

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

General Mangin, one of the leading officers of the French army, will be recalled from his command at Mayence to undertake a mission the character and scope of which "is indicated plainly by the events in Hungary."

Italian troops have occupied the town of Pressburg, thirty-five miles southeast of Vienna, on the Hungarian side of the border.

The delivery of German merchant ships to the allies continues. Various vessels of the Hansa line have sailed from Bremen and several of the North German-Lloyd steamers had already gotten under way.

All the members of the allied military missions except one American officer have left Budapest.

Martial law has been declared all over Czechoslovakia as a result of events in Hungary.

It is announced that allied troops occupying Arad and Szegedin on the Maros and Theiss rivers have been withdrawn.

Officials reports of the riots in Egypt show that two thousand houses have been sacked.

Many British soldiers were murdered and a mob sacked and burned the stations of El Rekkah and El Wasta, in Egypt.

An express train from Cairo, Egypt, was pillaged and several trains were sacked. An employee of the state railway was murdered.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., has been given command of the United States mission to northern Russia, which will leave London in a few days with a fair-sized detachment of United States engineers.

Increased precautions have been taken to safeguard President Wilson and the premiers with whom he is in daily conference in Paris.

Defending the military service bill in the house of commons, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war declared that the whole of Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection. The political situation is so dangerous, he says, that the government had to appeal to men on the point of demobilization to return and save their comrades from being murdered.

The Spanish government has agreed to withdraw its resignation owing to the general strike in Barcelona, and has proclaimed martial law throughout Spain. Troops are now occupying the chief streets of Barcelona in order to insure the carrying out of the public services.

An American amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted by the league of nations commission. It affirms the right of any country in the league to control matters solely within domestic jurisdiction.

The urgency for concluding peace may be read in the decision of the great powers to make a big effort to have the peace treaty ready by the first week in April. Some think it has become a race between peace and anarchy.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his family have left Ekartsau castle on a special train for Switzerland.

Domestic

Attorney General Palmer announces that four thousand enemy aliens were interned during the war. He said paroles would be granted to some 600 of the harmless class, others would be repatriated and 900 dangerous persons would be turned over to the department of labor with the recommendation that they be deported.

Five German surrendered submarines will shortly leave England for the United States. They will be conveyed by the submarine tender Bushnell.

Victorious veterans, heroes of Flanders fields, on which Prussian pride was broken, 26,000 men of the twenty-seventh division, came back to Fifth avenue, New York, for their triumphal review.

The government's billion dollar fund for financing foreign trade soon will be opened to American importers through loans from the war finance corporation.

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

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.

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.

Frisco train No. 301, en route from St. Louis to Memphis, was held up between Marian, Ark., and Bridge Junction at night by three masked men, who escaped with about six thousand dollars in cash.

Herdling fourteen persons, including several woman patrons, into the lavatory and the vault of the West Side branch of the Commonwealth State Bank at Detroit, Mich., six unmasked bandits robbed the institution of \$10,000 in cash and unregistered Liberty Bonds which, officials say, may exceed sixty-five thousand dollars in value.

A dispatch sent out from New York says that thousands of Jews were slaughtered in Buenos Aires on January 9. The massacre followed a rumor that the Jews were inciting a Bolshevik movement in Argentina.

Announcement is made that April 10 has been fixed as the date for a conference in Memphis, Tenn., of cotton planters, bankers and representatives of Southern business interests with state and federal officials to consider the formation of a cotton exporting corporation.

Two aviators—Lieutenants Burns of Indianapolis and Mathews of Ithaca, N. Y.—were killed near Arcadia, Fla., in a fall estimated at fifteen hundred feet.

The body of Abraham Lincoln Ramsey, three-year-old boy who attempted to follow his sisters to a country store in Newport, Tenn., and being turned back took the wrong fork of the road and disappeared, has been found in a hollow log about three miles from his home.

Sixty-nine officers and three thousand and forty-two men belonging to units of the thirtieth division, which broke through the supposedly impregnable line of Hindenburg, have debarked in Charleston, S. C.

An immediate call for 50,000 volunteers or service in Europe has been prepared by the war department. As an incentive to enlistment the men will be offered early duty in France as a relief for men in the expeditionary forces who wish to return home. Enlistment in this special force will be for three years. The men will be concentrated at Camp Meade.

Washington

The steamer Cleveland, the first of the twelve German ships allotted to the United States for bringing troops home, has been placed in commission, the navy department has been advised.

A cablegram from Portugal says an American fleet of thirty-nine warships from Brest anchored at Lisbon.

An increase of 50 per cent in the exports of breadstuffs in the first eight months of the fiscal year is shown in figures made public by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Meat and dairy exports increased from \$274,861,044 the last fiscal year to \$629,195,589 in the first eight months of this fiscal year.

General Pershing reports to the war department that there are still 5,500 officers and men of the expeditionary forces listed as missing. This total compares with the British official figures of 161,800 missing and the French of 290,000.

Sales to foreign governments of more than two hundred million dollars' worth of surplus war supplies are announced by the war department.

President Wilson has issued the following statement: "In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the commission on the league of nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusions of this commission were the first to be laid before the plenary conference."

Constitutionality of the Arizona act of 1913 limiting employment of women to eight hours a day has been upheld by the United States Supreme court in disposing of appeals in which the act was attacked on the ground of discrimination.

Under automatic control an airplane capable of carrying a heavy load and without any human being aboard to guide it, has made a trip of more than a hundred miles and landed within a very short distance of the point it was sent to reach.

A San Francisco dispatch says that confirmation of the execution of the former emperor of Russia and his wife and daughters under particularly revolting conditions by Anarchist troops has been given here by Gen. Robert C. Paris, one of the first French officers to be assigned to the Czech-Slovak army in Russia. General Paris is on his way home to make an official report of the occurrence to the French government. He arrived at San Francisco from Vladivostok. He says: "Early one morning the czar was taken from an upstairs room and stood up against the wall in the basement of the house. There he was shot, after which the czarina was shot and then her daughters and other members of the household."

Casualties among the American medical officers of the American expeditionary force in France from the time of the arrival of the first units to March 13 number 422.

Naval seaplanes that are to attempt a flight across the Atlantic ocean in May will start from Rockaway beach L. I., but the actual "jumping off" place will be much farther up the coast—possibly at some point in New Found land.

The Idaho, the superdreadnaught the largest fighting fishing ship that is a float, went into commission as part of the United States at Camden, N. J.

BULLOCK PENSIONED BY GREAT BRITAIN



This bullock saved a big gun from the Turks in the British campaign on the Tigris. For this the British government has allotted it a pension of two cents per day for life.

Von Mackensen Planned Escape

Interned in Hungary Upon Allies' Demands, His Guards Were Friendly.

FOILED BY ALERT OFFICER

French Lieutenant Cuts Wires and Entertains Guard Officer Until Cavalry Arrives—Marshal is Furious at Being Balked.

Paris.—From one of the French officers concerned in the affair a New York World correspondent obtained the hitherto unpublished story of the extraordinary capture of the German Field Marshal von Mackensen, at present a prisoner in a chateau near Temesvar, Hungary, belonging to Count Chotek.

Under the terms of the armistice signed with Austria-Hungary the allies insisted that Mackensen and his entire army, which had fled from Roumania to Hungary in a vain effort to reach Germany, should be interned by the Hungarians. The marshal himself was quartered in the castle of Foth.

Toward the end of December, learning that Mackensen was planning to escape to Germany, Colonel Vix, commanding the French mission in Budapest, applied to French headquarters in Belgrade for permission to place him under arrest and for the force necessary to accomplish this end.

Meanwhile he surrounded the castle of Foth with French secret agents. From the latter came reports that Mackensen's baggage had already been sent off and that the marshal himself intended to get away in an automobile at five o'clock the next afternoon, December 31.

Cuts Telephone Wires. Colonel Vix immediately dispatched Lieutenant Genevrier, an exceptionally able intelligence officer, to Foth by motor. The lieutenant reached his destination in the night and immediately cut all the telephone wires connecting the castle with the outside world. Thus Mackensen was unable to communicate with his general staff and the other elements of his army. His isolation, however, was not discovered until an hour or so before the time set for his departure next day.

Mackensen wanted to send a final message to his staff. When he found the telephone "out of order" he decided to wait in the chateau until communication could be re-established.

This was extremely fortunate for Lieutenant Genevrier, for the reinforcements, without which the arrest could not be carried out, had not yet arrived. Four squadrons of Spahi cavalry were on their way by train from Belgrade, but there were unforeseen delays, and at five o'clock in the afternoon—the hour of Mackensen's intended flight—the lieutenant had no news of them. Moreover, the cutting of the telephone wires might be de-

WHISTLER GOT EVEN FOR ONE HOUR'S SENTENCE

One of the units at Camp Lewis, Washington, had in its ranks a chronic whistler. In barracks, at drill, everywhere and all the time, this soldier whistled. Suggestions, threats, sarcasm in regard to his musical efforts all rolled off him like water off a duck's back. There was no stopping his whistling.

Finally an officer took the man in hand. "You stand out there at attention," the officer commanded, "and whistle for an hour."

The soldier grinned and obeyed. For one hour he stood in the company street, whistling "The Star-Spangled Banner."

And for an hour officers and soldiers stood at attention with him.

ing them out to his chagrined companion, he exclaimed: "My job is done!" and hurried out to join the troopers.

Colonel Guespereau, who commanded the cavalry forces, entered the chateau and demanded to see Mackensen. The marshal, furious at having been outmaneuvered, sent back a flat refusal.

Guespereau said quietly: "Tell him unless he consents to see me immediately I shall have my Spahis break down the door of his room."

Mackensen gave in and received the colonel forthwith. The Frenchman saluted him and said: "Sir, you are my prisoner. I have called on you merely to assure myself that you were here. That is all."

"I understand," the Field Marshal replied in low tones.

A week later he was removed in a special train to the Chotek chateau, where he will remain interned until the conclusion of peace.

BUILD 300,000 BRITISH HOMES

Government Adopts Plans to Settle the Housing Problem and Abolish the Slums.

London.—This country needs immediately at least 300,000 dwellings for its working classes, according to Dr. Christopher Addison, president of the local government board, whose housing scheme has just been approved by the British war cabinet. A bill outlining his ideas is to be presented soon to the house of commons.

State assistance will be given only within the next 12 months to schemes submitted to the local government board and must be carried out within the next two years.

Housing commissioners are being appointed to help the various authorities, each commissioner to have a staff, including an architect and a surveyor.

"Fittings are to be standardized," but this does not mean, "that houses are to be built on one pattern. The government is anxious to avoid any such calamity."

In order to do away with "slums" it is proposed the same financial aid be given for clearing and improving insanitary areas as for building new houses on new sites.

Too Much Realism.

New York.—Edward Dillon, director of moving pictures, says he's off scenarios calling for holdups. To make one realistic the other day, he hired a former stick-up man. Now he has no watch.

Is Lonesomest Man In Germany

American Lieutenant on Outpost Duty at "Stepping Off" Place.

Has Quarters in Great Castle at Coblenz, and Under Anti-Fraternizing Order He Cannot Visit With Other Inhabitants.

Coblenz.—In a great castle on a hill and with a count and countess and their four daughters as his nearest neighbors dwells today the lonesomest American in all the occupied territory of Germany. He is Lieut. John W. Scott of Detroit, commanding Company K, Twenty-eighth infantry, on outpost duty at the "stepping off" place of the Coblenz bridgehead where it skirts a beautiful valley stretching away toward Berlin.

Just across the hallway from the quarters of the lieutenant on the second floor of the castle, Count and Countess von Walderdorf have been allowed to remain by courtesy of army officers. But the Germans keep to themselves, looking upon the Americans as invaders, and an army anti-fraternization order prohibits Lieutenant Scott from visiting them.

Spends Evenings Alone. On the first floor of the castle 50 American soldiers have their beds and mess and a large living room where they play cards and enjoy each other's company during the long winter evenings and tell of their war experiences, and of all the wonderful things they intend to do when they get home again. Lieutenant Scott spends his evenings, alone, devouring book after book.

Visitors are few at this furthest outpost across the Rhine twenty miles from Coblenz. During the day the lieutenant makes his rounds, visiting one sentinel after another, always alone. At the foot of the hill crowned by the castle of Molsberg is the village of Molsberg, of which Lieutenant Scott is military commander, but he talks to the townspeople only on questions of business. And so, day after day, the lieutenant meets no one excepting his soldiers and the civilians on routine matters of duty.

The meals of this loneliest of Americans are served in his quarters, where he dines, alone, with giddy green warrior tapestry figures gazing down upon him from their places on the walls. Just where they were hung something like 300 years ago. The figures of one panel picture a gay and jolly party and all the others suggest companionship in some form.

Phone for Business Only. The officer has a telephone which reaches to Montabaur, the 1st division headquarters, but its use is restricted

MONROE DOCTRINE AND REPARATIONS

PERSISTENT EFFORTS, MOSTLY BY AMERICAN DELEGATION SPEED UP THE WORK.

EFFECT IMPORTANT RESULTS

Certain Amendments Have Been Agreed Upon That Are Designed to Meet Criticism at Home.

Paris.—Persistent efforts, principally by the American delegates, but seconded for the most part by the British and Italians, to speed up the work of the various councils and commissions preparing the details of the peace treaty, resulted in better progress during the closing days of the past week. That most important results will be attained during the present week is predicted by those who are in a position to speak, including the disposition of the Monroe doctrine and reparations, the two subjects which have been the main obstacles to the completion of the treaty.

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparations, and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the Americans, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war, which have led to some embarrassment, because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

However, real progress has been made in bringing about an agreement on the total amount of indemnity and the terms of payment, on a basis of painstaking studies of the exact state of German industries and resources at the present time and prospects for the future made by the financial commissions of the conference.

Although President Wilson has stated that the league of nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the subject has been the subject of much anxiety and close study during the past week. The desire of the American delegates to safeguard the Monroe doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet home criticism has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the conference.

THE NEW ROCKET SAID TO BE TERRIBLE ENGINE OF WAR

Worcester, Mass.—Dr. Robert F. Goddard, professor of physics at Clark College, acting under the patronage of the United States war department, the Smithsonian Institution, Clark University and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has invented a new rocket that is reported to be a terrible engine of war, with an altitude range of 70 miles straight up into the air and a distance range of at least 200 miles.

The Goddard rocket is propelled by a perfected gas engine installed in the lower part of the shell, the explosions that generate the power coming from cartridges that are fed into the chamber by a clock-like time device. The rocket does not require a cannon to start it on its flight, the journey beginning from any point where a man can get. The weapon feature of the rocket is in the head.

GERMAN OBJECTIONS MAY BE DISREGARDED BY THE ALLIES

Paris.—The Temps says that the allied and associated governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land, by force if necessary, Polish troops at this Baltic seaport.

The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the allied governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state in order to avoid attaching this part of the coast either to Germany or to Poland.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Washington.—The reports to the department of labor from its field agents this week show a decided improvement in building and construction activities.

"A decided optimistic tone is found in reports during the last 10 days." The southeastern states show greater improvement than any other group. New York city leads with the south next. It will be some days before the south is back to normal.

"GRAY" SITUATION EXISTS IN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Berlin.—The allied note regarding the landing of General Haller's troops at Danzig has created a gray situation in foreign relations, the ultimate effects of which cannot yet be estimated, says a dispatch to The Vossische Zeitung from Weimar. Before dispatching its reply, the message adds, the government consulted all the party leaders, and they are said to have given the German answer their unqualified approval.

MRS. BALINE BEALE



Mrs. Baline Beale, who was Miss Harriet Blaine, daughter of the late James G. Blaine, is ward visitor at Walter Reed hospital, Washington. The wounded soldiers find her both gracious and companionable.