

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

European

The Ukrainian troops besieging the city of Lemberg have entered the city after five days of hard fighting.

The Italian delegation to the peace conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference unless Flume is assigned to Italy.

Announcement is made in Paris that all the main questions surrounding the peace conference have been discussed.

Although no final decision has been reached at the peace conference, it is said that the present plan of a majority of the five big nations contemplates attaching the league of nations compact to the peace treaty as an appendix.

Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house of commons, told that body to the best of his belief there was no foundation for the report that a hitch had occurred in the presentation to Germany of the draft of the peace terms.

Domestic

Joseph E. Rutherford, president of the International Bible Students' Association, which was founded by the late "Pastor" Russell, and seven other members of the association who were convicted recently in the federal court in Brooklyn, on a charge of violating the espionage act, have been ordered released by the United States circuit court of appeals in ten thousand dollars bail each.

Casualties in the United States air service personnel serving with the American and allied armies at the front, numbered 564.

J. A. Cate and K. J. Hammond, student aviators of the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., were killed when one of the hydro-airplanes fell into the bay.

The navy department at Washington announces that preparations for the attempted flight of a navy seaplane across the Atlantic ocean are going steadily forward.

The state department has called the attention of the California-Mexico Land company of Los Angeles that it is contrary to the wish of the United States that land be sold in Lower California which might be used for military or naval purposes against the United States.

Two hours after the First National bank of Freeport, N. Y., had been robbed of \$9,181 by three masked bandits, two of the robbers were lodged in jail, one with a bullet wound received while resisting arrest.

Improvement in building and construction activities as shown by contracts let in February are reported in statistical memorandum by the public works division of the department of labor.

The committee of distillers of the United States, representing the entire distilling industry, announces that steps are being taken to attack the constitutionality of the federal prohibition amendment and the wartime prohibition act.

Mrs. George Greenwood, wife of the vice president of the Savings Union Bank and Trust company of San Francisco, was killed by a bomb explosion in the family home at Oakland, Cal. According to the police a letter demanding five thousand dollars on pain of trouble had been sent to Greenwood several months ago.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker says the cost of the war in money will be one hundred and ninety-seven billion dollars, which is eleven billion dollars more than the total value of all the property of North America.

Supply Right at Hand.

"The study of the occult sciences interests me very much," remarked the new boarder. "I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—"

"May I help you to some of the hash, professor?" interrupted the landlady.

And the good woman never knew why the other boarder smiled audibly.

Levy Mayer of Chicago, representative of the distillers of the United States, has advised his clients that in those states having referendum laws, an whose legislatures have ratified the amendment, the ratification would have no effect unless a majority of the votes cast in the elections favored the amendment.

The war finance corporation is considering the advisability of floating a large bond issue, probably two hundred million dollars' worth, within a few weeks to provide for railroads and to meet any other demands on the corporation. The interest rate contemplated is 4 1/2 per cent.

Under the stimular of wartime demands meat production reached the enormous total of twenty-three billion three hundred and sixty-six million pounds last year, and the department of agriculture announces that "undoubtedly never before had been attained in this country, and certainly not in any other country by long odds."

John Thomas O'Brien has been sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for seven years for having passed a worthless check for \$100 bearing the signature of Woodrow Wilson.

Miss Ruth Garrison, 48, confessed to the Seattle, Wash., police, that she put poison in the food of her luncheon guest, Mrs. Grace E. Storrs, 28, because she was a rival of Mrs. Storrs for the affections of Mrs. Storrs' husband. The poisoned woman died immediately after eating the lunch.

The railroad administration has issued instructions suspending millions of dollars of railway improvement work because of the financial predicament congress left the administration in by failing to pass adequate appropriation.

Washington

Decision of the war department to proceed with the purchase of the sites of fifteen army camps and thirteen balloons in flying fields over the country is announced by Acting Secretary Crowell. Less than fifteen million dollars will be involved and it will not be necessary to await action by congress, as the war department now has the necessary funds.

Twenty-seven camps and fifteen aviation fields will be abandoned. Orders already have gone out for the abandonment of twenty of the camps, including nearly all of the National Guards' training centers set up after the United States declared war on Germany.

It is definitely announced by the war department that only two flying fields actually will be used in training army aviators in peace time.

Dispatches from London announce that wireless telephony has been established between Canada and Ireland.

General Pershing has not fled the war department that the forty-second (Rainbow) and the twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) divisions will sail from Brest between March 28 and April 19.

General Pershing cables that it will not be possible to send home the seventy-seventh (New York national army) division before April 24 unless German shipping becomes available sooner than now anticipated.

Troops returning from France during the week ended March 14 numbered 59,454, the largest total for any week since the armistice was signed.

Reports of growing anti-American feeling in eastern Siberia have been for some time in the hands of the state department. The reports came from both American diplomatic and military representatives in Siberia, and show that they have been stirred up by the Japanese and a British commander who oppose the policy of the United States—that is, the United States refuses to commit itself to any faction in the Russian middle.

Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts says Japan planned to join Germany against the allies, but when she learned that the United States was deadly in earnest she at once changed her mind.

After successful trials of new British dirigibles of the rigid type of construction, the government of Great Britain, according to the London Daily Mail, has ordered the building of two enormous airships. Each will be 800 feet in length will have a capacity of three million cubic feet.

The League to Enforce Peace announces through its Washington headquarters that Attorney General Palmer is preparing to make a series of speeches in support of the proposed constitution for a league of nations.

Organization of a co-operative cotton export corporation with capitalization of perhaps fifty million dollars, is being advocated by Governor W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board.

The American embassy at Mexico City has been instructed by the state department to request the Mexican government to take every possible step to insure the protection of American citizens in the territory of northern Mexico, where Villist bands are reported to have become active again.

Vain Pursuits.

"No, Nibnitz is dead?"

"Yes."

"Did he leave any property?"

"Nothing to speak of. Nibnitz was the kind of man who had an idea that Fortune was always just around the corner."

"But he never succeeded in overtaking her?"

"No. He was either mistaken in the location of the corner or he lingered in the middle of the block until Fortune moved on to some other corner."



1—Explosion of an American kite balloon inflated with hydrogen gas which was ignited by static caused by a soldier's hair brushing against the silk bag. 2—Doughboys just off a transport getting their first American pie in 18 months. 3—The queen of Roumania, who plans a trip to the United States, and her youngest daughter.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Delegates Completing the League of Nations Plan and Treaty Together.

OPPOSING SENATORS FIRM

Japan Modifies Her Race Equality Amendment—Bolsheviks Lose in North and Win in Ukraine—Stirring Up More Trouble in Other Lands.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Seemingly convinced that, by some means not yet revealed, the opposition of a large part of the American senate can be overcome, the peace delegates in Paris went ahead last week with the work of welding the treaty and the league of nations plan. President Wilson declared there was no intention of handling the two matters separately, and in this he was supported by others of the leaders. It was admitted that the league plan would have to be amended in various particulars, and that the American delegates had made up their minds to accept a certain limited number of changes.

Some of the correspondents in Paris fear that insistence on joining the covenant of the league with the peace treaty will delay the latter. Others, equally well informed, assert that the difficulties will be speedily removed, intimating that the principles of the league, in so far as they have been generally accepted, will be incorporated in the treaty and that differences of opinion regarding specific parts of the covenant will be recognized and discussion of them left to a later date.

The specific changes demanded by the opposing senators have not been made public except in a scattering way, but a courier is on his way to Paris bearing a lengthy statement for the French and British press prepared by Senator Poindexter. The senators intend to escape any possible cable censorship by sending all their communications by courier.

The German government was reported to be facing a new political crisis, with the prospect that Scheidemann would be forced to relinquish the chancellorship. The split between the majority socialists and the independent socialists was becoming wider. When the independents demanded the repeal of martial law in Berlin Wolfgang Heine, Prussian minister of justice, bitterly assailed them for their co-operation with the Spartans.

The Spartans, who were comparatively quiet for a few days after their virtual defeat in Berlin, were beginning agitation for a new general strike on March 26, declaring that this time their success was certain. Their previous operations along the Rhine, according to Berlin dispatches, led the French troops of occupation to seize Mannheim, Karlsruhe and two other cities. This was neither affirmed nor denied by the allies.

Defeat in the north and west and success in the south met the bolsheviks in Russia. They attacked the allied positions south of Archangel, but were repulsed with considerable losses. The Lettish troops also whipped them, taking the important town of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and compelling them to retreat along the whole front in that region; and the Poles forced them out of Pinsk. On the other hand, the bolsheviks, having forced the French garrison of Nikoliev to retire to Odessa after fierce fighting, were in possession of virtually the whole of the Ukraine. Further east they reached the isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland. Their aim evidently is to subdue before spring all opposition in the great grain region of the Ukraine, in

ment to all aliens within their borders who are nationals of states that are members of the league. The Japanese do not accept the view that treatment of foreigners and discriminating immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy and undoubtedly will at some time in the future reopen the question.

On Thursday all the neutral nations that desired to present views concerning the league of nations were heard by the subcommission of the commission on the league, of which Lord Robert Cecil is chairman. Most of the neutrals, it is understood, favored the league plan with some modifications. The full commission, with Mr. Wilson in the chair, met Saturday to consider all proposed amendments and put the plan into definite and final form.

The completed peace treaty, it is asserted in Paris, will be ready by April 1 for presentation to the German plenipotentiaries. At the time of writing it was not clear whether this pact would be a preliminary treaty or the final instrument, or a renewal of the strongest provisional armistice. In any case, many important matters were yet to be settled. These included numerous boundary disputes, in the discussion of which Mr. Wilson was taking a leading part.

Meanwhile, true to their program of freeing the proletariat of the entire world, the Lenin-Trotsky crowd are increasingly active in lands far apart. In China they are said to be organizing a great movement and spending immense sums of money, of which they seem to have unlimited supplies. Another uprising in India is being planned. In western Canada their influence is apparent in the action taken by the labor unions. Nearly all local unions there have voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor and to follow the I. W. W. plan of organizing by industries instead of by craft. Their new body is to be known as the One Big Union. The delegates to the meeting that took this action adopted a resolution committing them to the bolshevik plan of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," and also voted for a referendum to call a general strike on June 1 for a 30-hour five-day week.

What Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will say of this remains to be seen. At present he is in Paris, where the commission on international labor legislation has been in session. The British draft convention for a permanent organization was amended and adopted for submission to the peace conference. The American contention that each country should settle its internal labor problems without invoking the power of the league of nations prevailed. The commission heard a delegation of women from the allied countries and promised to give due consideration to the points presented, these including eight claims in behalf of working women and children.

The Korean independence movement, in reality a peaceful revolt, is attracting much attention and giving Japan considerable concern. The Japanese have arrested a good many Koreans, and with them some American missionary women, according to press dispatches. No official stories of these occurrences having been received in Washington, the state department cabled the American ambassador in Tokyo to investigate the reports. The Japanese, it is said, charge the Americans with teaching the Koreans the doctrines of liberty and personal rights.

Of great scientific interest was the announcement last Wednesday that wireless telephony had been established between Ireland and Canada, and between New Jersey and Erest, France. Authorities agreed that for the present, at least, this means of communication will be one of the luxuries and that it will not supplant wireless telegraphy across the ocean.

Director General Hines has pulled the railroads out of the financial hole for the time being by borrowing \$50,000,000 from the war finance corporation, which takes the stand that the railroads are essential war industries. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.

the hope of relieving the food shortage in Moscow and the north.

According to reports from Lithuania a new and strong anti-bolshevik movement is under way in the parts of Russia controlled by the soviet government. It is led by the "independent communistic" party, and its first efforts are directed toward breaking up the bolshevik army, by desertion if necessary.

Unpleasant stories are coming from Vladivostok to the effect that the anti-bolshevik Russians there are bitterly attacking the middle-of-the-road policy that is being followed by the American expedition, and are accusing the Yankees of being the friends of the bolsheviks. The antagonism is fostered by several newspapers which are said to have been subsidized by some Japanese agencies. The Americans in Siberia are scheduled for return in the spring. Just why the Yankee troops should fight the bolsheviks in north Russia and not in Siberia is not discernible at this distance.

Directly connected with the strained relations in Siberia is the row in Tientsin, where Japanese troops and police made what is declared to have been an unprovoked attack on American officials and soldiers. Washington may demand an apology and reparation from Tokyo.

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ATMOSPHERE TENSE AND APPREHENSIVE

POLAND BONE OF CONTENTION AND IMMEDIATE SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSION.

VIEW ARE WIDELY DIVERGENT

Lloyd George Fears Denationalization of So Many Germans Would Cause Another War.

Paris.—When the council of great powers met it was in an atmosphere of considerable apprehension over Poland, which is the chief subject of discussion. This is not on account of Poland itself but because of differences which have arisen affecting the fundamental question of nationality, to which President Wilson has given his strong approval and also his thirteenth "point" which called for an independent Polish state with access to the sea.

This last cause has introduced an issue on which there is a wide divergence of views. A committee under the chairmanship of Jules Cambon, with Sir William Tyrrell as the British member and Dr. Robert LorHD as the American, has reported the plan giving Poland this access to the sea by means of a "corridor" 60 miles wide running across east Prussia. But the effect of this concession is to place about 1,500,000 Germans within the new Poland and to detach the easternmost part of Prussia from Germany.

Premier Lloyd George has taken the view that this denationalization of a large body of Germans would cause such discontent as would be likely to bring on another war and it is understood that President Wilson also is not entirely satisfied with the proposal.

OFFICES OF POSTAL SYSTEM ARE REMOVED BY BURLESON

Washington.—Differences between the management of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., and Postmaster General Burleson culminated in an order by the postmaster general summarily relieving the chief officers, directors and owners of the Postal company from all duties in connection with government operation of their system.

An announcement by the postoffice department says that the order removing Messrs. Mackay, Cook and Deegan from the operation of the Postal company's lines under government control was "made necessary by the fact that since the postoffice department refused to grant the compensation asked for by them, these officials have refused or failed to follow out the instructions of the department in the management of the properties and failed to put into operation promptly the wage schedule and the eight hour day; and in various ways endeavored to embarrass and discredit the government operation of the wires."

NUMBER OF RETURNED TROOPS EXCEED ONE-HALF MILLION

Washington.—The total number of members of the American expeditionary forces returned to the United States has passed the half million mark. The war department announced the actual figure March 20 was 500,034, including 27,940 officers, 2,146 nurses, 3,683 civilians and 48,241 men of the army, 13,500 navy personnel and 4,474 marines. The strength of the expeditionary forces March 20 was 1,470,676.

DREADED SEVEN-YEAR LOCUST HAS APPEARED IN VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va.—Reports received by State authorities from Spottsylvania county indicate that many of the seven-year locusts which are reported as due to sweep that section of the State this year, have been plowed up by farmers. The situation has reached a stage where the agricultural department at Washington has detailed entomologists to that section to study conditions.

TO FORM ARMED ALLIANCE AGAINST THE ARISTOCRACY

Paris.—The proclamation of the new Hungarian government invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, landowners and dynasties. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris peace conference. They are requested to rally with the Moscow government.

SECRETARY DANIELS HAS REACHED PORT OF BREST

Brest.—The American transport Leviathan, with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on board, arrived in Brest. Secretary Daniels was received by the American naval attaché, Admiral Moreau, maritime prefect, and Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, U. S. N., district commander at Brest. A detachment of marines, which had acted as a guard of honor for the secretary, who went to the prefecture.