

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

Domestic

To solve the problem of unemployed discharged soldiers, the war department has ordered that no man be discharged from the army against his desire until such time as he can obtain profitable employment in civil life.

The annual agricultural appropriation bill, carrying \$31,691,500 appropriation and providing for continuation of government co-operation with states in employing more than two thousand county farm extension agents, has been favorably reported to the house.

Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts has been appointed to be a member of the interstate commerce commission, which appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

A dispatch from Bordeaux, France, says that Misses Gladys and Dorothy Cromwell, sisters, of New York, leaped from the rail of the French steamer La Lorraine as the steamer was in the Garonne river, bound for New York, and that both were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

After a week of spirited debate, the senate, by a vote of 53 to 18, passed the administration bill appropriating one hundred million dollars for food relief in Europe and the near east. The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of minor senate amendments, but leaders believe final enactment will be accomplished before the first of February.

During the course of an address by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood before the Kansas legislature for a system of universal training for national defense, he frequently quoted the sayings of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and as calmly referred to "the next war" and the necessity of getting ready for it as if he were talking to friends at the dinner table. The general said his plan was to train the youth not more than six months.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston made an address to the American National Live Stock Association in session at Denver, Colo. He said: "I've got beyond the point of arguing about regulation of stock yards. We do not want the distribution of meat from the time production is planned on the range until the finished product is delivered to the consumer left in the hands of a few men." Referring to the charge that he is a "paternalist," he said: "For my part I want less of paternalism and more freedom."

Former United States Senator Geo. T. Oliver died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Mississippi Valley Waterways Association has launched its campaign to urge a government appropriation of approximately four hundred million dollars for the development of all inland waterways. The plan of the association contemplates a 12-foot channel from St. Louis to New Orleans and a 9-foot channel from St. Louis to St. Paul.

European

Sergius Sazonoff, the former Russian foreign minister under the old regime and now representing the government of Yekaterinodar and the Siberian government at Omsk, declared in a statement that he would not participate in the conference proposed by the supreme council with the Bolshevik representatives.

Germany, under the draft of the new proposed constitution, is divided into several federated republics. These political divisions include not less than ten republics.

The new German constitution provides for the election of a president by a popular vote majority, and the term of office shall be seven years. The chancellor will be appointed by the president and be responsible to the chamber.

The proposed German constitution contains the provision that as soon as a league of nations shall have been formed, all treaties between Germany and states in the league shall be approved by the reichstag.

The women took a prominent part in the German elections. Even nuns went to the polls in a body and voted.

The German elections clearly prove that the development of a republican form of government interests the entire German nation.

One hundred thousand cotton mill operatives in India are on strike for a larger war bonus.

Germany, Austria and Bulgaria will not be admitted to the league of nations until they have proved their fitness for such participation.

Lord Robert Cecil says the league of nations should be all-embracing—for all trustworthy nations—since it is for the good of humanity.

Premier Lenine of the Bolshevik government of Russia is reported to be in favor of surrendering to the allies. But Trotsky, Karl Radek and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin oppose him vigorously. Lenine's plan barely lost—by only twelve votes out of two hundred.

The land-grab game got a black-eye in the meeting of the council of the great powers and military commanders on all the fronts. The council issues a solemn warning to the world that the possession of territory gained by force will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use such means and set up sovereignty by coercion. This declaration was framed by President Wilson.

The strength of the forces to be maintained during the length of the armistice will be determined shortly by the council of the great powers and military commanders on all fronts.

The Omsk government, headed by Admiral Kolchak, is rapidly increasing its authority, both east and west of Omsk.

The Omsk government has appointed Admiral Kanine commander of the Russian Black sea fleet.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of war and marine, did not escape from Narva after the defeat of the Bolsheviks by the Estonians, but was taken prisoner, according to dispatches reaching Basel, Switzerland from Libau.

Advices received through Switzerland state that owing to the intervention of Finnish troops in northern Estonia and Livonia, the country has been completely rid of Bolshevik soldiers and sympathizers.

A dispatch from Archangel says the Bolsheviks are continuing their shelling of the American positions at Ust Padenga, thirty miles south of Shenkursk, and the American artillery is replying to the enemy fire.

Punishment for the kaiser and his associates was formally discussed by the supreme war council in Paris recently. The belief prevails in certain quarters that the council will adopt some form of the program suggested by the American delegation. It is expected that the various forms of punishment will be taken up simultaneously with the trial of the culprits.

President Wilson has ordered limited quarters for his personal party when he returns on the George Washington so that hundreds of soldiers may accompany him.

Revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, signed after the presentation by Japan of her twenty-one demands, will be asked at the peace conference by the Chinese delegation, according to a wireless message from Stockholm.

A wireless message from Stockholm says a notable success has been won by the Estonian troops operating against the Bolsheviks northeast of Lake Peipus.

The Sinn Fein assembly met at the mansion house in Dublin. The assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read, announcing the establishment of an Irish republic and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrisons.

About half the Sinn Feiners elected to membership in the British parliament are participating in the Irish assembly, the other half being in various English prisons charged with sedition or merely held on suspicion under the spacious and elastic provisions of the defense of the realm act.

A royalist revolution has broken out in Portugal, but it is over the protest of ex-King Manuel, who has publicly repudiated the attempt.

Washington

A dispatch from Paris says: "Led by President Wilson, the supreme council of the great powers moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the peace congress. The joint commission of the associated governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal which was communicated to them by wireless."

Gen. John J. Pershing, the American general has been called to Paris, and it is expected that he will be the military member of the American representatives of the joint commission.

Means of enforcing prohibition after July 1 are under consideration by officials of the department of justice and the internal revenue bureau, but steps to create a special enforcement agency will not be taken until congress has had time to act on pending legislation giving this function to the revenue bureau.

While the peace congress is getting into action the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he himself departs for home has again arisen and the names of William H. Taft and Elihu Root have been mentioned.

There is no doubt in the minds of those "in the know" that President Wilson hopes to avoid the necessity of making a return trip to Europe.

The war trade board announces that rice has again been added to the list of restricted imports.

All orders for the requisition of coal or coke have been cancelled by the fuel administration.

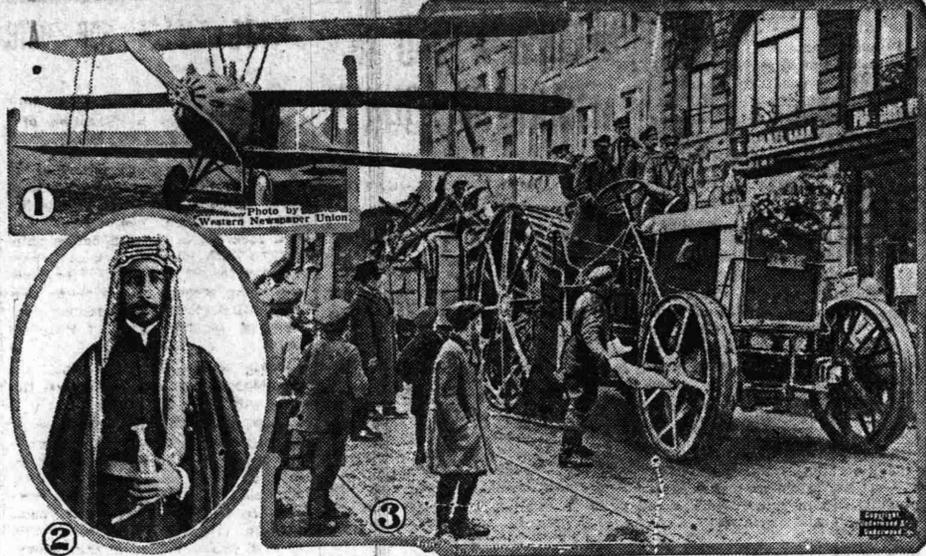
In honor of the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the Argentine chamber of deputies adjourned for one day.

The American peace commission is depending upon its specialists in international law for the preparation of the American view of important questions raised in the agenda adopted by the peace conference at Paris.

Railroads in 1918, under government control and unusual war conditions, earned about \$718,000,000, or \$250,000,000 less than in 1917.

Receipts from freight, passenger, express and other transportation by rail during 1918 amounted to approximately \$4,873,000,000.

The war department announces that the three famous National Guard divisions—the twenty-seventh (New York), thirtieth (Wildcat), and the thirty-seventh (Buckeye)—has been ordered to prepare for embarkation in France. This will require several weeks.



1—New Curtiss airplane, fastest in the world, built for the American navy. 2—The Emir Faisal, son of the king of the Hedjaz, who has been in England to present his father's respects to King George. 3—Government troops in Cologne celebrating the order to re-mobilize to combat the Spartacans.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Formal Sessions of the Peace
Congress Begun; League of
Nations Up First.

MANY PLANS ARE PRESENTED

Americans Carefully Safeguarding the
Monroe Doctrine—Poland to Get
Help—Armistice Terms Made
More Drastic—United
States For National
Prohibition.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the peace congress, which held its first formal session on Saturday, changes its mind, the world must be satisfied hereafter with such information concerning its deliberations as is contained in the official communiques issued daily. Possibly because of a breach of confidence on the part of some correspondent, the supreme allied council adopted a resolution that the delegates shall not talk outside the peace chamber of the doings of the conference. The hundreds of high-priced journalists gathered in Paris from all parts of the world can devote their time to describing the majesty of the Arc de Triomphe and the allurement of the Paris boulevards. The American and British correspondents formally and energetically protested against this rigid censorship. Later the rule may be relaxed, otherwise the demand for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" goes by the board.

In the preliminary work of the conference the make-up and procedure of the congress were settled. It was decided that the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British dominions and India besides are represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states, and one delegate for New Zealand. Brazil has three delegates. Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak republic, Roumania and Serbia have two delegates apiece; Siam, Montenegro, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece. The delegates will vote as units.

A great deal of time last week was devoted to consideration of the various plans for the league of nations, the organization of which was the first matter taken up by the peace delegates after they began their formal sessions, in accordance with the desire of President Wilson. Many schemes for the league were submitted, these dividing themselves generally into two groups which differ as to the means of making effective the decisions of the league. One holds that the rulings of the society of nations should be backed up by its combined physical forces; the other, that such force will not be necessary. In the examination of the plans it seemed certain that a compromise would not be difficult to reach.

Prodded by the expressed anxiety of the senate, the American delegates carefully examined every scheme submitted to make sure that nothing in them endangered the cherished Monroe doctrine. They appear to be satisfied that this American ideal is not imperiled and that, on the contrary, the league would in effect extend the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the whole world. The senate is not so sure of this, and Senator Borah, who strongly opposed the formation of the league, introduced a resolution which, if passed, would serve notice that the senate will not ratify a treaty the provisions of which conflict with the Monroe doctrine and with the traditional duty of the United States to enforce that principle.

The matter of extending aid to Poland was one of the serious things discussed last week, especially serious because it probably involves the prob-

lem of what the allies shall do in the case of Russia. The American and British delegates were said to have agreed that, while none of their own troops should be sent to help the Poles, the two Polish divisions recruited in the United States should be sent from France through Germany to assist the government set up by the Polish national committee. These troops would co-operate in stemming the tide of bolshevism that is flowing west from Russia, making the new Poland a strong bulwark against that flood of anarchy. The plan is a concession to the ideas of the French, who are convinced that bolshevism cannot or should not be dealt with militarily in Russia by the allies. It also is likely to compel General Pilsudski to come to an agreement with the Polish national committee as represented in Poland by Padewski.

The Spartacan revolution in Germany—or at least in Berlin—has fizzled out. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were captured and, according to report, killed. The other leaders are under arrest or dispersed and some hundreds of their followers are dead. After a week of terror the police were reinstated and armed, order was restored and business was resumed. In some other cities the "Reds" are still in control, but their chance for ultimate success seems to have gone glimmering. For one thing, Hindenburg still has under his command an efficient army of more than a million men, and most of these troops he is holding true to the Ebert government.

This fact about the German army leads to the warning issued by the Central News of London, that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any time and that the British scheme of demobilization will have to be radically changed—which may also apply to American demobilization. An "unimpeachable authority" is quoted as saying that Great Britain will have to keep an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months, which accords with the opinion of others concerning all the armies of occupation. It may be this note of alarm was caused by the discovery that the Germans were trying to evade some of the terms of the armistice and by the more drastic conditions imposed by Marshal Foch in granting an extension of the armistice. It was reported the marshal even threatened to march directly on Berlin if the Huns didn't fulfill their pledges. It was stated unofficially that the new terms included the following:

- First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of allied prisoners.
- Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up.
- Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.
- Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping, of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.
- Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines should be built.

Germany is fully justifying all those who refused to believe in her good faith under any circumstances. She is determined not to permit the establishment of an independent Poland because she still proposes to grab enough in the east to make up for her losses on the west, and a Polish state would prevent this. The Germans are said to be supplying arms to the bolsheviks who are ravaging parts of Poland, and there was heavy fighting last week between the German troops and the Poles near Kalmar. It was reported that Hindenburg himself would lead the German army against Poland.

The world-wide activities of the bolsheviks took in Argentina, Uruguay and Peru, where there were desperate strikes accompanied by bloody fighting, engineered by bolshevik agents. They also sent from Russia 4,000,000 gulden to Holland for a coup d'etat and riotous demonstrations planned for January 20. In this plot the Ger-

man radicals were co-operating with Wyncoop, the Dutch socialist leader.

Because of dissension over Italy's territorial claims the cabinet resigned and Premier Orlando was commissioned to form a new one. Several members were bitterly opposed to Foreign Minister Sonnino in his demands that Italy be given the whole of the Dalmatian coast, holding with President Wilson that part of that territory should justly be given to the Jugo-Slav state.

Little Luxemburg also had her crisis last week. After a republic had been proclaimed, and suppressed within a few hours by the French military authorities, Grand Duchess Marie abdicated and was succeeded by the eldest of her sisters, Princess Charlotte. Marie had lost the favor of her people, because, though she protested against the passage of the German armies through the principality, she afterward entertained high German personages.

Speaking of high personages, there are some queer reports coming from the refuge of the former kaiser in Holland. It is declared he is bordering on insanity, talking almost incessantly and incoherently and wandering about at night. It is also said that his health is falling rapidly. The Germans, who supported Wilhelm heartily until he turned out to be a loser, are now heaping abuse on him and the German commission appointed to determine his responsibility for the war has recommended that he be brought to trial, declaring that marginal notes in the kaiser's handwriting on papers in the foreign office prove him to have been one of the chief war-makers. This venomous course of the Germans certainly is superfluous, for the allied governments will see to it that Wilhelm and others get the punishment they so richly deserve.

The desperate need of the liberated peoples of central Europe for food will be relieved as soon as possible. Urged by President Wilson, the American house of representatives appropriated \$100,000,000 for this purpose, and it is understood the other allied nations will do their part. The money is not to be spent for food for the Germans, but much of the relief will go to the peoples formerly under the rule of the Emperor of Austria. The British army in Italy did a graceful thing the other day when they sent several trainloads of food to starving Vienna in recognition of the decent way in which the Austrians had treated British prisoners of war. Hungary, which has been made a republic under the presidency of Count Karolyi, is appealing to the allies for its share of help, as well as against being deprived of any of its territory by the surrounding new nations.

Turkey came to the front with the report that the Turks had finally surrendered Medina, the holy city of the Mohammedans, to the king of the Hedjaz. This capitulation was included in the terms of the armistice, but was delayed by the long isolation of the garrison. The disposition of Constantinople also was brought under renewed discussion by the submission of the claims of Greece to the peace delegates in Paris. The general belief was that the city would be placed under international control rather than turned over to the Greeks.

The United States went dry last week, national prohibition "going over the top" when Nebraska ratified the constitutional amendment, being the thirty-sixth state to take that action. The amendment goes into effect one year hence, but as the war measure passed by congress establishes country-wide prohibition on July 1 the dry era will really date from that day. The leaders of the prohibition party naturally are joyous over the triumph of the cause for which they struggled through so many years, and they now have a vision of a boozeless world. They have established headquarters in many foreign cities and say they are making great headway. The United States is the first great nation to adopt prohibition, for the Russian ban was only on vodka, and that has been lifted by the bolshevik government.

WILSON AND HOUSE AMERICAN MEMBERS

DELEGATIONS FROM GREATER
NATIONS TO PEACE CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

SIGNS OF DIVISION APPEAR

Clemenceau Fully Satisfied That The
Larger the Committee is the Less
Work it Accomplishes.

Paris.—The peace conference unanimously adopted the league of nations program. President Wilson and Colonel House are the American members of the commission thereon.

The delegates of the great powers of the league of nations will be: For the United States, President Wilson and Colonel House; for Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts; for France, Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the faculty of the law of the University of Paris; for Italy, Premier Orlando and Viterio Scialoja; for Japan, Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai. The delegates of the small nations will be announced later.

The first signs of a division in the conference was when it proceeded to consider the four resolutions framed by the council of the great powers, providing for committees on labor, responsibility for the war, reparation for damages and ports, railways and waterways.

Camille Huysmans, in behalf of Belgium, asked for two members on the committees of labor, reparation and the league of nations, and one each on the other. Siberia made a similar request.

Brazil was more emphatic, declaring against "a cut and dried program."

M. Venizelos said that Greece was entitled to membership on the committees of reparation and ports. M. Bratianu, for Rumania, and Dr. Benes, for Czechoslovakia, as well as the delegations representing Portugal, China, Siam and Poland, also asked for places on the committees.

M. Clemenceau finally, in a good tempered speech, said that the council had not imposed its decisions, but had simply convoked the conference to consider the plan.

"After 48 years of public life," he said, "I am satisfied that the larger the committee is, the less it accomplishes."

BRITISH TITLE WISHED ON GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

New York.—"The British Who's Who," a copy of the 1919 issue of which has just been received here, lists the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France as "General Sir John Joseph Pershing, G. C. B."

On July 17, 1918, King George awarded the grand cross of the Order of the Bath to General Pershing and in August King George during a visit to France personally gave the decoration to him. The award of the grand cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a knight of the recipient and gives him the right to prefix "Sir" to his name.

The decoration given General Pershing, however, was an honorary one and it was said at the time that the American commander would not receive the title of "Sir" as he was not a British Subject.

GREAT NUMBER OF AMERICANS YET IN FOREIGN HOSPITALS

Washington.—An official report from General Pershing, made public by the war department, shows that on January 9 there were 105,753 men of the American army in hospitals in France and England of whom 72,642 were suffering from disease and 33,111 from wounds or other injuries.

The report said that the number of hospital cases is steadily decreasing, there having been a reduction of more than 15,000 since the previous week.

AID IS EXPECTED TO BE GIVEN BY GERMAN SHIPS

New York.—German ships allotted to the United States for the transportation of troops aggregate a total of 50,000 tons, including the giant Hamburg-American liner, Imperator, it was authoritatively learned.

Great Britain also will receive 540,000 tons, the total representing virtually all the tonnage held in German ports during the war. The United States, it is understood, however, will receive the larger vessels.

POPE BENEDICT HAS MADE REQUEST FOR INTERVENTION

Paris.—Pope Benedict has requested intervention by Monsignor Rattini, papal delegate at Warsaw, Archbishop Bloszki of Posen and Archbishop Szepiok of Lemberg, to end the conflict between the Ukrainian and Polish troops.

It is said that General Petura, head of the peasant army of the Ukraine, will send a subsidiary of 100,000 roubles to the Ukrainian troops fighting the Poles in Galicia.