

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

William H. Albright, the 24-year-old slayer of Carlisle H. Christy, at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of January 2, this year, is now a free man.

An emergency committee on employment for soldiers and sailors has been organized by the council of national defense with the approval of the war and labor departments.

Gen. N. D. Forrest of the United Confederate Veterans announces that Savannah has been selected for the 1919 reunion of the veterans.

For the first time since the signing of the armistice unemployment over the country shows a decrease, according to department of labor reports.

George B. Williams, president of the Cosmopolitan bank, reported recently to the police that \$36,432 had been stolen from the vault during the night. The robbers had discovered the combination.

Returns from eleven towns which voted on the question of issuing liquor licenses show that eight changed from dry to wet. Liquor advocates contend that the result was a protest against the national prohibition amendment.

William Jennings Bryan has issued a statement endorsing the league of nations, but suggests amendments to the proposed constitution which, together with other things, would preserve specifically the Monroe doctrine, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States and make it clear that each member nation might decide for itself whether it would support decrees of the league's general council.

European

The number of victims of the latest Spartacan disturbance in Berlin is so great that it is difficult to find accommodations for the bodies in the Berlin morgues.

Recommendation that the navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination is made in a report to the peace conference by the commission on the international regime of waterways, railways and ports. It is suggested that the Rhine be controlled by a commission similar to the Danube commission.

The status of the Kiel canal has been settled by the peace commission on the basis of the freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace. The canal would continue under German ownership and operation.

A vigorous protest is made in Albanian circles against the designation of Turkish Pasha, Albanian premier, and Mehmed Bey, representative of the Albanian federation in Europe, to submit the claims of Albania to the peace conference.

Reports from Paris to the effect that the peace treaty will provide that Poland shall have Danzig and that a buffer state shall be formed along the Rhine, have stirred up the German press, both conservative and radical.

The German delegates to the peace conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister; Dr. Eduard David, majority socialist, and first president of the national assembly; Max Warburg; Dr. Adolph Muller, minister to Switzerland; Prof. Walter M. A. Schuecking, of Harburg university, and Her Geisberg, minister of posts and telegraphs in the Prussian ministry.

Lieutenant Lemaire, a leading aviator during the war, has completed a flight from Toulouse to Casablanca on the western coast of Morocco, a distance of 1,900 kilometres, approximately 1,180 miles, in eleven hours actual flying time.

Louis Klotz, French minister of finance, began his eagerly awaited speech in the chamber of deputies on the financial situation by denying that he had made the statement that France had become richer since the war.

During the war 8,000 enemy airplanes were shot down by the British air forces, while 2,800 British machines were missing, Brigadier General J. E. B. Seeley announced in the house of commons in introducing the army's air estimate of \$332,500,000.

When the armistice was signed England was turning out 4,000 airplanes a month and had 200 squadrons in commission, compared to six at the beginning of the war.

A London dispatch says fighting is going on in Berlin with great fury. The dispatch says that witnesses of the fighting in the last few days say both the Spartacans and the government soldiers acted like wild beasts. Hostilities in the northern and northeastern sections of Berlin are bitter, and it is stated that the government troops and the Spartacan soldiers are showing no quarter.

Reports say that the celebration of mass has stopped in many cities in Russia.

Typhoid and smallpox are reported to be rife in Petrograd.

Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was sentenced to death by the court-martial which tried him. The verdict was unanimous.

President Wilson, returning to the peace conference after his trip to the United States, has arrived in Paris without any mishap. Although the time of the president's arrival had not been made public a great crowd gathered at the station.

Washington

Official advices received by the state department from the Orient describe the independence movement in Korea as a spontaneous one which had assumed large proportions. No effort at organized resistance to Japanese authority has been undertaken, but demonstrations and meetings have been held throughout the country.

President Wilson's determination to reorganize the civil service commission, together with the fact that he has asked the resignation of two members, Hermon W. Craven and Charles M. Galloway, became known with the announcement at the white house of the appointment of two new commissioners, Martin A. Wales, of Vermont. Mr. Morris was a Democratic member of the house of representatives from 1909 to 1917. His home is in Frankfort. Mr. Wales is a Republican and has been connected with the civil service commission since 1891.

Decision of the war department to maintain sixteen flying fields and three balloon fields as a part of the permanent military establishment has been announced.

It is announced that there is strong probability that the president will be home by the latter part of May.

American workers must be given a share in the industries they help create and maintain—a share not measured in wages, Senator Borah, next chairman of the senate labor committee, declared.

A sailor's will, closely written on an envelope and covered by two postage stamps, was declared valid by the Nova Scotia supreme court. Colin Wentzell, of Mahone Bay, left \$2,500 in cash and his shares in a schooner to his fiancée, Miss Gladys Keddy, in the will which was written during his last voyage to the Barbadoes. Wentzell drowned on his return trip and the letter bearing his will was received in December.

The British government announced in the house of commons that the total strength of effective and non-effective British troops in the armies of occupation in all war theaters amounts to 902,000 men including officers.

Plans of the shipping board for the establishment in the near future of regular passenger and freight steamship service between the United States and South and Central American countries through the use of twenty-two 12,000-ton vessels now under construction were disclosed by Chairman Hurley in an address at a meeting at the pan-American union of government officials interested in Latin-American trade.

Possibility that the whole battle cruiser program of the United States navy, involving an expenditure of nearly half a billion dollars, will be abandoned in favor of a new type of cruiser battleship, is indicated by an announcement that Secretary Daniels has ordered suspension of work on the six 35-knot cruisers already authorized until a decision as to the future type of capital ship can be reached.

There is a wide difference of opinion among United States naval officers as to whether the slow battleship and the fast cruiser should not give way in the future to a ship combining the power of the one and nearly the speed of the other.

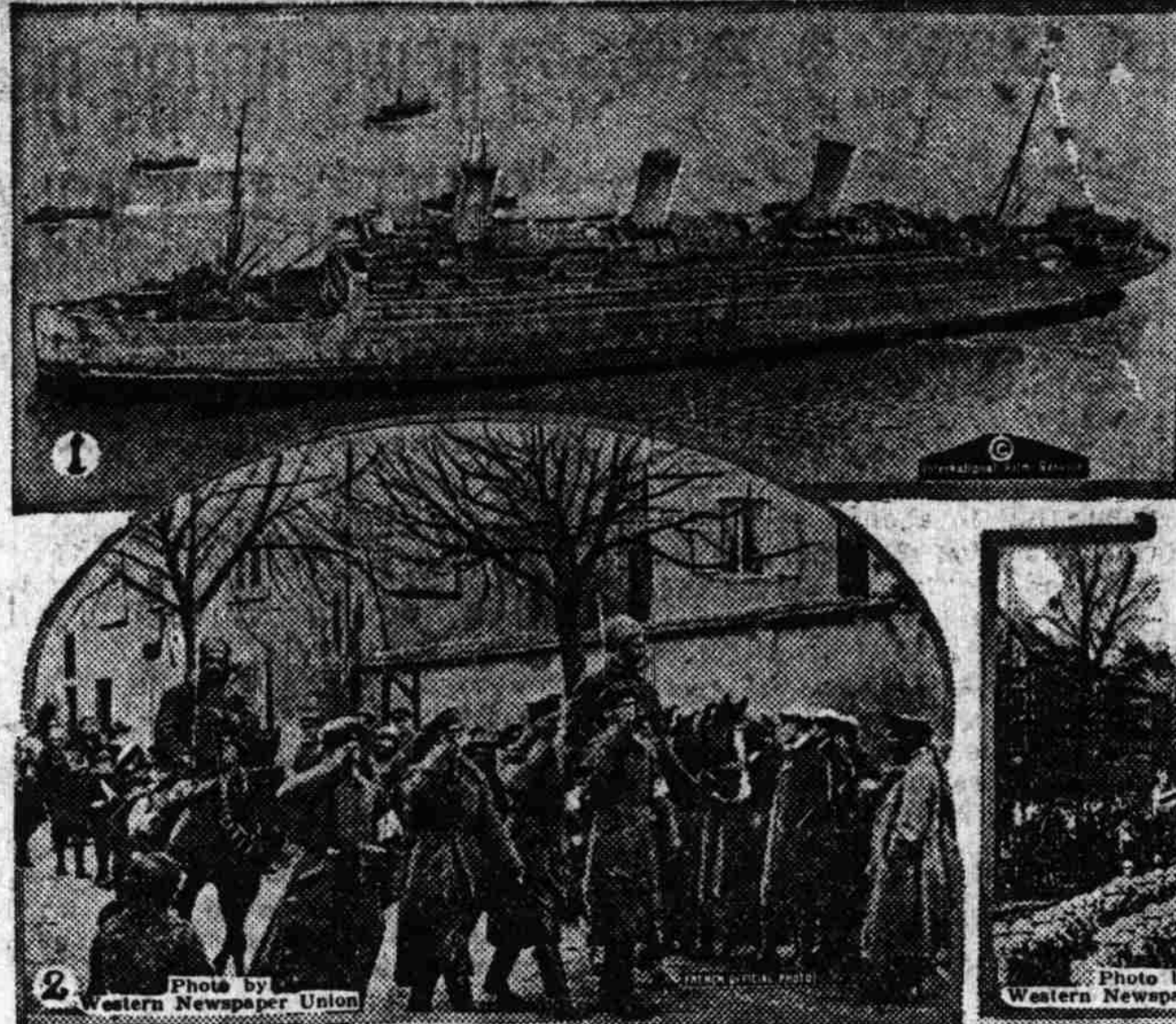
Italy has been warned by the American government that unless she puts an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly established Jugo-Slavic and Czech-Slovak states, steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American foodstuffs to Italy. Italy has been depending, in large measure, on the United States for foodstuffs. The disintegration of Russia and the depredations of the central powers in Rumania cut off European sources of wheat, so in 1918 this country shipped Italy 16,000,000 bushels and 3,000,000 barrels of flour. This cereal ration was supplemented by 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

Failure of congress before final adjournment to take any action on pending bills providing for repeal of the daylight saving act made certain that the nation's clocks again would be advanced an hour during the period between the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October.

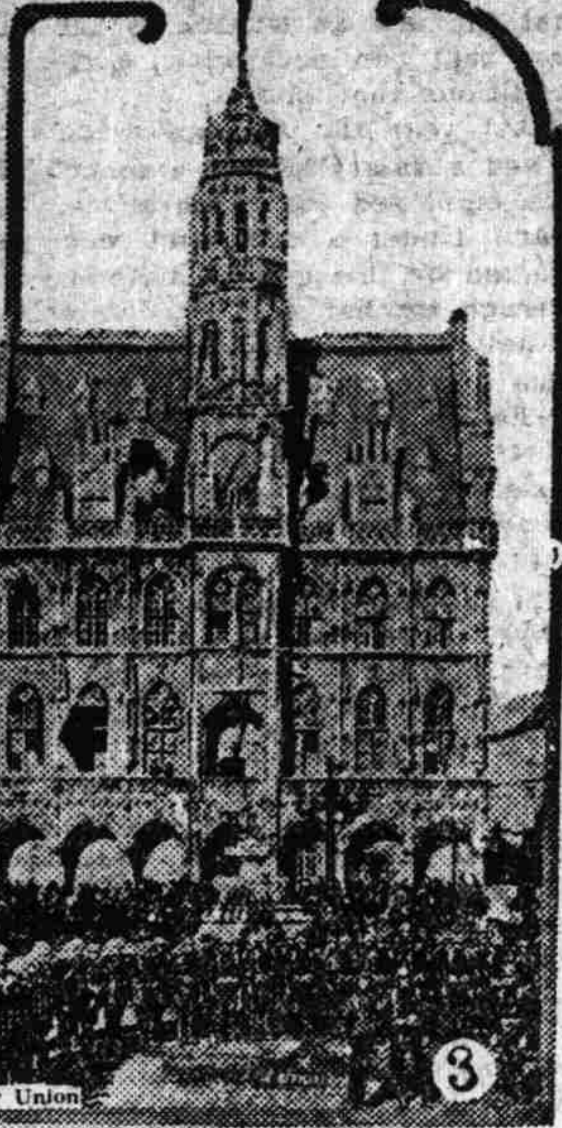
The cotton futures rider to the guarantee wheat price bill, which was signed by President Wilson, becomes effective at once. Under it only thirteen grades of cotton—from low to middling—can be delivered on future contracts, and all cotton so delivered must be classified by government graders.

General Pershing has cabled the war department that he has issued orders for the 42d (Rainbow) division to prepare for embarkation. This probably means that the Rainbow boys will be home in April.

A dispatch from London recites that Premier Lloyd-George, addressing the first meeting of the joint committee of employers and employees constituted by the industrial parliament, said: "Civilization, unless we try to save it, may be precipitated and shattered to atoms. It can be saved by the triumph of justice and fair play to all classes alike."



1—View from the air of the great transport Leviathan arriving at New York with the Twenty-seventh division. 2—German parliamentary officers on their way to French headquarters at Chateau Salins, Lorraine, on a diplomatic mission. 3—Company M. Three Hundred and Sixty-first infantry. A. E. F., in front of the hotel de ville at Audenarde, Belgium.



2—German parliamentary officers on their way to French headquarters at Chateau Salins, Lorraine, on a diplomatic mission. 3—Company M. Three Hundred and Sixty-first infantry. A. E. F., in front of the hotel de ville at Audenarde, Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Quick Peace and Food for the
Peoples of Central Europe
Are Called for.

TO CHECK ANARCHISM FLOOD

Treaty and League of Nations May Be Separated—Some Features of Terms Germany Must Accept—Spartacans, Desperately Fighting President Ebert's Troops.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Immediate peace, and food for the hungry peoples of central Europe. These are the two essentials, if overwhelming anarchy is to be averted, according to well posted authorities on the situation. To these Frank Vanderlip adds that the speedy resumption of production is most imperative, "for the horrors of war may be exceeded by the horrors of this after period, which is neither war nor peace but a breakdown of the machinery of civilization."

However wrong in some respects may be the senators and other Americans who oppose the present plans for the league of nations, they appear to have been right when they said the peace treaty should be devised and ratified first and the matter of the league taken up later for final settlement. The two propositions are undoubtedly closely interwoven and President Wilson may yet have his way and see them considered and adopted as one, but the opinion last week in Paris and elsewhere was that the peace treaty should be closed up at once so that its ratification may not be delayed by the opposition to the league and the demands for amendments of the present plan.

The peace delegates recognize the necessity of submitting the treaty to the German government before that government falls, and in order that it may not fall because of longer delay. It is hoped the preliminary treaty can be ready by March 20, when the German plenipotentiaries will be called to Versailles to receive it. They will lay it before the national assembly at Weimar and receive their instructions from that body. While the Germans will be given opportunity to suggest minor changes, they will be compelled to accept the pact substantially as it stands. Since this treaty is held to concern only the belligerent nations; it will not be submitted to the plenary session of the conference, which includes representatives of the neutral nations; only the ratification of the supreme council is held necessary. Though the terms to be imposed on the Germans will not be so harsh as those first suggested, they will be so severe that there are many predictions that the Ebert government cannot sign them and live. If the Huns refuse to sign them, it is up to Marshal Foch, and the wisdom of keeping a very large allied force under arms may become apparent at once.

As it stood at the time this was written, the section of the treaty dealing with the military cuts down the German army to 100,000 men with 4,000 officers, the force to be raised by voluntary twelve-year enlistments. All equipment in excess of the requirements of this army is to be surrendered and the munitions output correspondingly kept down. The Rhine forts are to be demolished.

The reparation to be exacted has been reduced to about \$35,000,000,000, and economic terms are being arranged with a view to permitting Germany to resume its manufacturing and commerce in order that it may pay the bill. This latter subject has given the supreme council considerable trouble, mainly because of the stand taken by the French, who want their own production in the devastated region restored first.

The supreme council decided that the questions of the western German, Turkish and Adriatic boundaries

should not be passed upon by the boundaries commission, but determined by the council itself, because of their vast importance and difficulties. These include the frontier disputes between Italy and Jugo-Slovakia.

The commission on waterways, ports and railways recommended that the Rhine and the Kiel canal be opened to free navigation by all nations, the former to be controlled by an international commission and the latter to remain under German ownership and operation.

Poland probably will be granted the desired outlet to the Baltic sea, and it is likely she will be given Danzig and the entire Vistula valley. This would cut off east Prussia and it is believed that state will be set up as a separate republic, in accordance with the wishes of a large part of its population. The violent opposition which these measures may arouse in Germany probably will render advisable the sending to Poland of General Haller's two divisions of Poles now in France.

That the Germans must have food quickly if the flood of bolshevik and Spartacan anarchy is to be stayed is the flat statement of many who should know, including Secretary Lansing. In this policy there is no pity for the Huns; it is merely a matter of self-protection for the rest of Europe if not for the world. Investigators for the allies do not agree with the statements that there is plenty of food in most of Germany, and the great majority of authorities are convinced that the anarchistic movement in central Europe is feeding on hunger and can be checked by provisions. The Ebert government virtually threatened to let down and let the Spartacans have their own way if the allies did not consent to feed Germany. Whether or not the threat was a bluff, it has worked. With this was involved the matter of the surrender of German merchant shipping, and the Huns induced the allies to agree to revictual Germany until the next harvest if the ships were given up. Letting a defeated nation dictate thus to its conquerors was said by some to be a serious blunder, but its worst effect probably will be to encourage the Germans to be stubborn on other questions where the allies cannot afford to yield. Three hundred thousand tons of German shipping now in German ports has been allocated to the United States. In addition about 100,000 tons of German shipping interned in Chilean waters was allocated to America, but this may not be accepted if the shipping board finds the necessary repairs would not be justified if the vessels are to be used by us for a short period.

The internal condition of Germany is described as almost hopeless. There has been continuous fighting in Berlin and other centers, and while the Spartacans have generally got the worst of it, they are persistent and very desperate. In the suburbs of the capital the battles were especially bloody, Liechtenberg seeing the most sanguinary encounters. The government troops used artillery and mine throwers there and after some days succeeded in ousting the Spartacans. Many prisoners were taken and were summarily executed. The reds devoted a great deal of their attention to plundering the shops. Politically, the majority socialists are not meeting with great success or inspiring much enthusiasm in the people. Hugo Haase and the minority socialists are growing stronger, and some observers say the only salvation from the communism or chaos they would bring about is in the new democratic party which is getting into action. The fact that the chief of this party is Count von Bernstorff will not give it much standing with the allies. It is to be noted, too, that Doctor Albert, former leader of plots and propaganda in the United States, has been given a cabinet position under Scheidemann. One can almost discern, already, the finish of the so-called German revolution against autocracy. Even now, it is reported, the people are virtually ignoring the national assembly and its deliberations.

Seemingly, Lenin and Trotsky have given up any idea of coming to terms with the rest of the world, and are going ahead with their plan of forcing

bolshevism on all peoples. Dispatches from Moscow say the soviet government has appointed a "Swiss named Moor" to be "international commissar" with unlimited financial and political powers, with a view to promoting a world-wide communist revolution. In the Archangel region the bolsheviks continue their attacks on the allied forces and, though suffering severe losses, have compelled them to move northward from Vistavka. Information from the part of Russia controlled by the bolsheviks is that though their army is increasing and is well drilled and well fed, the rest of the people are starving to death. Production of all kinds has ceased and transportation is so utterly demoralized that what grain they have cannot be distributed. In a word, the soviet government has demonstrated its absolute incapacity and lack of administrative ability, except in the matter of raising a conscript army. In this Trotsky is largely following the old system of the empire.

The war of words and ideas over the league of nations continues unabated. Former President Taft and others of the plan's supporters admit the present draft should be amended, and have suggested desirable changes. Senator Borah and the rest of the attackers do not seem to approve the league at all. The pope has rather weakly reverted to the old idea of an agreement for international arbitration with economic boycott of the nation refusing to submit to the award of the arbitrators. He also would admit to the league every nation. In this he is supported by Mr. Bryan, who thinks to require a two-thirds vote to admit a new member suggests the social club, where a few black balls may keep out an ungenial applicant.

Opponents of the league plan in America have formed a national organization of which Col. Henry Waterson of Louisville is president and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia is the managing head and director. Its purpose is to create the machinery for conducting an active campaign against the proposed league throughout the nation. It will undertake to reach every voter by distributing literature attacking the league plan. Among the members are many senators and prominent publicists.

All neutral nations are to have something to say concerning the league before action is taken. They have been invited by the conference authorities to attend a private and unofficial conference in Paris March 30, to express their views on the constitution as drafted. It is believed now that Geneva may be made the permanent seat of the league of nations.

Ireland is not the only country that is seeking to take advantage of the "self-determination" principle enunciated by President Wilson and accepted by the belligerent nations. Porto Rico strongly urges that it be made a state or given independence, and the Philippines are urging that they be permitted to paddle their own canoe. President Wilson's record leads to the belief that he will not offer any serious opposition to the desires of the Philippines. Korea, also, has declared its independence from Japan, and the declaration, which says it represents the voice of 20,000,000 people, asserts they will fight to the last drop of blood in the great cause of liberty. The leader of the Koreans is said to have come to the United States to conduct a press campaign with the immediate object of obtaining a hearing at the Paris peace conference.

Two pieces of news concerning Mexico aroused interest last week. One was that President Carranza was insisting on the payment of the confiscatory "royalty tax" on oil produced by foreign operators and that the entire controversy was likely to reach a critical stage again. The other was the information that the I. W. W. had established a revolutionary confederation in Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the clergy, capitalists and bourgeoisie, and that the chief of the Carranza cabinet had signed an agreement with them to have enacted the necessary syndicalist legislation. Members of the I. W. W. are to be designated as unmobilized soldiers for any duty in the way of establishing the desired results.

FIGHT ON CLARK GROWING BITTER

CONGRESSMAN LEVER CLEARLY
INDICATES HIS POSITION TO
WARDS MISSOURIAN.

SOLDIERS ALL FAVOR LEAGUE

Will Support No Man Who Will Say
That a Conscript is Synonymous
With a Convict.

Washington.—The fight on Champ Clark for Democratic leader of the house is becoming bitter. He has denounced some of his opponents as liars.

Three North Carolinians, Messrs. Godwin, Doughton and Robinson, all of whom are away from here now, are said to oppose Mr. Clark.

Representative Lever of South Carolina, announced that he would not support him. He said:

"It is my firm belief that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country are in line with the president in his wonderful fight to minimize to the very limit the possibility of wars in the future.

"The million, three hundred thousand soldiers who have gone through the brutal murder of this war, returning to this country, are as certain to give their support to the idea of a league of nations as it is certain that the sun will rise tomorrow morning.

"Democrats cannot allow personal relationships or sympathy to stand in the way of party success and they are not going to do it. Personally I will support no man who will say that a conscript is synonymous with a convict."

270,000 TONS OF FOOD IS PAID FOR BY GERMANY

Copenhagen.—Germany in consideration of a deposit of £11,000,000 in gold at Brussels, will receive an immediate delivery of 270,000 tons of foodstuffs, according to Berlin version of the agreement entered into between the German delegates and representatives of the allied powers at Brussels.

Germany will further be entitled to purchase monthly 370,000 tons of food in enemy and neutral countries, besides fish from European waters and vegetables. The restrictions on fishing in the Baltic will be removed, the dispatch adds.

AMERICAN ACE KILLED BY FALL FROM HIS AIRPLANE

Seabreeze, Fla.—Major David McK. Petersen, one of America's officially recognized "aces" was killed in a fall of his airplane at Daytona Beach. Major Petersen's address is Honesdale, Pa.

The Tair plane piloted by Major Petersen, and in which Lieutenant F. X. Paversick was a passenger, dropped nose forward after reaching a height of about 75 feet while ascending from the beach. Major Petersen was killed instantly and Lieut. Paversick was injured seriously.

THOUSANDS DEAD AND DYING OF STARVATION IN CAUCASUS

New York.—Thousands of men, women and children are starving to death in the Caucasus, according to the first report from Dr. James L. Barton chairman of the committee recently sent to that region by the American committee for relief in the Near East, received at the headquarters of the committee here.

"There is no bread anywhere," said the report. "The government has not a pound. There are 45,000 people in Erivan wholly without bread and the orphanages and troops all through Erivan are in terrible condition.

"There is not a dog, cat, horse, camel or any living thing in all the Igdird region. We saw refugee women stripping the flesh from a dead horse with their bare hands, today.

"Thirty deaths a day are reported from Ashtag; 25 from Etchmiadzin, Izair and Sadabad certainly more. Another week will score 10,000 lives lost.

LETTISH TROOPS CAPTURE THE CITY OF FRAUENBURG

Stockholm.—Lettish troops captured Frauenberg, northeast of Libau, from the bolsheviks several days ago and took a great quantity of war material, a large number of machine guns and many prisoners, a dispatch from Libau said. The bolsheviks retired in the direction of Mitau. The Letts also advanced west of Frauenburg and drove the bolsheviks from the region of the Baltic port of Windau.

GERMAN U-BOAT ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND IS SUNK

Paris.—The German submarine U-48, while attempting to escape from Ferrol, Spain, was chased by a destroyer and sunk, according to a Havana dispatch from Madrid.

The U-48 took refuge at Ferrol in March, 1918, and was interned. The attempted flight of the U-boat was observed and the torpedo boat destroyer Antola pursued her. The German boat was sunk outside the Ferrol roads. The crew was saved.