

**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 German national assembly passed the national army bill on third reading.

Ground was broken for "Pershing Stadium" in Paris, where the great inter-allied games will be held in June. The stadium is to be situated at Joinville, near Paris, and will have seating accommodations for 22,000 persons and standing room for 40,000 more.

The Jugo-Slav delegation to the conference for peace has presented their territorial claims, asking that the Isonzo be made the boundary between them and Italy, to which Italy raises serious objection.

The workmen and soldiers' council of Munich has sent a wireless message to all countries announcing that a dictatorship has been proclaimed in Bavaria.

Prince Leopold, former commander-in-chief of the German armies on the Russian front, has been imprisoned at Munich on suspicion of being one of the instigators of the murder of Premier Eisner of Bavaria.

One of the German long-range guns which shelled Paris at intervals during the last few months of the war, now is on its way to Paris, and will be placed on exhibition in the Place de la Concorde.

The approximate dates of the departure for home of two National Guard and two national army divisions comprising half the American army of occupation, have been announced at third army headquarters at Coblenz.

Domestic

Before an audience that crowded the immense auditorium to the doors and applauded him to the echo time and again, ex-President Taft delivered an addressing Atlanta in defense of the league of nations as drafted at the Versailles conference and brought back to the United States by President Wilson.

A telegram from Augusta, Ga., says that it is announced that General Oliver Edwards, commander at Camp Hancock, has received orders to dismantle Camp Hancock with the exception of a small auxiliary at the remount station.

Capt. Elsberry V. White, survivor of the Monitor-Merrimack battle in Hampton Roads during the Civil war, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., according to advice received by relatives at Portsmouth, Va., aged 80 years. He was a member of the Confederate engineer corps, and was assistant engineer of the Merrimack.

Henry B. Gray, former lieutenant governor of Alabama and prominent capitalist, died suddenly at his home in Birmingham as he sat down to dinner. He had been down town and was apparently in the best of health and spirits. He was born in Georgia, and had at one time been a reporter on the Atlanta Constitution.

As soon as Mrs. Stella Abbott, who shot and killed her husband, a fireman, in Atlanta, Ga., makes bond of five thousand dollars, she will be released from the Fulton county jail, where she has been confined about two months.

All the charges against W. B. Cody, chief of the Atlanta fire department, were dismissed and his administration as head of the department found to be efficient by the board of firemasters, before whom his administration had been thoroughly aired, and against whom certain charges of inefficiency had been filed.

The Texas state senate has gone on record as being opposed to a reduction in the cotton acreage.

The mysterious death in an Atlanta hospital of J. W. Hickman, who said, before his death that he was from Brunswick, Ga., was cleared when G. A. Black, an employee of the American Shipbuilding company at Brunswick, surrendered to Chief of Police Burgess of Brunswick, announcing that he was the man who struck Hillman the blow that produced his death. He said that in a dispute over a missing planer, he struck Hillman. A later difficulty ensued.

A Mitchell Palmer, the alien property custodian, said in a formal statement that the resolution of Republican Senator Calder calling for information covering the operations of the custodian's office was fully answered in his report now ready for submission to President Wilson.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, Republican candidate, was nominated for re-election in the municipal primary by an indicated plurality of forty-five thousand over Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Chicago municipal court. R. M. Switzer is the Democratic nominee by over seventy thousand plurality.

More than three hundred girls were rescued by firemen, a score overcome by smoke and a dozen injured in a spectacular fire which destroyed the building occupied by Duff's Business College in the heart of the business district at Pittsburgh.

The members of the Boys' Pig Club in Georgia, of whom there are more than eight thousand, are going to play an important part in the coming Dirio national power farming demonstration to be held in Macon the week beginning March 10. It is expected that several hundred of them will attend.

S. W. Peek, a prominent private banker of Hartwell, Ga., as well as a pecan grower, accidentally shot and killed himself.

An industrial commission for control and operations of industries; establishment of a state bank with which to finance industries; home builders' act by which the state will engage in construction of homes for residents on a building and loan association basis, are some of the Socialistic plans that will be tried out by North Dakota, such features having been enacted into law by that state.

The senate public lands committee, sitting in Washington, recommends that one hundred million dollars be made available to purchase farms for discharged soldiers and sailors. This measure provides loans to men who served with the armed forces during the war.

Thirty-nine per cent of the army officers on duty November 11, 1918, and 33 per cent of the enlisted personnel had been discharged by February 19.

Washington

President Wilson has denied the published story of his views on the Irish questions. John Sharp Williams, Mississippi senator, says the president, when asked about Ireland, replied that the league of nations had nothing to do with domestic questions.

Differences between Democratic and Republican leaders over the legislative situation, echoes from which have been heard daily since President Wilson made known his determination not to call an extra session of the new congress until his return from France, may be forced to an issue in the senate with the calling up of the "victory loan" bill. The Democrats are quoted as being resolved to push the loan measure.

A London dispatch says: "It is necessary to hold the Dutch army ready against any effort to annex Dutch territory, the Dutch minister declared in an address to the second chamber. He said disarmament at present would be dangerous."

A Paris dispatch says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the success of President Wilson's first speech at home, so far as its Paris audience is concerned. President Wilson accurately, forcefully and courageously put before the American people the conditions in Paris, and it is further felt that he is lighting in America to save all the best possibilities of the Paris conference."

News comes by way of Copenhagen that Norman Hapgood of New York has been appointed American minister to Denmark in succession to Dr. Maurice Egan, who resigned on account of ill health.

Nomination of Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Wash., to be ambassador to France, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Authoritative opinion of American navy officials apparently is definitely crystallized against any proposal to sink the surrendered German fleet. An outline obtained of the views held in Washington pointed out that such a course would represent sheer economic waste for which there could be no possible excuse.

Special allowances for travel and subsistence are classed as compensation on which men in the military or naval service are, not required to make income tax returns or pay taxes, providing the total does not exceed \$3,500 for 1918.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts was nominated on the first ballot by the Republican conference as the party candidate for speaker in the next house of representatives.

The administration bill appropriating one billion dollars to fulfill the government's guarantee of wheat prices to the farmers for the 1919 crops was passed by the senate, without material amendment, and now goes to conference.

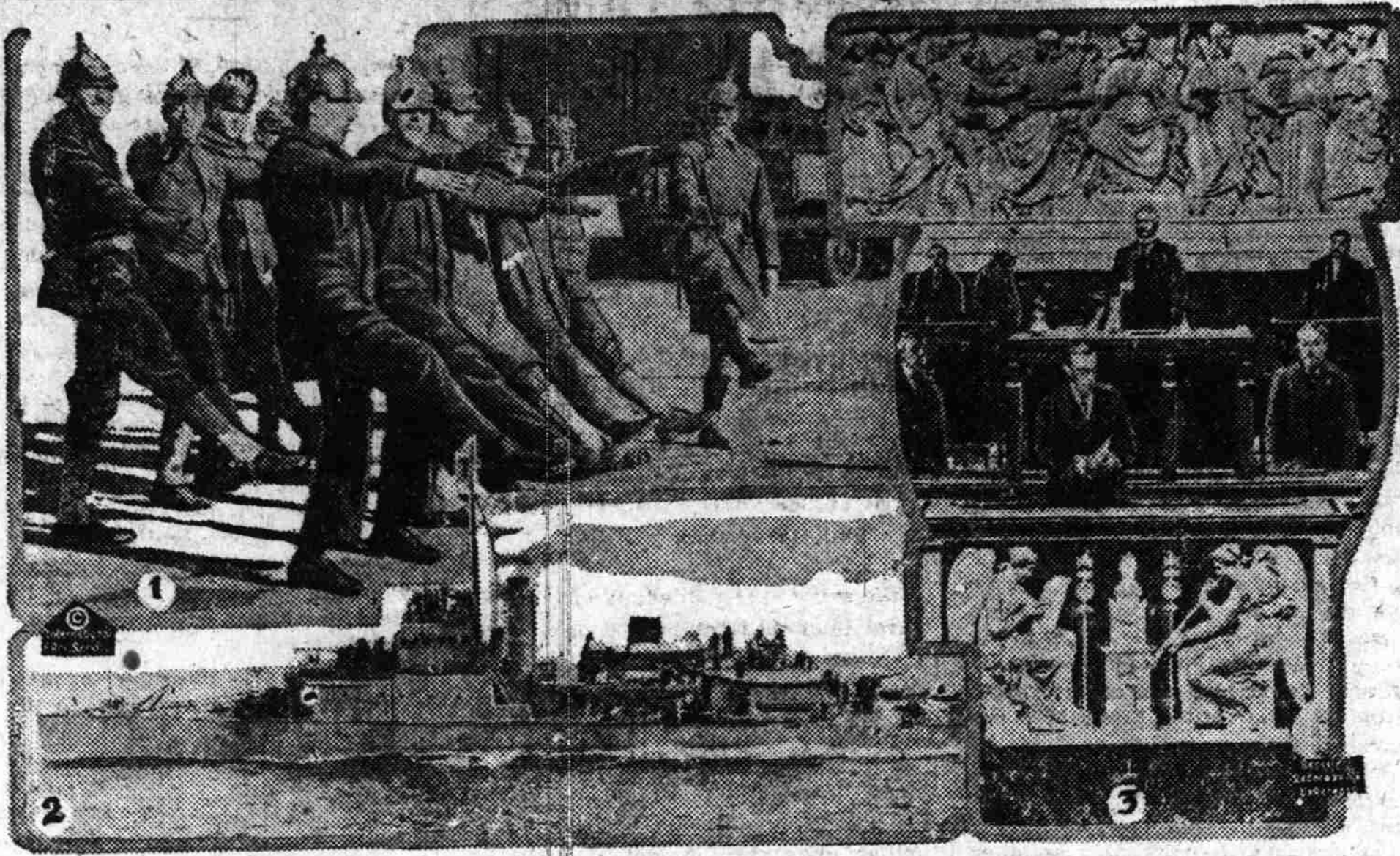
Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future has been largely removed by Director General Hines' announcement after conferring with President Wilson that the government would not turn the roads back to private management until congress had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, has been re-elected chairman of the national Democratic committee and the committee voted a complete reorganization for an aggressive campaign in 1920.

Three additional cases of soldiers in this country sentenced to be shot by courts-martial for military offenses and whose sentences were either remitted or commuted by President Wilson, have been made public by the war department.

Major General Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, appearing before the senate military committee at a resumption of hearings on the court-martial situation, said that all imprisonment sentences imposed on men of the army during the war and found upon review to be too severe would be mitigated through the president's power of remission.

It will cost the American people about a billion and a quarter dollars a year for the next twenty-five years to pay off the war debt, in addition to interest of \$765,000,000 a year.



1—Men at the Bush terminal, Brooklyn, having fun with some of the 86,000 German helmets that have been brought over to be used in the coming Victory loan campaign; one will be given each purchaser of a \$10,000 bond. 2—First Eagle boat made by Ford under contract for the government, on a practice trip off the Atlantic coast. 3—President Wilson delivering his famous address on the league of nations before the French senate and chamber of deputies, the chiefs of the peace congress and other notables.

**NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS**

**President Wilson Argues for a
League of Nations and the
Senate Debates It.**

OPponents Standing Firm

**Peace Delegates Approaching Agree-
ment on Question of Reparation—
Germany Torn by Civil Strife
and Royalists Plan Coup
d'Etat—Labor Trou-
bles Here and
Abroad.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"That unless the United States joins the league of nations chaos will result; that the Monroe doctrine is safe because the constitution of the league expands it to cover the world and the signatory nations will be obligated to uphold it; that it is practically impossible to amend the draft of the league plan that was adopted; that the limitations of the size of the army and navy imposed by the league would be only moral obligations and that the restraint really would lie in the limitation of the production of arms and munitions, and that the United States could withdraw from the league at any time it saw fit—such in substance was the explanation of the great plan given by President Wilson to the members of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs.

Mr. Wilson dined the committeemen and was frank, jovial and enthusiastic, and answered all their questions freely, but after it was all over the wise ones declared that he had not converted a single one of the opponents of the league. These include both Republicans and Democrats, and during the rest of the week they continued their attacks on the plan. The spokesmen of the administration replied vigorously, but there was reason to believe that nearly every member of the senate, which must pass on the plan, had his mind made up.

In his Boston speech the president told the people very little about the league, but in brilliant phrases he appealed to the country to support the plan, declaring that the rest of the world relied on America at this juncture. In this he is corroborated by the British press, which shows some anxiety over the opposition manifest in this country, and some fear that America will not be willing to assume her share of the burden of governing the world. It is recognized, abroad and at home, that the American people might look askance at any proposition that they accept mandates for such territories as the former German colonies in Africa, and the president says that in Paris he firmly discouraged any such idea; but he thinks the United States might well become the mandatory for the Armenians. As for the newly organized nations of Europe, he says it is up to America to stand by them, whether or not the league of nations is formed.

In France the opposition to the league, based ostensibly on the lack of a binding provision for the use of force to put its mandates into effect, has largely died out because the critics feared that opposition there and in America would kill the entire project. The emissaries of the allied nations are now said to be in complete harmony in this matter. As the week closed there were signs that the principles of the league might be given a tryout in settling the dispute between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, which had reached a critical stage. The military commission of the latter had expelled the Italian military mission from Ljubalich, and in retaliation Italy closed the frontier, stopping all food trains carrying relief for the Jugo-Slavs and the Czech-Slovaks. On Friday, the draft of the new and permanent armistice was submitted to the supreme council in Paris, but may not be placed before the German gov-

ernment for some time yet. The allied nations agreed to it but the United States reserved the right to object to provisions for the demolition of the defenses of the Kiel canal and Helgoland and their neutralization and to the transfer of the German cables to the allies. The reasons for objecting were not made public.

The commission that is working on the question of reparation has been making swift progress. It is reported that the amount Germany will be called on to pay has been reduced about 30 per cent from the original total of the demands, but this fact will not afford the Huns much consolation. The cut was made because it was recognized that the greater the indemnity the greater must be the opportunity given Germany to do business in order to get the money to pay the debt. The British urge that the entire cost of the war should be assessed against the Germans; the French agree with this, but want settlement first for damages in violation of international law and payment of the rest if and when possible; the Americans have held that reparation should be demanded only for wanton destruction. The compromise plan that will be adopted probably will be such that Germany's industrial recovery shall not be too swift, at the expense of France and Belgium. The matter of the Franco-German frontier was still unsettled last week, but it seemed likely that the French might be permitted to occupy the left bank of the Rhine until the indemnity is paid, without annexing the Rhenish provinces. No German field or fixed fortifications will be permitted in that territory. The Rhenish provinces may be formed into a separate buffer state.

The supreme council decided last week to establish an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Roumanian and Hungarian troops, and also heard the claims of Armenia.

One question over which the allied nations are still at wide variance is that of the disposition of the surrendered German war vessels. The British are determined that they shall not be in the future a part of the naval armament of the world and seem to prefer that they be sunk or broken up. The French are equally firm in their demand that the vessels be divided among the allies in proportion to their naval losses, and in this they have the support of Italy and some of the smaller nations. France declares the other nations can do as they please with the ships that fall to their share, but those France gets will become part of her navy, that is necessary to police the seas and protect her colonies. She cites the formidable naval building program of the American government as evidence that the most pacific nations have and intend to maintain navies.

While her conquerors are settling her boundaries and future relations with the rest of the world, Germany is enjoying a full measure of the anarchy and civil strife that she wished on Russia. The disturbance in Bavaria which resulted in the murder of Premier Eisner and others by reactionaries was quelled by vigorous measures adopted by the government, and the latter fell more than ever into the hands of the radicals. In Saxony, a new revolt was started by the Spartacists, who were joined by the miners and industrial workers of the Halle region, and the government sent a large force of troops to stop the strikes and riots. Radical as are the Spartacists, they are too mild to suit the real anarchists, and the latter are reported to have begun a counter-revolution that is centered in Dusseldorf, which city was in their hands. That the Ebert government is alarmed by the spread of the Spartacist movement is evidenced by its distracted efforts to meet and suppress it. Military Governor Noske thinks he can put it down by force of arms and urges that the national assembly authorize the raising of 200,000 additional militia. But President Ebert himself, it is said, favors the extraordinary course of seeking to conciliate the radicals by establishing a national soviet as the lower legislative branch of the government. Noske also wanted

to send troops into Bavaria, but the soviet government in Munich threatened to execute ten prominent citizens if this were done.

Those who have never placed any faith in the genuineness of the German revolution of last autumn were not surprised to read that the monarchists of that country were preparing for a coup d'etat in the near future for the restoration of the old order of things. The general staff with the old officer class are asserted to have gradually gained the whip hand and now hold the government in their power and intend to overthrow it. A number of royalist officers met recently in Charlottenburg, according to the story, and pledged themselves to hold munitions in readiness, to enlist as many men loyal to the former kaiser as possible and to assemble when called. The coup, it is believed, will be carried out in Berlin, and it is certain that bloody civil war will result, whatever may be the final outcome. The former army officers are a power to be reckoned with in Prussia, and it may be their efforts will be aided by the numerous members of the old regime who still retain their places in the various departments of the government at Berlin, under majority socialist chiefs. William Hohenzollern not long ago had a conference with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, and was said afterward to be extraordinarily cheerful. Possibly he hopes to recover his throne, but if so he doesn't seem to be taking into account the fact that the allies claim the right to determine his fate and that they undoubtedly have other plans for him.

The many strikes and other signs of industrial unrest in America are causing President Wilson some anxiety, and after a session with Secretary of Labor Wilson he had an invitation, telegraphed to the governors of all the states and the mayors of about 100 cities to meet with him in conference at the White House March 3 and 4 to discuss "vital questions affecting business and labor." The president and the American labor delegation now in Paris as well as urging the adoption of a definite national policy that will stimulate public and private construction and industry.

In line with this plan, Secretary Redfield has created an industrial board for the purpose of stabilizing basic commodity prices, and the council of national defense will co-operate with it. "The effort," says an announcement of the council, "should be to wholly eliminate the abnormal, unbalanced stimulation that business has had and the inflated prices that have resulted, and to start upon a normal level, after which industry can safely rely upon the law of supply and demand. Reductions from high prices to the proper level should be made as nearly as practicable at the same time in the various industries."

Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues in the British government have been working like Trojans to avert or at least postpone the threatened strike of all the miners and railway men of Great Britain. Appeals to the patriotism and common sense of the men appeared to have some effect, though at this writing the outcome is extremely uncertain. The miners, railway men and transport workers have formed a triple alliance, no one section of which will take any action or reach any settlement without consultation and agreement with the other sections.

President Wilson made several important appointments last week. A Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, was made attorney general; Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma was appointed ambassador to France, and Norman Hapgood was given the place of minister to Denmark.

On his way from Boston to Washington the president signed the new revenue bill and many of its sections went into effect at once. One of its provisions made the District of Columbia, bone-dry, with the exception of the property occupied by foreign embassies and ministries.

**PEACE SETTLEMENT
SHOULD COME SOON**

**SOCIAL AND NATIONAL LIFE OF
GERMANY IN DANGER OF
COMPLETE COLLAPSE.**

PRESSURE OF HUNGER GREAT

**Allies Intend to Exact From Germany
Every Cent of War Indemnity
She Can Possibly Pay.**

London.—Necessity for a prompt peace settlement was emphasized by Winston Spencer Churchill in the house of commons. All information, he said, showed the great privations the German people are suffering and the danger of collapse under pressure of hunger of the entire structure of German social and national life.

To delay the peace settlement, declared the war secretary, would inevitably be to run the risk of having nobody to settle with and of having another great area of the world sunk under bolshevik anarchy.

Regarding the amount to be recovered from Germany, Mr. Churchill said it had already been announced the allies intended to exact all Germany possibly could pay. There would be substantial contributions for the upkeep of the army on the Rhine in addition.

The secretary closed by speaking of the necessity of safeguarding civilization against bolshevik anarchy, and likened Europe to a liner sinking gradually, compartment after compartment filling and threatening the great vessel, and all passengers.

**QUESTION OF LEFT BANK OF
RHINE LOOMS UP LARGELY**

Paris.—The question of the left bank of the Rhine will figure in the preliminary peace treaty, according to the Paris edition of The London Daily Mail. In certain quarters, it adds, there is serious consideration of the formation of an independent German republic on the left bank of the Rhine. The allies, it is said, would continue to hold the present Rhine bridgeheads until Germany completed her indemnity payments.

In discussing the indemnity regulations as fixed by the peace conference committee on reparations the newspapers say Germany will have to pay a certain sum before the end of 1919 and the balance during a period of from 20 to 30 years. The allied powers will decide on measures to supply Germany with raw material and the manner in which commercial relations will be resumed.

**"PANDORA'S BOX FULL OF
EVILS" SHERMAN CALLS IT**

Washington.—The constitution of the league of nations, as presented at the peace conference, was pictured to the senate by Senator Sherman, of Illinois, as a "Pandora's boxful of evils, which would empty upon the American people the aggregated calamities of the world."

Senator Sherman sharply criticized President Wilson, asking who authorized him to "rear above the republic an autocratic power." He added that the authority was not to be found in the constitution of the United States, nor was it implied from undefined war powers, and gave it as his opinion that the president has been acting either as "a usurper or a dictator."

**WHEAT GUARANTEE BILL
READY FOR SIGNATURE**

Washington.—The administration wheat guarantee bill was completed with the adoption of the conference report by the house, and is now ready for President Wilson's signature.

The measure appropriates \$1,000,000,000 as a revolving fund for the purchase of wheat, and authorizes the president to create an agency or agencies for purchase of the 1919 crop at the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel and to repose in the agency or agencies the authority to control all commerce in wheat and wheat products.

**PRESIDENT WILSON WELCOMES
NEW ENVOY FROM ARGENTINE**

In welcoming the new Argentine envoy, Mr. Wilson expressed appreciation for the friendship of the South American republic and promised all possible assistance for the maintenance of harmonious relations between the two countries.

Among the bills signed by the President were the rivers and harbors appropriation bill and the measure valuating \$2,700,000,000 worth of informal war contracts.

**GOVERNMENT SHOULD SERVE
INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE**

Washington.—Governors of States and mayors of municipalities, meeting to discuss alleviation of unemployment, heard President Wilson in a brief address emphasize the principle that governments should serve in the interests of the common people. In this spirit he urged that the federal, state and local governments work together "in steady and easy and facilitating the whole labor process of the United States."