

# 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

### European

The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy action and marine risk was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement by the British admiralty. The entire Turkish fleet is now in the hands of the allies, the British admiralty announces. The warships after surrendering were interned in the Golden Horn at Constantinople. The former German cruiser Goeben was among the surrendered vessels. The new Turkish government is proceeding against the young Turk party of Enver Pasha.

In reviewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the war expenditures incurred by the allies, the London Daily Mail declares that the estimated allied expenditures of twenty-five billion dollars are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight. The newspaper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is 191,000,000,000 pounds sterling. In addition the Germans own their own railroads, forests, mines and large areas of land.

All the nations represented at the Inter-allied conference here may be regarded as in agreement with the policy of Lloyd-George as to compelling Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. The allied representatives are also agreed on the proposition of bringing to trial those responsible for outrages on humanity during the war.

The reply of Admiral Beatty, commander of the British grand fleet, to a request by Germany for mitigation of naval terms of the armistice, refuses any concession, regarding merchant shipping or fishing in the North sea.

Incidents of serious gravity occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony, where allied prisoners are confined, the Echo de Paris declares. The allied governments are reported to have decided to act energetically in that connection.

Speaking at Bootle, England, Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer, confirmed the statement that the British government had decided to press the allies as strongly as possible that the surrender of former Emperor William should be demanded, and that he should stand his trial.

Translators in twenty-three languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish and some not even so well known, have been called for by Brig-Gen. William W. Hart, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates, says a Paris dispatch.

### Domestic

The report is that the epidemic of influenza persists, but that deaths are much less numerous.

Between three hundred thousand and three hundred and fifty thousand deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to estimates of the public health service.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, is understood to have been offered the post of secretary of the treasury by President Wilson.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the war industries board, effective January 1, and has agreed that the war industries board cease to exist as a government agency on that date.

Judge John T. Pendleton of the civil division of the superior court of Fulton county, says Atlanta outranks Reno in the matter of divorce. He says people flock to Atlanta from every part of the United States to secure divorces. He deprecates the lack of suitable laws to protect the marriage row.

Trading in the stock markets during the week ending December 7 was the dulllest for many weeks, being limited to specialties, notably tobaccos at extreme advance of 1 to 5 points.

The practice of tying military prisoners to the bars of cells and all other methods of severe corporal punishment has been ordered abolished by the war department.

The purpose of the "Letters-From-Home Week" is to apply the "home touch" to a broad-gauged military program for maintaining the morale of the men who find themselves idle after weeks of strenuous fighting. The war department hopes, through these letters, to keep the men contented, "straight" and ambitious to live up to the high ideals of American manhood.

Permission has been granted the coffee exchanges to reopen whenever they desire. However, the food administration will continue its control over coffee.

Messages directing the disposition of official business have begun to reach the white house from President Wilson at sea aboard the transport George Washington. It is understood that all the wireless dispatches so far have dealt only with routine business.

Cotton has taken an upward turn, and all the authorities are agreed that Southern farmers should hold cotton for some time yet.

The high water mark in the mystery-ing-out process at Camp Wheeler, Ga., was reached recently when 600 were sent home in one day.

Bound on a mission the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism in any form and the attainment of world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first president of the United States to visit Europe while in office, is speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the greatest international conference in history.

Ten men were killed and twenty-three injured at Pompton Lakes, N. J., by four explosions which destroyed the detonator assembling building of the DuPont cap works and shook the countryside for miles around.

More than five thousand soldiers arriving in New York from England on the transports Lapland and Minnekahda shared as a part of their home-coming reception the tremendous ovation given President Wilson as he sailed for France on the George Washington.

Complaint in an injunction suit against Postmaster General Burleson was filed in New York by the Commercial Cable company seeking to prevent the postmaster general from assuming control of the company's marine cable system.

The week of December 15 has been designated by the war department commission on training camp activities as a time for special letters to be written by mothers, fathers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men now overseas.

American builders may accept contracts for steel or wood ships to be built for private American interests without making application to the shipping board for permit. Similarly wood ships also may be built for foreign account. This has been announced by the shipping board.

Joseph V. Stilson, secretary of Kova, a Lithuanian language newspaper, was sentenced in the federal court at Philadelphia to serve three years in the Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary. He was found guilty of conspiracy to violate the espionage act and with obstructing recruiting.

The decision of the war labor board announced in Washington Friday, granting in part the demands of the Atlanta union street carmen for higher wages, and the reinstatement of men discharged, but giving the company the right to prohibit the wearing of the union button while on duty, was received by the workers with disappointment and dissatisfaction. President Arkwright of the company says the increase in wages will wreck the company.

### Washington

The United States government is still standing aloof from the controversy in Europe over the possible extradition of the former German emperor for trial.

Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has renounced his right to the German throne. This information comes by way of Switzerland and is sent out by the Wolff news bureau.

Secretary Baker has informed the house appropriations committee that the war department's disbursements to date in the United States total \$3,159,000,000, and those in France \$1,168,000,000.

Appointment of a European commission representative of American business to go to France and be available for any aid it might be able to give the peace delegates from the United States in considering economic problems that might enter into the peace negotiations, has been decided upon by the reconstruction congress of the industrial war service committees. This action was taken at the closing session in Atlantic City, N. J.

Britain will demand from Germany forty billion dollars for Great Britain and her dominions and reparation for the war, according to the London Daily Mail.

An appeal to the workers of the country not to engage in a nationwide strike as a protest in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the preparation day bomb explosion in San Francisco, has been issued by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The army program of eighty divisions in France by June 30, 1918, was embarked upon with complete confidence that Germany could and would be defeated during 1919 if the project was carried out, General March, chief of staff, declares in his annual report to Secretary Baker, made public in Washington. That conviction was based on a comprehensive study of the whole war situation ordered by General March immediately after he assumed his duties at the head of the army last March.

The British foreign minister, Balfour, says a League of Nations is a necessity, but United States Senator Borah says that if the United States knows what is best for her she will steer clear of entangling alliances.

The peace congress will begin early in January. The final action is expected to be taken in May.

Secretary Baker has informed the senate finance committee that through contract cancellation the war department expects to save approximately \$7,250,000,000 of the \$24,281,000,000 voted by congress for the army during the war.



1—British mine sweepers clearing the North sea of German mines. 2—American soldiers who were wounded in the St. Mihiel salient photographed on their arrival in New York. 3—Dr. Joseph Pernikoff, representative of the all-Russian government, who has just come to the United States.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Sails for France, But  
Does Not Tell Specifically  
What He Plans to Do.

WILL BE WARMLY WELCOMED

Trial of Former Kaiser for Murder  
Seems Assured—Liebknecht and  
Spartacus Group Fighting  
Ebert's Government for  
Control in Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With the cheers of thousands of civilians and returning soldiers ringing in his ears, President Wilson sailed away for Europe on December 4, on his mission of world peace-making. As the good ship George Washington made its way out of New York harbor all the shore batteries and war vessels joined in the presidential salute and off quarantine the steamship met its convoy, the battleship Pennsylvania and five destroyers. It was a pleasant coincidence that the presidential party met several transports thronged with American troops just sent home from England and France.

Mr. Wilson, it was expected, would land at Brest about December 12 and proceed at once to Paris, where the residence of Prince Murat has been prepared for him. The other delegates and most of the rest of the large party will be housed in the Hotel Crillon.

The president is assured of a warm and even enthusiastic welcome in France, Great Britain and Italy. His arrival in Europe will be scarcely less welcome to the people of what were the central empires. The governments of those states, distracted and disheveled, look to Mr. Wilson to mollify the entente powers and obtain for them less rigorous peace terms than the crimes of the Teutons have deserved. Whether he will be able to accomplish this, or even will attempt it, remains to be seen. The president has not taken into his confidence the congress or the people of America, possibly because he could not guess, prior to conferences with the representatives of the entente nations, how far he might dare to go in the way of humanitarianism. They are willing and eager to confer with him on all matters and doubtless will defer to his judgment in many things, but they have their own very certain ideas as to the treatment that should be accorded the German nation and people.

One of these ideas is that the ex-kaiser must be put on trial for murder and, if found guilty—the "if" might as well be "when"—must be adequately punished. The best legal authorities of England and France agree that William can be extradited from Holland, and there is no doubt that in any event enough pressure could be brought to induce the Dutch to give him up. From the beginning of the war the English and French have determined that William should ultimately be brought to justice personally, and there is ample reason for the depression from which the deposed ruler is said to be suffering at Amerongen. The former crown prince, who, by the way, says he has not yet renounced his rights to the throne, may also be put on trial. He, in his Dutch retreat, has been telling how he and his father were forced into all their outrageous actions by the military clique and Bethmann-Holweg. He also tries to shift to others the blame for the terrific defeats his army sustained.

Another fixed intention of the entente powers is to compel Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. Her ability to make financial reparation for the damage her armies have done is undoubted. The measures to be adopted by the allies are yet unsettled. Germany's state-owned mineral, coal and potash deposits and railways alone are worth vastly more than the claims of the allies will amount to, and it is not unlikely that those will be seized. In money the country is almost as rich as it was before the war.

This question of reparation brings up the matter of a commercial boycott. Many authorities assert that the only way Germany can pay will be by obtaining raw materials from the countries she has been fighting and selling her products in their markets. Very likely the peace conference will declare against the boycott idea, but it will not be so easy to persuade the peoples of the allied nations to buy German-made goods. Most of them would prefer to see Germany reduced to the position she has earned for herself, to have such money as can be taken from her, and to let the rest of the financial reparation go by the board. Austria, too, is making the loud wall for raw materials and markets. Dr. Franz Klein, who will represent at the peace conference the so-called Austrian republic, provided he is admitted, is relying especially on America to be "fair" and to solve the troubles of the late empire so that all the republics can live in peace and prosperity. Some job!

Conditions in Germany are almost as uncertain as in Russia after the fall of Kerensky. Just who or what comprises the government it is hard to say. Premier Ebert and his moderate socialist colleagues are still the nominal rulers of Prussia, but Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his Spartacus group of socialists—the German equivalent of the bolsheviks—are vigorously fighting to get the upper hand. They are especially strong in Berlin, which is in a state of great disorder. It is reported that Liebknecht has 15,000 men well armed and is planning a terrorist revolution. He reviles Ebert for asking food from America, for, since this is conditioned on the maintenance of order, it is "yielding to a capitalist effort to beat bolshevik aims." Liebknecht's organ, the Red Flag, demands the dismissal of officers and the choosing by soldiers of their leaders; the immediate arming of the revolutionary workmen and the disarming of all other organizations; the destruction of capitalism, the annulment of war loans and the socialization of all business.

The soldiers' and workmen's councils of Germany have demanded that the ex-kaiser be tried by a German tribunal, which would probably be the best he could hope for.

In many parts of Germany there is swift reaction against the bolshevik movement, and it threatens to grow into a counter-revolution, with the possible restoration of the monarchy. This is fostered by many officers and supported by certain units of the army. That it will go far seems quite unlikely. The soldiers and workmen generally, however, seem disposed to support the Ebert government rather than the Spartacus group.

The leaders of the Bavarian republic have induced the Berliners to demand the resignation of Doctor Solf, whose retention as foreign secretary has been one of the puzzles to outsiders, and to exclude Matthias Erzberger from the peace negotiations.

The late leaders of Germany and Austria are quarreling among themselves concerning who was responsible for starting the war, and the present leaders are demanding that this question be settled by an inquiry and the guilty ones punished. How much chance there is of a fair investigation is revealed by the fact, just brought to light, that the German foreign office burned all the documents in the archives that might place the responsibility for the war on the German government. It is interesting to note that Doctor Solf has proposed that a neutral commission inquire into the origin of the war.

The allied armies of occupation continue their march into German territory and are meeting with no resistance and little trouble of any kind. The Germans are not keeping up to schedule in complying with the armistice terms, but say this is impossible in some instances. For instance, they cannot gather the required number of locomotives, and the airplanes called for are being given up where they are instead of being collected and surrendered in a bunch. The last of the Hun submarines have been turned over to the allied fleet and the German navy, whose personnel was denounced by

Admiral Beatty as beneath contempt, is now no more.

General Dickman's American army has its headquarters at Treves, and from it reports come that flatly contradict the idea that the Germans are short of food and clothing. The people in the occupied districts are studiously indifferent to the invaders or openly eager to keep up their trade. The French and British have been moving forward in their zones with little incident.

Among the loot already recovered from the Germans is the \$60,000,000 taken from the Russian treasury. The Huns also have returned a rich art collection that was stolen from St. Quentin, and other paintings taken from Valenciennes.

The all-Russian government at Omsk appears to be gaining in stability, but the bolsheviks have not let up in their trouble-making. An irruption of Reds into Esthonia has alarmed the government there, murdering, burning and plundering being unhindered. Livonia also has been invaded by them. A call for help by sea was sent out, and a few days ago a British fleet arrived at Libau. The vessels probably will proceed to Revel and land men to stop the slaughter. The bolshevik authorities in western Russia have turned back 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany, and it was reported that the men had seized four ships at Danzig which the British Red Cross had obtained from Germany for the housing of prisoners.

The Ukrainians and the Poles decline to stop fighting. They are chasing each other back and forth in territory which both claim, and it is difficult to say which has the advantage. Recently the Poles occupied Brest-Litovsk, the town where Germany negotiated the peace treaties with Russia and the Ukraine.

Before President Wilson left the country he delivered his address to congress reassembled for the short session. He paid glowing tribute to the forces of America, military and civilian, which helped win the war, and said he was going across to interpret his ideas of world peace because he considered that was his bounden duty. But he did not give any specific information as to his plans, nor did he so much as mention his colleagues on the peace delegation. In dealing with domestic matters, the president said he was convinced it would be wrong to turn the railroads back to private ownership under present conditions, but that unless congress solved the question in the near future he would relinquish the roads. Other matters that he asked congress to act upon quickly were the revenue bill, the navy building plan and woman suffrage. Secretary Daniels' plan for the navy is for steady and rapid increase of the fleet, for which he asks about \$34,000,000. The estimates submitted to congress by Secretary Baker provide for a regular army of approximately 500,000, but certain items are included that leave the question of the strength of the army open until after the conclusion of peace.

The American troops already are coming back from Europe, the first to arrive, except for the wounded, being the aviation units that were training in England.

As was expected, the president appointed Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury. He has been chairman of the house committee on banking and currency and his selection for the cabinet position meets with general approval.

While the rest of the world is turning to the ways of peace, Chile and Peru are preparing for war. The ancient quarrel over the provinces of Tagna and Arica has been revived, the people have been insulting and provoking each other and the situation is critical. The armies of the two countries have been ordered to mobilize, and unless wiser counsels prevail hostilities will follow before long. The United States has no intention of intervening in the squabble, but a number of our warships have been dispatched to Valparaiso to protect American interests.

## AN EXPANDED NAVY WANTED BY DANIELS

WORK ON SEA, BOTH NATIONAL  
AND INTERNATIONAL MUST  
BE PROVIDED FOR.

### TELLS NAVY'S PART IN WAR

U. S. Committed Itself Three Years  
Ago to the Building of World's  
Greatest Navy.

Washington.—With a story of his  
niant achievements of the American  
navy in the war, Secretary Daniels  
couple, in his annual report, has  
not recommendation for  
naval expansion to meet the demands  
of peace for national and international  
work on the sea.

Through nearly all of 1918  
pages the secretary tells in brief  
phrases of the navy's part in the war  
of the doing of the seemingly impossible  
able through teamwork. He speaks  
of the mighty accomplishment of  
transporting 2,000,000 men to France  
without the loss of an eastbound  
ship through enemy action, and  
devotes a graphic chapter to the  
mine brigade, which as all the world  
knows blocked the last Prussian  
advance on Paris, and started the  
German retreat that ended with the  
war.

"Inasmuch as the United States  
is the richest of the great nations  
and has suffered less in war than any  
of the allied powers, it will devote  
this country to make a contribution  
to the navy to preserve the peace of  
the world commensurate with its  
wealth, its commerce, its growing and  
expanding merchant marine, and its  
leadership in the council of free peo-  
ple. It is therefore, our duty not  
not, indeed, to enter upon any  
and ambitious naval program, but to  
go forward steadily upon the lines of  
naval increase to which the country  
committed itself by the adoption three  
years ago of the first far-reaching  
constructive naval program in the  
history of the republic.

"I have recommended to this  
Congress the adoption of another three-  
year program substantially like the  
one authorized in 1915.  
Mr. Daniels shows that the new  
\$600,000,000, three-year building  
program he has proposed will provide  
additional naval ships, 10 of these  
dreadnaughts and six battleships,  
and the others to be in such distribu-  
tion of approved types as the depart-  
ment may deem best.

CLEMENCEAU MAY BE LEADER  
OF FRENCH PEACE COMMISSION

Paris.—President Clemenceau may  
act as president of the French dele-  
gation to the peace conference. It is  
reported that the presence of Presi-  
dent Wilson, as head of the American  
delegation, has led to this decision on  
the part of the French premier. It is  
said that he may select as his collabo-  
rators, Captain Andre Tardieu, head  
of the general commission for France-  
American war matters, and high com-  
missioner to the United States; Jules  
Cambon, general secretary to the min-  
istry of foreign affairs and former am-  
bassador to the United States; Mat-  
thias Foch and the French ministers  
of the navy and labor, Georges Ley-  
gues and M. Colliard, respectively.

TOO QUICK EXPANSION WILL  
PROVE HAZARDOUS TO BANKS

Washington.—In cautioning banks  
against seeking great business expan-  
sion and profit making following the  
war, the federal service board said  
these activities "must for some time  
to come be subordinated to the gen-  
eral welfare." "Some banks, the state-  
ment said, recently had drawn too  
heavily on the reserve banks for redi-  
counts to cover promotion or business  
expansion which really were not es-  
sential to the community welfare.

Conservation of bank loans, their  
restriction to necessary enterprises,  
and the liquidity of banking resources  
must continue, the board declared.

NINE FRENCH PRISONERS ARE  
SHOT IN PRUSSIAN PRISON

Paris.—Nine French prisoners were  
shot by the Germans, and 15 other  
prisoners seriously wounded at the  
prisoner camp in Langensalza, Prussia,  
in Saxony, the Spanish ambassador at  
Berlin reports. The behavior of the  
prisoners did not in the least justify  
the severity of this act of repression,  
it was decided.

The French government, it is in-  
dicated, is resolved to demand repara-  
tion for this act of the Germans.

BATTALION OF AMERICAN  
INFANTRY GO TO COBLENZ

American Army of Occupation—A  
battalion of the Thirty-ninth Infantry  
go to Coblenz by train for the  
left Treves by train for Coblenz. The  
premature occupation of Coblenz  
due to the request of the German au-  
thorities, who are apprehensive of the  
conditions after the withdrawal of  
the German forces.

This is the first time the Americans  
have utilized railway trains for their  
advance into the territory from which  
the Germans have withdrawn.