overwhelming vote of the sixty-third session of the Southern Baptist convention at

Hot Springs, Ark. The body of James Gordon Bennett, pressed wish before he died.

Twenty-four states and the District London dispatch. of Columbia were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder to fur- ried couples who remain childless nish for the national army 51,600 more will be punished. men qualified for general military service.

der the next call is to extend over death by courtmartial in Paris for two periods from May 20 to 24 and treason. The six other defendants from May 29 to June 2.

In the wet or dry election held in terms ranging from two to ten years. Duval county, Florida, twenty-five preis in this county.

Washington.

The long fight in congress over the Overman bill, empowering the president to reorganize government departments and agencies, ended with the passage of the measure unamended by the house. It then went to the president for his signature.

Falling through the clouds, an American airplane crashed to earth two kilometers behind the American lines in the Toul sector in France, killing both the pilot and the observer.

An American patrol in Picardy met and routed a German patrol of 20 England any proposals England is men. In this part of the front the Germans are using searchlights and trench mortars occasionally, although

the artillery fire is under normal. The war department has asked congress for an appropriation of approximately six billion dollars for heavy the English lines, as yet unknown. ordnance. This is in addition to the estimates of fifteen billion dollars put the line from Merville to Ypres is the before the house military committee

by Secretary Baker. Just how effective has been the war against the U-boats is shown by figures on destruction of allied shipping harbor, it is officially announced from to the naval committee of the French chamber of deputies, which reveal that | 20,000 ton vessel. sinkings of merchantmen have fallen off to the point where new construction is exceeding the destruction even now before American yards are in full swing.

the German army.

Divisions on the western front where American units are brigaded with the British and French, will fight under American commanders whenever American troops predominate.

It is stated in advices from oversea that General Pershing may soon be placed in command of British and icans.

A Moscow dispatch to the state department says Germany has given assurance to the Russian soviete government that German armies will advance no farther into Russian territory.

The American steamer Neches, a eargo carrier of 7,175 tons, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 14 or in the early morning hours of May 15, without loss of life, the navy department announces. The vessel was returning from abroad without a

The steamship Zaanland, one of the Springs, N. C., when they learned Dutch vessels requisitioned by the before July 1 to army posts at Forts in a collision at sea May 13. All on

According to a dispatch from Switzsavings in improvements on their cot- erland the Berlin newspapers indicate tages to make them more comfortable that the basis of a new treaty of aland this is given as the reason for the liance agreed upon at the recent conference between the German and Aus-Porto Rican labor is to be trans- trian emperors contemplates fixing 25 ported to the United States within a years as the period for the duration month for farms in the Southern of the alliance, the imposition of states, in shippards and other war stricter military obligations upon each nation and the regulation of economic relations so as to realize the Mittel Europa plan.

Railroads in the first three months a million and a half fighting men in this year earned \$71.705,000, as com-France by the end of 1918. There will pared with \$179,431.000 in the same period last year, making a loss to the cialists, workers, men in the quarter- government under the system of common operation of about one hundred and nine million.

A report from the American Army in France says that American aviators have shot down three German planes to carry not less than five million in the Toul sector. Five American Americans over there. The report aviators were later decorated with the French war cross.

In a letter to Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader in the senate, President Wilson declared that he All persons and firms engaged in would regard passage of the Chambertion of aircraft and other war activities as a "direct vote of want of confidence in the administration," and an attempt by congress to take over

> President Wilson has Charles E. Hughes, who opposed him in the last presidential election, to act when Attorney General Gregory in the investigation of criminal charges that were made in connection with aircraft in France and Italy—with some prosproduction.

> Secretary McAdoo has authorized lotans of two ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6..6.. loans of two hundred million dollars | were largely responsible for the delay to Great Britain, one hundred million in resuming their drive on the west to France and one hundred million dollars to Italy.

The total third Liberty Loan is \$4,-170.019.650, an oversubscription of 39 per cent above the three billion minimum sought.

The number of subscribers to the third Liberty Loan was about seventeen million.

The masses of the Russians are not eatisfied with peace under German domination, says Prof. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Bohemian educator and political leader, in an interview in Washington.

European.

The German commission appointed proprietor of the New York Herald, to examine the decline in the birth who died in France, where he had rate in Germany, has reported a reclived for many years, will be interred ommendation for the compulsory marin Paris, in accordance with his ex- riage of Germans before their twentieth year is passed, according to a

It is stated that in Germany mar-

M. Duval, who was director of the suppressed Germanophile newspaper. The movement of drafted men un Bennet Rouge, was condemned to were sentenced to imprisonment for

Russian naval officials blew up their cints out of thirty-six give a total of four American submarines before re-3.024 dry and 2,320 wet. Jacksonville treating from Hango in southwestern Finland last April.

Seven British submarines were destroyed when the German naval forces and transports approached Hango etween April 3 and April 8 last. But the Russian commander declined to block the harbor.

American troops are awaiting the time when they will be thrown into battle on an entirely new part of the battlefields in France.

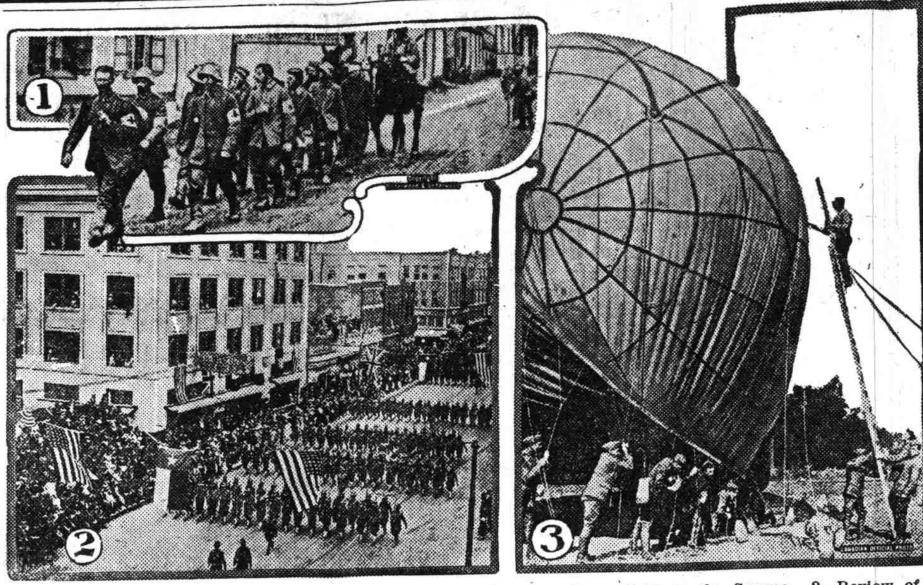
Arthur P. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, says England has never made any effort to discuss peace with the central powers, but that "if and torpedoing an Austrian dreadany representative of any belligerent | naught of the Viribus Unitis class. At country desires seriously to lay before

ready to listen to them." Americans are now located east of Luneville, northwest of Toul, north of St. Mihiel and on the heights of the Meuse and in the Montdidier section, in addition to the new point in It is stated that somewhere along

point where General Pershing's men will once more strike the Germans. An Austrian battleship was torpedoed by Italian naval forces in Pola Rome, Italy. The battleship was a

It is stated that Americans will be briagded with the English army when the next German stroke comes.

The announcement that the Stars and Stripes are waving with the Brit-A London dispatch says that all the ish Union Jack and the French Tri-German prisoners captured in France Color on a new battlefield, says that say that Field Marshal von Hinden- the Ameircans are "completing their burg is dead, and that General von training in the area occupied by the Mackensen will be placed at the head troops which are blocking the path of the Germans to the channel ports."



1-French cavalrymen escorting German prisoners to the rear after a fight on the Somme. 2-Review of the Thirty-sixth division, National army, from Camp Bowie, in Fort Worth, Tex. 3-Canadians repairing one of the big observation balloons that are of so much help in directing the fire of the artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Preparations Made by Teutons for Renewal of Drives in France and Italy.

HUN NAVY IS CONCENTRATED

Wilhelm and Charles Renew Austro-German Treaty-Russia Writhing Under Kaiser's Oppression-President Names Hughes to Investigate Aircraft Production Charges.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Operations of last week in the war zones led to the prediction that the central powers were preparing to strike hard and soon on two frontspects of a great naval battle in the North sea. It was admitted by the Germans that their tremendous losses front. They were very busy reorganizing their forces and bringing up fresh troops who have not yet been engaged in the fighting there. Rain and mud, ably seconded by the allied aviators, made difficult the moving of supplies by the Huns, but they kept at the task doggedly. Meanwhile their artillery ceaselessly pounded away at various important salients held by the allies. In return the latter gave more than they received.

There were many infantry operations that must be classed as small because of the magnitude of the warfare, but which resulted in the recovery of valuable positions by the allies. In one or two instances the Germans also gained footholds in the lines but counter-attacks always drove them out promptly and they invariably suffered heavy casualties. The kaiser's armies, however, showed no especial signs of weakening, and no competent observer doubts that they are still capable of tremendous efforts and will make them. General Foch and, indeed, all the allied commanders, await the renewal of the offensive with confidence that their men can withstand it.

-The same confidence prevails on the Italian front, where also General Foch is in supreme command. The Austrians have been concentrating great forces there, including much artillery they have had on the French front, and they were expected to deliver their blow between the Stelvio pass and Monte Grappa, just east of the Brenta, in the hope of breaking through to Brescia and Milan. The Austrian positions in that sector are admittedly better than those of the Italians. To repel the expected drive the Italians have the assistance of British, French and Americans in number at least equal to the Italian forces sent to France and Flanders.

Early Tuesday Italian naval units succeeded in stealing into Pola harbor the same time Italian seaplanes engaged and routed the Austrian battleplanes over Pola.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North sea was based on the fact that the entire German Baltic fleet, excepting a few light cruisers, was recalled to Kiel, and great activity at that base was reported. The German navy probably feels a bit humiliated over the second British raid on Ostend, in which the old cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance of the channel, blocking it to all large vessels.

Participation in the fighting on the west front by the Americans brigaded with the British and French is increasing daily, and it is now made known that whenever American troops predominate in the brigade divisions these divisions will be put under command of General Pershing. This, it is believed, will bring larger numbers of our boys to the battle line rapidly and contribute greatly to the spirit of unity and concerted effort. The war depart-

ment explains that the brigading plan in operation is temporary, adopted to meet the emergency in which it is desirable to send over as many Americans as possible without waiting for their arms and ammunition. Later they will return to the American army and will be using American equipment. It is gratifying to note that General

Pershing now issues daily official communiques on the doings of the American forces, following the system of the other allies.

The continuous battle for supremacy in the air raged with increasing intensity all through the week and official reports led to the belief that the flyers of the allied armies generally had the best of it. American aviators won several notable victories. General Pershing reported the commissioning of nearly 1,000 student aviators. The French have delivered to his army 500 battle planes and 900 training planes, and the Haviland battle planes made in America are beginning to ar-

On Sunday Emperor Charles visited the kaiser at great headquarters and made plans for a renewal of the Austro-German alliance, to last twenty years. The news of this of course was received with rejoicing by the pan-Germans of Austria-Hungary, but, equally of course, the treaty is bitterly opposed by the Slavs and other anti-German elements in Charles' realm. The people there as a whole are more and more desirous of peace and there is fear that the agreement will Prussianize their army and compel even greater efforts in the war. By some the preparations for an offensive in Italy are looked on as a direct result of the conference. According to Copenhagen reports, the two emperors selected kings for Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia and Poland, but the men chosen were not named.

The meeting of the rulers was attended by the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who, though not invited, sought to maintain the importance of their kingdoms as parts of the German empire and not leave Prussia the "sole arbiter of German destinies." That sounds big, but the fact remains that Prussia is as much the boss of the German empire as ever.

The kaiser is treating Russia just as a thoroughly defeated enemy might expect to be treated by him, despite the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. His demands are exorbitant and enforced by arms, and in an address to the town council of Aix-le-Chapelle he announces that "Sebastopol has been captured with a big, richly laden fleet there." More than that, he is preparing to call on the Baltic provinces that were a part of Russia to supply men for the German armies. No other construction can be placed on his proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, in which he says: "We essume that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation." As Lithuania has neither money nor munitions to contribute, the kaiser must mean men, and the Lithuanian national council says the country will not consent to have its citizens dragooned into the ranks of the kaiser.

In the Caucasus the Germans undertook to gain control of the grain, coal, oil and iron districts by the capture of Rostov-on-Don, but they held the city only one day, when the Russians recaptured it. There are several powerful groups of Russians operating in the Don region, and others all through south Russia, and Germany has proclaimed war at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and Poltava and mined the entrance into the Sea of Asov. In the Ukraine the anti-German movement increases aily, the people being very bitter. In Luropean Russia, says a dispatch from Samara, less than half the arable land usually cultivated will be tilled this year, owing to the shortage of seed, horses and implements and the tensettled condition brought about by the land division. Well posted Britons are urging that the allies continue to telp Russia in the work of reconstruction in order to balk the efforts of Germany. It is recognized by all that Germany's peace hopes now lie wholly in the east and that if she is permitted to realize them she will have won the war regardless of the conditions imposed on her in the west.

Lenine professes to see signs of a counter-revolution in Russia and on of \$100,000,000.

Monday he issued a call for help to prevent it. The family of the late czar has been removed to Kiev and is in the hands of the Germans. Near the Mongolian-Siberian border General Semenoff continues to wage successful war on the bolshevik forces.

The Finnish White guard seems to have gained almost complete control of the country, celebrating the capture of Tammerfors by massacring 500 Russians and Great Britain has offered to recognize the Finnish republic on certain conditions. The trouble there may not be over, however, for late reports say a great number of Russians are massed on the border of Finland and a big battle is imminent.

President Wilson and the senate military affairs committee conflicted again last week when Chairman Chamberlain proposed a resolution that would permit the committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, though the initial purpose was merely to investigate the aircraft production collapse and consequent charges of dishonesty. Mr. Wilson declared unequivocally that he would consider the adoption of the resolution as a dec laration of want of confidence in the administration, and a restrictive amendment by Senator Thompson of Kansas did not remove his objections to it. On Wednesday the president announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general in the aircraft investigation and the choice was received with general approval. The former justice of the Supreme court made a great record in the New York insurance investigation, and it is believed the criminal charges in the aircraft production matter will be thoroughly gone into by him without fear or favor.

Under the able leadership of Mr. Schwab the shipbuilding forces of the United States are going ahead with their work at a great rate. The big concrete steamer Faith, built at San Francisco, underwent trial runs that were altogether satisfactory, and the steel vessel Tuckahoe was declared ready to sail from Philadelphia just 37 days after the keel was laid. The shipping board decided Thursday to build 14 concrete tank steamers, with a total capacity of 105,000 tons, and four concrete cargo vessels. The board also prepared to let contracts for 200 more wooden ships of 4,700 tons each. in addition to 200 recently authorized, in order to keep the ways occupied until the end of the war. Thus the shipping problem is gradually being solved, and while America and Great Britain are building vesseis their navies are sinking the German submarines in increasing numbers. There were reports last week that Germany was about to put into commission some U-boats larger than any yet seen, but the allied naval commanders said they were ready for those, too. To further restrict the activities of the undersea craft the British have laid a great mine field in the North sea, covering about 22,000 square miles. The mariners are growing more and more skillful in evading the submarines, as is shown by the fact that in the first four months of this year 172 British vessels were attacked by them and escaped uninjured.

The Overman co-ordination bill finally was passed by the house by a vote of 295 to 2. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Gillett of Massachusetts casting the only negative votes. All attempts to amend it were voted down

The house passed the conference report on the bill requiring the registering of youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years since June 5 last. Their names are to go at the bottom of the lists.

With the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as administrator of war labor activities the government put into operation its plan for controlling and directing the labor supply, his duties being administrative as contrasted with the judicial and legismanse functions of the war labor board headed by Mr. Taft.

Appealing to the people of small means, the government last week launched a War Savings stamp campaign that brought excellent results all over the country. Elaborate plans were also completed for the campaign to raise the second Red Cross war func

WILSON BEGINS READJUSTMENT

PRESIDENT COMPLETES REOR. ZATION OF THE AIR JERVICE OF ARMY

THE OVERMAN ACT

Executive Order Directs That Air Service Be Wholly Divorced From Signal Corps.

Washington.-Reorganization of the army air service has been completed by President W. son as his was an under the new law permitting him to readjust government departments for the war. In an executive order, he directed that the air service be wholly divorced from the signal corps and also that the functions of producing and operating aircraft of all kinds in the military service be separated.

The order formally creates a bareau of aircraft production, described as an executive agency which shall exercise full, complete and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the production of airplanes, airplane engines and aircraft equipment for the use of the army," under a director of aircraft production who shall also be chair. man of the aircraft board. This gives full legal status and power to John D. Ryan, recently appointed director of aircraft production who shall also be chairman of the aircraft board and the order transfers to him all funds, lands, buildings and personnel of the signal corps having to do with aircraft production.

Similarly, the position of director of military aeronautics now held by Major General William L. Kenly is formally established and all funds, du ties, equipment and personnel of the signal corps connected with the operation of aircraft and balloons and with the training of aviators placed under his direction. The signal corps to verts to its old functions having to do only with army signalling and the transmission of military information.

In connection with the reorgan zation, made at a .time when the department of justice is undertaking at the direction of the President an investigation of charges brought against the honesty and loyalty of men heretofore in full control of the air program. Secretary Baker directed that Cols. R. L. Montgomery, E. A. Deads and S. D. Waldon, of the signal corps be detached from all other duties and assigned to assist; the attorney general in his inquiry. As the men are directly in charge of production, the three officers have personal knowledg of every phase of the subject.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS ALSO PESSIMISTIC

Washington. - Announcement that the bread ration is to be reduced on June 15 has caused grave apprehension throughout Germany. An official dispatch from Switzerland says that even the governmental press has adopted a tone no less pessimistic than that of the socialist papers, which foresee a great diminishing of the physical and general force which helps in supporting the hardships of the fourth year of the war.

Even more critical than the German food situation is that in Austria, All ficial dispatch from France quotes Austro-German newspapers as saying that at a recent conference in Vienna on the situation it developed that food supplies to be requisitioned was sufficient only to feed Hungary and the army and that Austria could ex-

pect nothing but its own harvest. Germany's purpose in anonuncing to the world through its official wir less the reduction of the bread ration for its population was widely discussed here. Some officials conclude that the German government, knowing that eventually the news would reach its enemies, decided to anticipate it with the purpose of showing the william ss of the German people to make any sarifices to win the war.

SINN FEIN DELEGATE ASSAILS AMERICANS

Dublin.-A Sinn Fein delegate called on the American mission, representing the American labor delegation now in England, endeavored to create a scene in the hotel lobby by de-laring loudly that Americans were not treating the Sinn Fein fairly. The members of the American mission replied that they would be glad to listen to all sides and that they proposed to view the Irish question without preju-

CITY OF WILMINGTON DESTROYED BY ACCIDENT

Norfolk, Va.—The explosion and fire which destroyed the oil tank City of Wilmington at sea on April 8 was entirely accidental, declared H. C. Mc Ilvaine, first assistant engineer, who arived in Norfolk with his brother. G. McIlvaine, third engineer, both of whom were survivors of the disaster. They declared they were present when the oil explosion that was followed by are occurred. They told an interest ing story of hardships endured.