

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

Washington, D. C., police are engaged in an attempt to solve the mystery of the killing of Dr. T. T. Wong, chief of the Chinese educational mission to the United States, and C. H. Hsie and Ben Sen Wu, students at George Washington University, whose bodies were found in their home in the fashionable Mount Pleasant section.

During explosions and fire which wrecked the Nyack plant of the American Aniline Products company, at Nyack, N. Y., one man was killed and thirteen other employees were injured. Several other persons have not been accounted for. The property loss is estimated at about one million dollars. Heavy damage was caused over the city of Nyack by the heavy detonations.

The entire Atlantic fleet is expected to sail from Hampton Roads shortly for Guantanamo, Cuba, where the mid-winter maneuvers and target practice will be held.

Alfredo Gonzales, formerly president of Costa Rica, has been named defendant in a suit for \$25,000 damages brought in New York by Lincoln G. Valentine, an American capital interested in oil lands and railroads in Central America.

The twelve federal reserve banks broke records in 1918 by piling up an aggregate of \$55,436,000 net earnings, largely rediscount operations, as compared with \$11,202,000 the year before. Gross earnings, the federal reserve board reported, were \$67,584,000.

There have been many petitions to the present congress to pass a universal eight-hour day, and thereby settle by law this question which has been before the public for forty years, and which, it is realized, must come soon or become the biggest political tissue in all history.

Mary Powers, the pretty, Atlanta, Ga., blond affinity of the dead John Abbott, of the Atlanta fire department, is being held as an accessory to his murder. Face to face with the widow who killed her husband, she took the verdict without a sign of emotion. Mrs. Stella Abbott took the stand and accused her slain husband's soul-mate. She stated that if it had not been for Mary Powers' effort to get her husband over the telephone, the tragedy probably would never have occurred.

Additional impetus was given the better highways movement in Georgia in Atlanta recently when, at a meeting, the Retail Merchants' Association adopted resolutions requesting Governor Dorsey to call a special session of the legislature to establish a well-defined and connected system of improved highways in Georgia.

Child labor in the United States, if we are to judge by the sentiment in the present congress, will soon be a thing of the past in the United States. Prohibitive taxation on articles produced by child labor will prevent purchase or sale.

The textile workers of the United States are out after an eight-hour day, and have notified the public that regardless of what the employers think about the matter, Monday, February 3, will see the movement inaugurated by a gigantic strike if a strike is necessary.

European

There is still no prospect of any betterment in the labor situation in the United Kingdom. If anything the situation, both in Glasgow and Belfast, has become more serious, particularly in Belfast. The strike movement is very similar to those which are taking place in Germany, and the governmental authorities are calling on organized labor to help adjust the matter, as it is realized that a strike of the disorganized very largely borders on anarchy, and the only hope for a quick solution is by organized labor helping citizens and the government to pacify the malcontents.

The American steamer Piave, which went ashore near Deal, England, parted amidship during a fierce storm accompanied by a blinding snow and is a total loss. It is feared that several lives were lost.

The Northern Russian government, in a proclamation to the population, warns the people against any unnecessary alarm over the recent events which resulted in the evacuation of Shenkursk by American and allied forces.

Germany's colonies occupied the entire attention of two extended executive sessions of the supreme council of the great powers, and the disposition of this small empire scattered over the African mainland, in Asia, and all over the Pacific, is presenting a territorial question of the first magnitude.

Allied headquarters at Archangel announce that the evacuation of Shenkursk was to avoid the possibility of a long siege, and further reveal that it was only by a ruse that an American battalion and other allied forces succeeded in escaping from being surrounded.

The supreme council, it is announced in Paris, has reached satisfactory provisional arrangements dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territories of Turkey in Asia.

As a result of the protests of the allied powers against the spoliation of Greeks and Armenians, the Turkish cabinet has quit.

The announcement is made in authoritative quarters that the great colonial powers, notably Great Britain and France, have accepted in principle the American proposal put forward by President Wilson for the league of nations exercising supervision over the German colonies.

Washington

A \$50 bonus has been voted by congress to enlisted men; \$200 for the officers. The figures have been agreed upon.

Secretary Baker has issued instructions modifying to a limited extent the blanket prohibition against promotion of officers promulgated by the war department immediately after the armistice was signed and which has been sharply criticized in congress.

It has been shown conclusively that Apaches of all nationalities, in Paris, dressed in American uniforms, were mainly responsible for the acts of violence which have caused broadcast publicity to be given to an alleged American crime wave in Paris. It is further shown that assaults and hold-ups are infinitesimal in number as compared with the published figures of the crime wave.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says several persons have been killed in a battle between government troops and strikers at Laredo in northern Peru. General strikes also have been declared at Trujillo and Salaverry on the coast, and the inhabitants are said to be greatly alarmed.

Administration policy of vast naval expansion unless world disarmament becomes a certainty through international agreement at Paris, has been approved by the house naval committee in unanimously recommending a new three-year building program of ten great battleships and ten scout cruisers.

An army of five hundred thousand men was unanimously decided on by the house military committee as the basis for determining the appropriation for army pay for the year beginning next July. Committee members say that the number is expected to be the average force during the year. The decision marks the beginning of the committee's work of framing the annual military appropriation bill. Members say, however, that it has no bearing on permanent military policy in the future.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to reports sent out from Paris, is endeavoring to bring about the return of the former Emperor William after the meeting of the national assembly. Leading German manufacturers in Westphalia are said to be interested in the plan.

Drastic import regulations covering a wide range of commodities, and effective March 1, have been promulgated by the British government for the protection of its industries during the period of reconstruction. Commodities not on the list may be imported without special British import licenses until July 1.

A birthday dinner was given in Amerongen castle in honor of William Hohenzollern, which was attended by about twenty persons, including members of the family of Count Bentinck, the former emperor's host.

According to estimates made by intelligence officers of the American third army, based upon reports from all parts of Germany, the organized German army now located in various depots numbers from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand men. The reports indicate that these soldiers are of such morale that they hardly will be available for operations of any extent.

Cotton seed interests have been notified by the food administration that the price-stabilization plan for cotton seed and its products put into effect in September will continue through the present season, if all elements of the industry continue to co-operate.

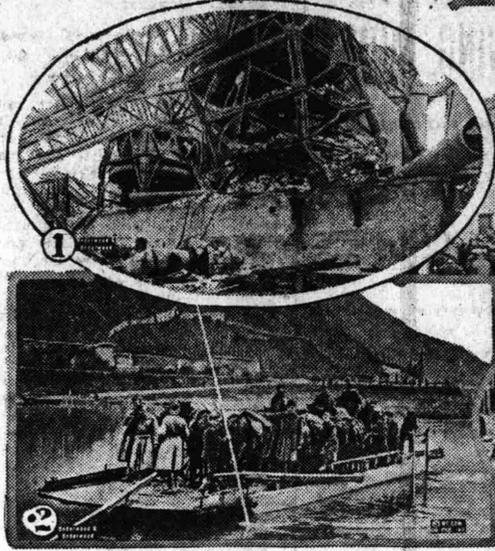
At least two hundred thousand Americans now in the army will remain in France. The majority will remain because they wish to marry French women and the rest because they are charmed with French life and see great opportunities for American energy.

The report of the house immigration committee says that legislation of the United States congress should not only protect American workmen from unfair competition during the period of industrial readjustment, but also should prevent the Bolsheviks from coming to America to spread its doctrine.

Montreal, Canada, newspapers announce that \$300,000 was lost there by several local men who gambled on the American race tracks through a fraudulent scheme concocted in Montreal. Prominent men are mixed up in the scandal.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was proclaimed formally by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state. The proclamation was dated January 29, 1919, but legal authorities of the department say ratification was accomplished when the thirty-six states acted favorably on January 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition becomes effective one year from that date.

Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights due to American soldiers, says a Paris dispatch.



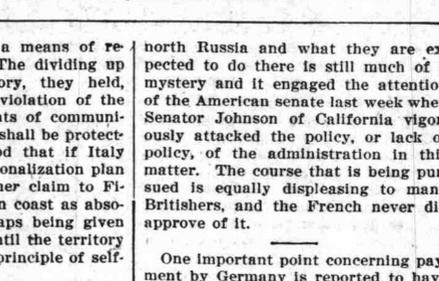
1 and 3—Examples of the way in which the retiring Germans wilfully destroyed the coal mine workings in northern France.



2—Battery F, Seventh field artillery, of the American army of occupation having a boat ride on the Rhine.



3—The Sinn Fein 'Irish parliament' meets.



4—The Mansion house, Dublin, where the Sinn Fein 'Irish parliament' meets.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Captured German Colonies Are to Be Placed Under International Control.

WILSON'S PLAN IS ADOPTED

British Dominions Protest in Vain—Mandatories of League of Nations Will Rule the Territories—Little Progress With Russian Problem.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's lost colonies occupied much of the time and attention of the peace delegates last week, and the result of their deliberations apparently was that those colonies, and probably some of the territories that are to be lopped off the Turkish empire, are to be internationalized by being entrusted to governments designated as "mandatories" by the league of nations. These mandatories presumably will have a certain liberty of action in executing their control of the colonies, and the league, it is supposed, will enforce, by safeguards, a system very similar in effect to the British colonial administration.

This disposition of the former German possessions, if it is finally accepted by the peace conference, will prove another triumph for President Wilson, for while he has yielded somewhat in compromise, it is mainly his idea. The British imperial cabinet accepted his theory, despite the strenuous objections of the representatives of the British dominions, and the adhesion of France also was announced. Japan was not very well pleased, and neither was Italy.

In another way this decision, if made, vindicates Mr. Wilson's ideas, for it is admitted that the creation and maintenance of the league of nations is necessary to carry out the colonial plan, and the president asserts that, inasmuch as the league was unanimously agreed to, it is necessary to turn the colonies over to the league under the protectorate of the nations best fitted to hold them.

The question of the German colonies developed the most serious diplomatic contest the conference has engaged in, and at the time of writing the end of the fight was not in sight. Those colonies were Germany's greatest asset, and some of the allied nations had counted on them to make up in part their immense financial expenditures in the war. Secret agreements had been entered into giving Australia and New Zealand the German possessions south of the equator and giving Japan the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Despite the action of the British imperial war cabinet in London, the British delegates to the conference were disposed to stand by these agreements. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand were especially insistent on their claims, and were supported by the Japanese, who expected in return the support of Great Britain for positions in the Shantung peninsula and Manchuria. The South African representatives, also, were displeased, believing the plan would encourage the rebellious elements there that are still agitating for an independent South Africa.

Assuming that the internationalization plan is adopted, it is likely the control of the lands in question would be about as follows: German West Africa to France; the Kamerun to French Congo; German Southwest Africa to the South African Union; German East Africa mainly to Great Britain, a small part going to Belgian Congo; the Carolines and Marshall Islands to Japan; New Guinea to Australia; Samoa to New Zealand. Japan expresses willingness to give Kiaochow back to China, under conditions that have not yet developed. These are in the main the claims that were made by the allied nations; but President Wilson and his American colleagues made it clear they would not agree to the plan by which absolute possession of the German colonies

would be granted as a means of recouping war losses. The dividing up of the spoils of victory, they held, would be in absolute violation of the promises that the rights of communities and small nations shall be protected. It was understood that if Italy agreed to the internationalization plan she would surrender her claim to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast as absolute possessions, perhaps being given control of the latter until the territory is ready to assert the principle of self-determination.

The supreme war council tentatively decided that the spread of lawlessness in Turkey made it necessary that allied troops should be sent there, and the military representatives were directed to prepare a report on the most equitable distribution of this military burden among the allies. The occupation of Turkey will continue until the peace conference has determined on the future government of the Turkish territories. It is understood that Palestine, Armenia, Syria and Mesopotamia will come within the scope of the plan of dealing with colonies by the mandatory system.

The labor question bulks big in the doings of the peacemakers at Paris, and their international commission on labor regulation is now considering an elaborate scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment drafted by Mr. Barnes, British minister without portfolio, in conference with British trade unionists and representatives of India and the dominions.

The Polish commission of the supreme council, made up of representatives of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, prepared to depart for Warsaw. It would seem that this commission has a big job before it, for while the Poles themselves are working fairly harmoniously under the leadership of Paderewski, they are beset by enemies on three sides and are engaged in continual warfare. The Russian bolsheviks and the Ukrainians are unremitting in their attacks, and now the Czechs are assailing the Poles along their southern border. The former have captured a number of towns which they claim are properly within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, and they also have seized the mining regions of Karvin, upon which the Polish state relies largely for its mineral supplies.

This fighting, of course, is in direct disobedience of the recent order of the great powers that all hostilities must cease everywhere, but the Polish representatives in Paris say their country cannot stop fighting when it is under constant military attack.

Diplomatically, Russian matters were at a standstill, awaiting replies to the invitation to a conference of all factions of the Princes' islands in the Sea of Marmora. The bolshevik organs rather resented that plan, for they asserted the bolsheviks were gaining victories in the field that entitled them to more recognition. The representatives in Paris of the other factions continued in their attitude of passive opposition to the conference, and General Miller, head of the north Russia government in the absence of President Tschaikovsky, stated that it is not only inadvisable to hold any party with the bolsheviks, but it would be physically impossible for the representatives of north Russia to reach the Princes' islands by February 15 without passing through bolshevik territory, which he considered impossible. The Omsk government insisted that the campaign against the bolsheviks must be pushed vigorously.

The claims of the bolsheviks to victory in the field were not without foundation. In the Archangel region they have forced the American and allied troops to withdraw quite a distance from their advanced positions, and they have driven General Dutoff out of the important city of Orenburg on the Ural river. On the other hand, they lost Saranpol, province of Tobolsk, to the Siberians and are reported to have been overthrown in Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan. In the Ukraine the soviet forces inflicted a severe defeat on the army of General Petlura and occupied Ekaterinograd. There is little to choose between the contenders there. Just why the allied forces are in

north Russia and what they are expected to do there is still much of a mystery and it engaged the attention of the American senate last week when Senator Johnson of California vigorously attacked the policy, or lack of policy, of the administration in this matter. The course that is being pursued is equally displeasing to many Britishers, and the French never did approve of it.

One important point concerning payment by Germany is reported to have been settled by the peace conference. It was decided that while Germany must make full reparation for unjustifiable damage done, she and her associates will not be called on to pay heavy indemnities to reimburse the victorious nations for their war expenses. Nor will Germany be compelled to relinquish the indemnity she took from France in 1871. Belgium's reparation claims will have first consideration, and perhaps those of Serbia will come next.

On the eve of the assembling of the German national convention in Weimar, the Ebert government seemed firmly seated in the place of power, though there was a possibility of combinations that would dominate it. The Spartacists were in a hopeless minority, however, and there was every reason to believe the "revolution" would run the course laid out for it by the old-time leaders, who never have relinquished control actually. That the change of form of government has not wrought a miraculous change of the German heart or the German intention to rule is the opinion of General Gauraud, the French commander, as it is of many less well informed persons. This view is borne out by the increasingly insolent attitude of the conquered Huns, and by their naive surprise and indignation when they realized that they might not be admitted to membership in the league of nations immediately and on an equality with the nations that saved civilization from their criminal assault.

A French expert has summarized the policies of the present German government as follows: Interior—1. Complete unity. 2. Revision of the nation for administrative purposes into a number of departments approximately of equal size without taking account of the present divisions. Exterior—1. The annexation of German Austria. 2. Opposition to the formation of a strong Poland.

The annexation of German Austria may be balked by the formation of the proposed Danube confederation of all the states along the Danube, including German Austria and Bulgaria, for it is figured that if Germany is permitted to annex the part of Austria she covets she would be stronger than ever in territory and population.

A good deal of excitement and some resentment were stirred up in America by the announcement of a British embargo on many imports, effective March 1. Among the commodities named are numerous American products, and those who seek to arouse antagonism between the United States and Great Britain were quick to accuse the British of starting a trade war. More reasonable persons recognize that the embargo is an emergency measure to help England in the rehabilitation of her industries and that it is undoubtedly only temporary. At the same time, American business men were aroused by it to the necessity of looking after our own place in world trade.

Great Britain is having a serious time with the labor problem. Several thousand workers in England, Wales and Ireland have quit, either for more pay or for shorter hours without reduction of wages. Belfast seems to be in the worst predicament, for business and transportation are virtually suspended, riots are frequent, shops are being looted every night and the city is in darkness.

In the United States unpreparedness for peace is at the bottom of a great deal of unrest concerning the unemployment of returning soldiers. States and communities are getting busy, however, and it is hoped that soon there will be positions for all, at least as good as those they left to serve their country.

MYSTERIOUS LOSS OF 10,000 TROOPS

GREAT BODY OF MISSING MEN WHOLLY UNACCOUNTED FOR AFTER THREE MONTHS.

TOTAL DEATH ROLL, 40,709

Late Statement Shows Only Twenty-Nine American Prisoners Remain in German Hands.

Washington.—Official tables of the major battle casualties of the American forces in France, made public by General March, chief of staff, show that approximately 10,000 men remain wholly unaccounted for nearly three months after the ending of hostilities. The deaths, missing and known prisoners are tabulated up to January 10 for each of the 30 combatant divisions of General Pershing's army. The total is 56,592 of whom 17,434 are classified as missing or captured. An appended statement shows that only 29 American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on January 8 and that 4,800 prisoners had been checked up as returned and 118 died in captivity.

Some portion of the great body of missing men may be located as the return of the army thins out the American forces in France. Indications are, however, that the majority of the 10,000 finally will be added to the roll of honor shown in the tables of those killed or died of wounds, now recorded as 39,158 men.

To that figure also must be added 1,551 men of the Marine Brigade, figures for which, not carried in the tables, were obtained from official sources. This brings the grand aggregate of deaths from battle up to 40,709 on returns estimated officially to be 95 per cent complete.

WAS PENCHANT FOR TALKING THE CAUSE FOR TREATMENT?

Washington.—Reiterating in the house charges that National Guard officers were removed from their commands after practically continuous fighting service to make room for regulars, Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, Democrat, read a letter signed by 40 wounded officers saying that investigation would prove that medical officers had been ordered to report as unfit officers who might replace the regulars first assigned for duty. Referring to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the letter read by the Massachusetts representative said:

"When General Wood visited the front he was treated more like a German spy than an officer of the United States. We have the word of several colonels that knew him well for this. He was ordered back from his visit here without being allowed to visit the Italian front or returning through England, as he was invited to do by Lloyd George.

"General Wood was the idol of the army, officers and men alike, and was one of the most efficient officers, yet he was kept in a corner all the time." Who did it?"

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN TO DISCUSS COTTON ACREAGE

Washington.—The plan of waging a campaign in the South to urge reduction of the cotton acreage, and retention by growers of all their cotton until a price of 35 cents a pound is reached will be discussed at a meeting of the members of the senate and house from the cotton states.

The meeting was decided upon at a joint session of the senate and house agriculture committees, called by Senators Smith of South Carolina, Sheppard of Texas, Smith of Georgia and Representatives Heflin of Alabama, Lee of Georgia, Jacoway of Arkansas, Candler of Mississippi and Young of Texas.

Mr. Heflin said the demand for American cotton is 6,000,000 bales greater than the supply and that just as soon as peace terms are signed prices will be advanced to 40 cents.

REACH COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON WAR TAX REVENUE BILL

Washington.—The war revenue bill, revised to raise about \$6,000,000,000 by taxation this year and \$4,000,000,000 annually thereafter, assumed final form when senate and house conferees reached a complete agreement on the measure.

The conferees already had announced agreements on all tax rate adjustments. Absence of President Wilson made doubtful the exact date the new law would become effective.

MILLION MARK PASSED IN DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY

Washington.—Demobilization of the army passed the million mark during the past week, General March announced, with 6,127 officers and 752,411 men actually discharged. Of the officers mustered out, 2,444 were on duty in Washington.

The demobilization has proceeded to such a point that general officers are being discharged from the war organization. General March announced honorable discharge of 33 generals.