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 Southland Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Domestic

and twenty-five thousand men, exclusive of officers, for the fiscal year beginning next July.

by the war department.

the morning recently. Navy officers at Pensacola, Fla., expressed complete satisfaction with the success marking the first experiments at the naval air station there in firing a torpedo from a dirigible.

Charged with excessive cruelty to children under her care, Mrs. Naomi V. Campbell, who conducts a private orphans' home eight miles from Atlanta on the Marietta road, in Cobb county, Georgia, was held for the grand jury under bond of \$750 following a lengthy hearing at Marietta before Justice of the Peace B. V. Greer.

The federal government has been asked to take charge of the general strike situation in Seattle, Washington, where practically the entire working force of the city is on strike.

Plans of a most comprehensive nature to bring about conditions which ment in the express service through- land will be released. out the country, have been announced by R. H. May, Atlanta representative of the American Railway Express company. A "better service campaign" will be undertaken by the 135,000 men and women employed in the express lusiness for the purpose of raising the standards of packing, wrapping and marking express shipments.

George T. Page of Peoria, Ill., president of the American Bar Association, announces that he has been informed after a conference with Secretary Baber and Major General Crowder that reviews of all sentences passed under findings of general court-martial are being reviewed by lawyers in the Major General Crowder.

Governors of the cotton growing states will be urged to set in motion a campaign for reduction of the 1919 cotton acreage which will reach every individual grower, as the result of a conference held in New Orleans. Another resolution urges the farmers not to sell the balance of the present cotton crop until 30 cents is secured.

The grain dealers appeared before the national house agriculture committee and proposed that the government pay the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop and sell it to the consumer at the world mar ket price, which they estimated would be about \$2.25.

European

The new German assembly was harangued by the temporary chairman, who said that Germany was not at all pleased with the developments since the armistice was signed, and that Germany could yet fight, though she starved. The allies may present a new armistice condition to be signed by Germany.

Herr Eichhorn, the former police chief of Berlin, is in Sweden according to report form Stockholm.

Two railway coaches, recently handed over to France by Germany, playaccident on the Paris-Metz railway line in which five persons lost their lives and sixteen were injured. Train No. 47, bound for Metz, had just entered the tunnel at Nanteuil, when the passengers occupying the two coaches handed over by Germany began to experience trouble in breathing and strong, obnoxious gases began to fill up the caches.

Friedrich Ebert, the German chancellor, opened the first session of the recently elected German national assembly at Weimar. It is probable that the chairmanship will be taken by the oldest member of the assembly, probably Herr Pfannkuch.

It is reported that Alsace-Lorraine sent many members for the first sitting of the new German assembly.

The name of Herr Eichhorn, the former chief of the Berlin police, who was ousted during the troubles with the Anarchists, was stricken from the roll of membership of the new German assembly, as his whereabouts is not

The new German assembly has invited Austria to become a part of the new German republic.

No answer has been returned by the American delegates to the peace conference as to what is said to be an almost unanimous desire of the other powers that the United States undertake to act as mandatory for Armenia and the other severed provinces of Turkey. Such of the American delegates as will discuss this plan say they are disposed to resist this development, holding that it is the business of Europe to look after the Europeans and the people of the Near Cast.

Alliances between the various nations will not be affected by the existence of the Society of Nations now in process of formation. The English foreign secretary, asked the direct ques tion whether the formation of the world society would involve the abrogation of alliances, said: "The constitution of the league of nations will involve no modification of the treaties of alliance previously concluded."

Government troops have entered Bremen after heavy fighting and have occupied the town hall and the stock exchange. The Anarch is have retreated to Groepsingen.

The virus of thench fever and that of influenza and of some forms of nephritis have been isolated and identified, according to the report submitted to the director general of the Brit-The temporary personnnel of the ish army by a number of army medinavy has been fixed at two hundred cal officers in France, who have been investigating the causes of these dis-

Heavy losses have been inflicted on Departure from France of five the Anarchists in the Archangel, Rustransports with more than 650 officers | sia, sector, by the American forces, and 15,000 men has been announced and the enemy has been driven back in disorder from the village of Vis-Twenty buildings in the heart of tavka, on the Vaga. The American Fairbanks, Alaska, have been destroy- casualties were five killed and several ed by a fire which started early in wounded. Many prisoners were taken by the Americans.

It is stated that Chinese and Manchu troops have joined the Russian Anarchists, and are fighting in their armies. The treatment accorded prisoners by the Manchus is described as horrible.

A satisfactory settlement of the London railway dispute has been at last reached, it is officially stated. It is understood that the settlement included the tubes and all the London railway systems.

Prof. Edward de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, and Milroy and McGarry, also Sinn Fein members of parliament, esecaped from the prison at Lincoln. according to a dispatch from Lincoln to the London Evening News.

A dispatch from Dublin, Ireland, says it is definitely stated there that will make possible a marked improve all the Sinn Feiners interned in Eng- America Likely to Be Asked to Gov-

For refusing to obey an order to protect the front of the Siberian army against the Bolsheviki in the region of Kungur, southeast of Perm, 250 soldiers and ten officers have been tried by courtmartial and shot for insubordination.

The Turkish authorities have requisitioned the Constantinople palace of Enver Pasha, the former Turkish minister of war, as a residence for Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, the allied commander in European Turkey.

Washington

A Paris dispatch announces that Marshal Foch will go to Treves February 17 to fix the conditions for a third renewal of the armistice and the discussion of the conditions to be imposed will take up considerable time before the supreme war ccuncil.

Foreign dispatches state that the feeling in the peace conference is that the Germans are more and more forgetting their position, and it is expected that the supreme war council will take measures to bring them to a sense of the realities,

Substantially one-half of the draft of the constitution for the society of nations has been covered by the chief conference commission dealing with this question. The acceptance of all additional articles will be provisional. It is possible, it is stated, to secure action on the articles before President Wilson sails for home.

American steamers will soon steam up the Rhine, using Rotterdam as a base, according to information emanating from Paris.

There is a feeling hinted in the dispatches from abroad that the war ended too soon for the more adventurous spirits on all sides of the contention.

The Prohibitions appeared before the house Indian appropriation committee and urged that the use of the intoxicating peyote bean by Indians be isfy them. ed a most important part in a puzzling inhibited. The bean is used by many tribes in their religious observances and efforts last year to prohibit its

During the hard fighting from September 1, the German losses were appalling, the figures showing a drop in their strength from 1,339,000 to 856, 000 November 1. During the same period the allied forces dropped only from 1,688,000 to 1,485,000.

A total of 24,234,021 men were enrolled for Uncle Sam's armies under the selective service act. When the armistice was signed Uncle Sam had produced a selective army of 2,810,296 men and the work of handling, classifying and utilizing Uncle Sam's man power was just getting into perfect swing when the ending of the war brought it to a close.

Government agents are said to have started an inquiry into the operations of a "wire tapping" gang, operating in Florida and other parts of the South to which wealthy tourists are attracted. The investigation is proceeding from Chicago.

The total casualties for the forces in the Archangel, Russian, region are given as 409. The force originally numbered 4,927.

Figures showing the rifle strength of the allied and enemy forces of the enemy forces of the western front during the last eight months of the war have been received by the war department. They show that up to July 1 the allies were outnumbered from two hundred to three hundred thousand men, but that they reached their peak on September 1, when they had 1,688,000 opposed to the Gormans' 1







1-Representatives of the soldiers and workmen's council conducting their business in the reichstag building in Berlin. 2-Russian men and women being trained as rifle shots in a free class established by the soviet government. 3-Beautiful figure of Liberty in the salon of the French ministry of foreign affairs which was redecorated for the meetings of the peace delegates.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Progress With the League of Na tions Plan, Big Nations Yielding to Smaller.

OLD ALLIANCES MAY STAND

ern Constantinopic-Russian Soviet Government Consents to Conference-German National Assembly Con-

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

venes in Weimar.

Though the peace conference's commission on the league of nations is making very considerable progress with its task, the drafting of the plans for the organization is not without serious difficulties. These last week desires of the great powers and the representation in the league. Before the close of the week it was announced the commission had agreed provisionally on the preamble and two-thirds of the articles, but what

these are was not revealed. Two general plans were laid bewas favored by the small nations, prowhich the large and small nations would be equally represented, each as a unit; an executive branch consistwas made to consist chiefly of the tion, there was substituted an executive council of the great powers as a failure. tribunal for judging international is-

In a word, the great powers fear that if all nations are given equal representation in the league, they will find themselves in the minority though their interests might be much greater, and the small powers fear that, if not equally represented, they will be swamped. But the "big five" shows signs of yielding enough to sat-

Concurrently with the work on the league, the conflicting territorial claims of the various nations are being heard and studied, but the establishment of a principle on which such claims shall be decided depends so. much on the creation of the league of nations that action on the report of the territory commission is not expected before the other matter is set

Just where the United States is going to "get off" in all this is a question that is worrying many others besides our senators, who debate it frequently. If the orders of the league are to be backed by force, it might be necessary to land European troops in a South American country, and that is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. If the former German colonies and parts of the Turkish empire are to be governed by mandatories of the league, the United States cannot well evade some of the responsibility and might be called on to administer the affairs of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, maintaining military as well as civil forces there. Conceivably, this would arouse the bitter opposition of a considerable portion of our population, but as we. through President Wilson, are taking a leading part in the reconstruction of the world by the nations that defeated Germany, we cannot avoid shouldering our share of the resultant labor,

Another interesting angle to the situation was disclosed by the statement by British Foreign Secretary Balfour that the establishment of the league of nations would not require the abrogation of international aili-

ently Great Britain, France and Japan | are not entirely sure of the full efficacy of the league and would have their offensive and defensive alliances to fall back upon in case of need. Mr. Balfour's stitement also gave rise to the opinion? that the allied nations might decline to abrogate the secret treaties they entered into for the division among them of certain territories of the central powers. France is perhaps, especially interested in this, as the secret treaties not only gave her Alsace-Lorraine, but also the entire coal district of the Snar valley, and provided that the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Lenine's foreign minister. Tchit-

cherin, has sent out a wireless message saying the soviet government is willing to participate in the proposed conference on the Princes' islands. He also intimates that his government will cease its propaganda in other countries if the entente powers will undertake not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs. The other Russian factions, as represented at Paris, were rather surprised by Tchitcherin's action and were not at all pleased. They are strongly centered in the diversity between the opposed to the conference and had hoped a refusal by the soviet governclaims of the smaller nations as to ment would relieve them of the necessity of rejecting the plan. The bolshevists, or to give them the more fitting appellation, the anarchists, in northern Russia, after a series of successes against the American and allled troops which were due to the difficulty the latter experienced in getfore the commission. The first, which ting supplies, went a bit too far and were given a stinging defeat by the vided for a legislative branch on Yanks at Vistavkn on the Vaga river. About the same time the Siberian troops under General Gaida practically annihilated two divisions of the aning of two members from each of the archists at Kungur, 50 miles southeast five great powers and nine members of Perm, relieving the latter city from chosen from the small powers; and the danger of attack. General Gaida arbitration of international disputes then advanced on Ufa, which the auby three arbitrators. In the second archists took some time ago. The cenplan the legislative branch was left tral soviet of Moscow has called to the unchanged, but the executive branch colors all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five years, saygreat powers, and instead of arbitra- ing they will be thrown into the war if the conference on Prinkipo island is a

In some directions the successes of the anarchists of Russia were continned. They were reported to have captured Windau, Courland's port, and to have gained control of virtually the whole of the Ukraine.

The Polish and Czecho-Slovak troops that had been fighting on the Silesian front signed an armistice which, it is presumed, will permit the emissaries of the peace conference to settle the quarrel between the two nations.

In the "Athens of Germany," Weimar, the capital of the ducky of Saxe-Weimar, the German actional assembly began its sessions bast Thursday. Chancellor Friedrich Ebert called the body to order and then surrendered the chair to Herr Pfankuch, the oldest of the members. After the preliminaries were over the assembly got down to the work of formulating a government for Germany. The Ebert or Majority Socialist government was transferred temporarily to Weimar, but it considered that its mandates expired with the convening of the assembly so it at once proceeded to organize a new cabtnet made up of Majority Socialists,

Democrats and Clericals. The Spartacans, who die hard, made their latest big play at Bremen, gaining control of that city and holding it for a time. Then government troops from Berlin bombarded the place, battering some of its historic buildings, and drove the Spartacans to Groepsingen. Threats of the reds to attack Weimar when the assembly met were forestalled when the loyal garrison was re-enforced by a large body of government troops.

The authorities of the allied nations maintain their aloof attitude toward the German "revolution," never permitting themselves to be quoted concerning it nor paying the slightest attention to the lucubrations of hypocrites such as Bernstorff. But they are watching with interest the international conferences of Socialists excess profits taxes in the fiscal year. and trades unions that are in session | but after that the war profits tax in Berne, Switzerland. The former seems to be virtually dominated by cases where war contracts run over ances hitherto entered into. Appar- the pro-Tenton elements. The Trades in tater years.

Union conference, in which are delegates from the United States and England, is discussing international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialists.

Turkey let out a loud wail recently in protest against the proposition to put Constantinople, the Bosporus and the Dardanelles under international control. This idea is being promulgated in Paris especially by the entente nations, and they assert that the controlling nation should be the United States as the one disinterested power that could handle the territory. The Ottoman liberal party, which has been anti-German throughout the war, asked President Wilson to save Constantinople to Turkey by giving it a chance at self-determination. Several days later the sultan himself sent a secret letter to the liberal Turks in France and Switzerland, appealing to them to return home and save their country from the starvation and lawlessness prevalent under the regime by which the nominal ruler is dominated. Many communities and municipalities under Ottoman rule have sent petitions to the American peace delegates asking that they be put under the protection of the United States.

The labor situation in America and Great Britain was getting worse instead of better last week, and if the opinion of certain British high officials and of many persons in this country is correct, it will not improve much until the alien anarchist leaders are completely squelched. These professional disturbers are held to blame, especially for the strikes in the United Kingdom, many of which are not authorized by the governing bodies of the trades unions. London was badly crippled by strikes of nearly all transportation workers and the engineers on some of the steam railroads went out in sympathy. The government refused to interfere on the ground that the controversies were solely industrial, but tried to relieve the situation by starting a military motor service to supplement that of the buses, which were still running. The mechanics of the army service corps in depots adjoining London, to the number of 4,000, refused to go on duty Thursday because they wanted to be demobilized and to continue work as civilians.

The United States was hit hardest last week at points widely separated -New York and Seattle. In the metropolis building operations were virtually tied up by a lockout declared by the Building Trades Employers' association which affected 25,000 workers and which threatened to spread throughout the country and

In Seattle the 30,000 shiphuilders who are on strike received the support of a general strike which was started on Thursday. Practically all union laborers quit work, though the engineers in the municipal lighting plants were exempt. The textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., struck for a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay.

One more "greatest war revenue bill in the country's history" was presented to the house last week by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. As fixed up by the conference it provides for the collection of about \$3,000,000,000 in taxes from the American citizen, and in addition it gives a bonus of \$60 to each soldier, sailor, marine and woman nurse in the American forces. Pretty nearly everything one possesses or does will be subject to tax. Even the president and all other federal officials must pay tax on their in comes, though state officials do not.

The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 8 per cent on those over \$4,000. The pres ent normal is 4 per cent.

The income surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$6,-000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes of over \$1,000,000.

Provision is made for both war and comes off, except in certain specified

EXPRESS METHODS TO BE REFORMED

"BETTER SERVICE CAMPAIGN" INAUGURATED BY 135,000 EM-PLOYEES OF COMPANY.

STUPENDOUS DRIVE NOW ON

Rules Now Existing, Relating to Box. ing and Packing of Shipments to Be Rigidly Enforced.

Charlotte, N. C .- Plans of a most comprehensive nature to bring about conditions which will make possible a marked improvement in the express service throughout the country, have been announced by Mr. W. S. Hall, Charlotte representative of the American Railway Express Company. A "Better Service Campaign" will be undertaken by the 135,000 men and women employed in the express business, for the purpose of raising the standards of packing, wrapping and marking shipments.

The drive started on February 10. in every city and town in the counof education and appeal among express employes simultaneously with a widespread effort to secure the cooperation of the shipping public along the same lines. No new packing or marking rules have been adopted for the campaign, but express drivers and receiving clerks will be instructed hereafter to insist, firmly but courteously, that the rules already in force be strictly adhered to.

The chief purpose of the "Better Service Campaign" is to cheek, once for all, the waste of time, effort and money that result from lost or damaged shipments. It is a source of dissatisfaction and annoyance to both shippers and the carrier and tends to impair the express service. It is expected that all who ship by express. and 300,000,000 shipments are annually traveling that way, will be keenly interested in the forthcoming drive, because it so intimately concerns the transportation end of many different trades and industries, some of which depend almost exclusively upon the express service.

Regarding the conditions which led to a decision for a national drive of this character, an express official made this statement: "It is an acknowledged fact that the average American businss man regards a satisfied customer as a direct asset to his business. He would do nothing that might jeopardize his good relations with that customer. But if the goods he sends to the customer arrive in bad order, if the contents are damaged or pilfered because they were exposed during the journey, or if, may be, entire shipments are lost because of inadequate marking or insecure packing, the customer may not wait long for explanations, but place his business elsewhere."

"Start Express Shipments Right" is slogan which will be carried throughout the campaign and which if adhered to will mean a great saving to business and their customers.

18 DIVISIONS OF GERMANS ARE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

London.-British newspapers of all shades of opinion are devoting serious attention to the attitude adopted by the German government toward the armistice conditions.

The Daily News Paris correspondent sends a dispatch from "authoritative sources" on the subject in which he says his informant told him that he had the best reason to believe that Germany is not covtinuing to demobilize.

"She has now concentrated more than 18 divisions under Von Hindenburg on the western front," the correspondent quotes his informant as saying. "We also have the best reasons to believe that Germany is keeping her troops under arms on the pretext of economic necessity. Some of the military authorities think that Germany has sought more material to give necessary armament to 3,000,-000 men. German demobilization is a condition to our demobilization.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER USES AIRPLANES FOR DELIVERY

Berlin.-Am Mittag is the first paper to employ air service in newspaper distribution. It will send its issues to Leipsig and Weimar, thus enabling the paper to be distributed to its subscribed houses in the early hours. Herr Ullstein decided to supply the national assembly at Weimar with a regular service of newspapers and chartered a number of airplanes. which left with Vossiche Zeitung's morning edition.

JAPAN COERCES CHINESE DELEGATES IS CHARGED.

London.-Japan has notified Chins must work in harmony with Japan at the peace conference and must un dertake not to reveal to the con ference secret Chino-Japanese agreements, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking dated February 3.

The correspondent says his information comes from Chinese sources and Reuters says it should be regarded with some reserve: