

## 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

A Paris dispatch says that pensions to disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans will be included in the bill to Germany for reparation. The peace conference leaders have decided that such relief to individuals for losses and sufferings during the war will be a proper charge under the armistice provisions.

Belgium case has been laid before the peace conference by King Albert. He told the council that the time of promises has already passed and that if Belgium is to live the conference must act now.

It is understood that the United States will not lodge any claim under the head of "reparation of losses to the civilian population," all Americans being covered by the American soldiers' insurance system.

The Italian transport Umbria, with two thousand officers and soldiers on board bound from Venice to Tripoli, struck a mine and sank. Several on board were killed and over a hundred injured.

The newspaper Vetcherni Listy, of Agram, Jugo-Slavia, announces that the tyrant of Karageorgewitch has been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and Jugo-Slavia.

Although it is stated that a republic has been proclaimed in Serbia, there have been no recent reports of disturbances.

An investigation into the case of Capt. Charles Fryatt, who was executed by the Germans in 1916 after his conviction by a German courtmartial of having attempted to ram the German submarine U-33 with his vessel, has been begun by a national German courtmartial.

The forces of law and order are the complete master of the situation at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and the labor organizations are reported to have thrown themselves on the side of law and order against all Anarchistic agitation or movement.

Reports show that strikes at Essen and Bochum Germany have only slightly extended.

Three hundred persons accused of plundering shops in Frankfurt, Germany, have been arrested.

Demonstrators searching the chief burgomaster's house at Frankfurt, Germany, found large stores of meats, eggs and flour, and it is stated that this intensified the situation.

### Domestic

Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, former judge advocate of the 27th division, in a statement issued in New York City, says that he considers some of the evils of the present military system are far-reaching, and recites the condition of the French prison farms, charging them with brutal treatment of American soldiers held there for minor offenses.

The price of corn is going up, the bearing traders seeming to have overreached themselves. The competition of Argentina corn with American corn has had no depressing effect on the American product.

Messages received at Shelbyville, Ky., from the Presbyterian board of foreign missions state that Mrs. Margaret Bull Bell, wife of Rev. Eugene Bell, a Presbyterian missionary from Shelby county, Kentucky, and Rev. Paul Crane, a brother missionary, were killed March 25 near Seoul, Korea.

Potatoes, cabbage and sweet potatoes are advancing in price. Apples, oranges and onions are bringing good prices, and there is a good demand. Most leading lines of Southern truck tend slightly to moderately upward prices.

Two white men in broad daylight entered the Bastrop State Bank of Bastrop, La., and while the employees in the institution, located at Monroe, La., were covered with revolvers, made a careful search of the bank, and left with ten thousand dollars in cash. The robbers got away.

Adoption of plans to expedite highway construction under the enlarged program was recently authorized by congress, are expected to result in more miles of road being constructed this year than in any previous year in the nation's history.

Robbers dynamited the safe of Ansted, W. Va., and got away with fifty thousand dollars.

The cotton market for the week ending April 4 was decidedly firmer. There has been a feeling that it will be difficult to take tenderable grades from the South to the Eastern manufacturers for delivery on the new style contracts.

A Marfa, Texas, dispatch states that following a raid across the Rio Grande river in a blinding hailstorm after Mexican bandits at night, troop K, 80th cavalry, in command of Captain Matlock, overtook and killed five of the bandits, recovered the horses and cattle stolen and returned to the American side.

Plans for dwelling prepared by the United States housing corporation for building homes in congested industrial centers during the war, are to be made available for general public use. The department of labor announces that types of homes will be given to own your own home committees, promoting building activities in forty cities.

Improvement in general business conditions, and the continuance of an undertone of confidence in the essential strength and soundness of the country's economic position is reported in the federal reserve board's review of the business situation toward the end of March.

A San Francisco dispatch says a copy of the Korean proclamation of independence brought to America by V. S. McClatchy, editor of the Sacramento Bee, showed that it was signed by thirty-three men, all of whom were later arrested.

### Washington

Complaint by the railroad administration to the department of justice against the alleged improper methods employed by federal officers in the state of Virginia in enforcing the prohibition has been referred by Attorney General Palmer to Assistant Attorney General Frierson for investigation. It is alleged that the officers violated a coffin containing a dead body in their search for contraband shipments of liquor across the state line.

The story of how President Wilson broke diplomatic precedent on October 20, 1918, by direct parley with the Germans was told in New York by C. M. Ripley, a wireless specialist of the General Electric company. The president by this method told the German people in terse, plain English that no peace could be expected until William Hohenzollern stepped down and out.

There is no cause for alarm over President Wilson's condition, who is ill in Paris. His appetite is good, and he is doing well. Except on questions of greatest importance no one is permitted to enter the president's room.

Leading ethical, philosophical and religious societies of Germany have addressed an appeal to President Wilson, giving warning against a disregard of principles by which Mr. Wilson has pledged himself which they claim induced Germany to lay down her arms. The appeal, in substance, is simple, and goes direct to the point, and recites that the German people had rather be "Bolsheviks than slaves." It is maintained that the allies are responsible for the Anarchistic principles fast spreading over Europe by refusing to withdraw their blockade.

Bishop William T. McMurray, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, says that Japan is tending to overthrow the peace of Europe and therefore of the world by her adherence to paganism and imperialism and her ambition to rule certain peoples. Bishop McMurray has just returned from the Orient.

Members of the special mission of the Philippine legislature in Washington seeking independence for the Philippine islands were told by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time has come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipino people. He told them that the American people loved liberty too dearly to deny it to other folks.

The United States government has withdrawn its proposals to purchase the British-owned tonnage of the international mercantile marine.

Informally advising General Pershing that fifty thousand volunteers are being enlisted to replace an equal number of men in his army who want to come home, the war department has directed the commander-in-chief to return promptly for discharge selected meritorious cases as he receives these volunteers.

Circular 77 to General Pershing provides for the discharge of a man upon his application where there is sickness or other distress in the soldier's family or where he is urgently needed in the occupation from which he went in civil life into the army.

The 50,000 volunteers called for by the war department are to be assembled in provisional companies at Camp Meade, Ind., in preparation for going overseas.

Credits of eighty-five million to France and twenty-five million to Italy are announced by the treasury.

The national Olympic committee in session in Rome, Italy, decided to accept the offer of the city of Antwerp, Belgium and hold the Olympic games there in 1920.

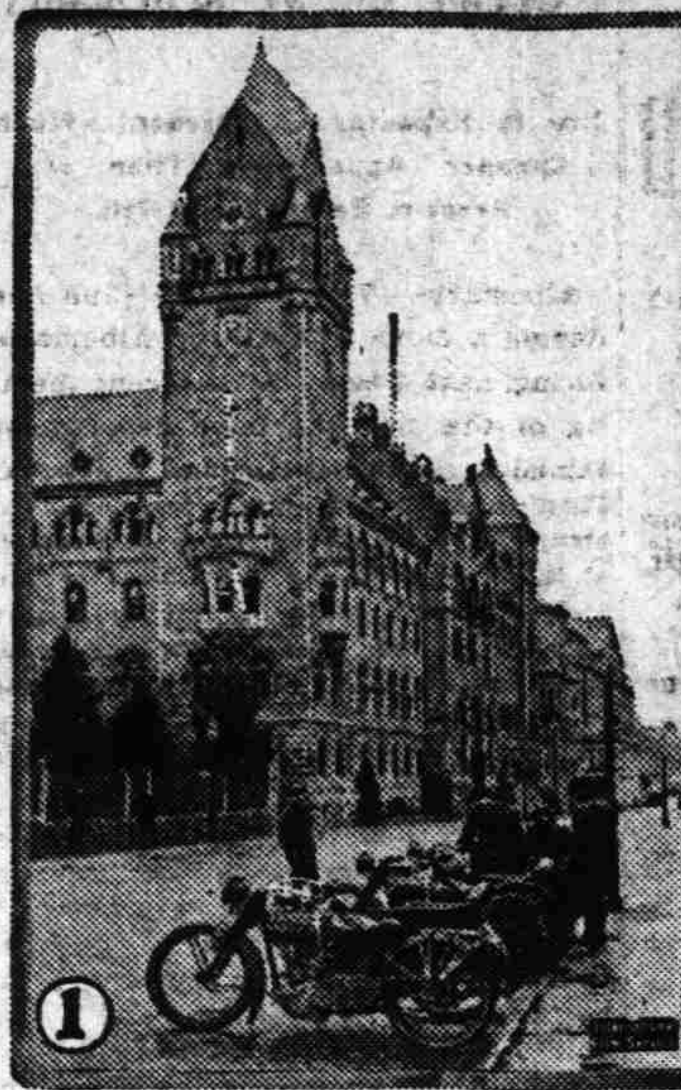
The world is fast becoming republican. Before the war monarchies and republics were about equally balanced. Now there are 29 republics as against 21 monarchies.

The largest republic in the world is China with four hundred million inhabitants; the smallest San Marino, with only one thousand citizens.

A list of officers who have been awarded the distinguished service medal for exceptionally meritorious service during the war includes the names of Major. Gens. Leonard Wood, Hugh B. Scott and John F. Morrison.

A dispatch from Paris says that Felix Marcel was sentenced to two years imprisonment for stealing the automobile of Brig. Gen. W. W. Hart, a United States officer connected with the peace mission.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his staff will leave Paris for Italy, where they will confer with Italian naval officials.



1—Headquarters of General Dickman, commanding the American army of occupation in Coblenz. 2—German troops who served in East Africa received as heroes on their return to Berlin. 3—Cottin, who tried to assassinate Premier Clemenceau, receiving the sentence of death.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Effects of German Protests and  
Threats Seen in Doings of  
the Treaty Makers.

### WILSON URGING MORE SPEED

Advisability of Coming to Terms With  
Hungary and Russia Seriously Con-  
sidered — Counter-Revolution  
Against Bolshevism—Bloody  
Strike Riots in Ger-  
man Cities.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prodded by the public opinion of most of the world, and particularly by the insistence of President Wilson, the peace delegates in Paris speeded up their work last week and really accomplished something. Mr. Wilson, it was reliably reported, told them that if results were not forthcoming soon he might reveal to the public the real causes of the delay, and just before that he issued a statement denying that the discussions over the league of nations were to blame in that respect. No one nation, said Mr. Wilson, was solely to be blamed for holding up the peace treaty, but dispatches from Paris make it fairly clear that many of the hitches have been due to the disparity between what the French demand and what the Americans, sometimes backed by the British, are willing to impose on the conquered Germans.

If present indications go for anything, those same beaten Huns are going to come out of the peace conference in fairly good shape. The "Big Four" last week concerned themselves mainly with the major questions of reparation, the west bank of the Rhine, Danzig and the Italian frontier. Unofficially, Germany has been taking part in the conference, and its arguments, presented by public officials, the national assembly and the press, seem to be having decided effect. Though France still asserts that the Huns should be required to pay the last penny that can be got out of them, and in this is supported by the public opinion of most of the civilized world, the peace delegates, influenced apparently by the American representatives, have been scaling down the amount of indemnity more and more until the prediction now is that it will be less than \$20,000,000,000. How Germany shall pay and how long a time shall be given her proves so complicated a question that it was considered probable last week that all that will be left for decision by a commission after peace has been declared. Germany has a gold reserve of more than \$500,000,000, and likely a part of this will be demanded as a cash payment to be disbursed in the devastated regions of Belgium and France.

When the matter of the Rhineland was taken up the effect of the German protests again was evident. It was virtually decided that there shall be no buffer republic on the left bank of the Rhine, but that that region shall be neutralized and policed by allied troops until the indemnities are paid; that the Saar coal basin shall not be allotted to France, but shall remain under German sovereignty, though its products shall go to the French for a certain period of years. It is presumed that French and Belgian troops would hold the left bank of the Rhine, since the British have insufficient forces for the purpose and America does not wish to leave any soldiers in Europe after the treaty is signed. King Albert of Belgium went to Paris last week, probably to discuss his country's share in this occupation. He called on Colonel House and President Wilson.

Marshal Foch was sent to Spa Wednesday with full instructions for ending the dispute concerning Danzig. The allies wished to have General Haller and his Polish divisions landed at that port, and the Germans declared they could not permit it; and the ultimate fate of Danzig was involved in

the matter. Before Foch had begun his negotiations a correspondent in Paris cabled that the "Big Four" had decided that Danzig should be made a free port, and added that it was reported the disposition of the Vistula valley would be left to a plebiscite.

A Rome paper asserted that the Italian frontier question had been settled favorably to Italy by the peace delegates.

The infrequent communiques of the peace conference are about as interesting as excerpts from an almanac, and less informative. One bit of news was given out—the fact that General Smuts had been dispatched to Hungary to study the situation there. This did not please the Paris press, which saw in it only another delay. It had been hoped that General Mangin would be sent east to deal with the Hungarians. Official advices from Budapest were to the effect that the new soviet government was establishing itself and maintaining order, and that it was disposed to make large concessions to the allies in return for food and fuel. It was supposed Smuts would open negotiations for an amicable agreement. Bela Kun and his associates insist their government is communistic rather than bolshevistic. The fact remains that Kun is in constant communication with Lenin, whose secretary he formerly was.

The allied delegates also were said to be considering the advisability of coming to an understanding with the Russian soviet government and permitting it to get food and materials. This, Lenin says, is all he wants; if it is granted his government can make good, and then the allies can recognize it if they wish to. He declares he is willing to make peace without including Hungary in the pact and will then cease fighting and stop propaganda work in other countries. All this, it was reported, sounded good to the peace-makers in view of the threats of Germany to form an alliance with Russia or to allow itself to "go bolshevik" if the terms of the treaty should not be to their liking. Meanwhile the soviet troops of Russia were very busy carrying out their threat to start major operations on all fronts as soon as the weather permitted. They began a rather formidable invasion of East Prussia and were met there by a German army which has been organized by Von Hindenburg. They continued their operations in the south and made repeated and heavy attacks on the allied forces in the Archangel region. There, however, they had little success. But that the northern Russian situation is considered serious by the allies is evidenced by the fact that the British government announced that reinforcements would immediately follow the American troops then on the way to North Russia.

Official Russian wireless messages that came from Petrograd Thursday may change the Russian situation materially. They told of an anti-bolshevik strike of the railway and transport men which had stopped communications and prevented the city from getting any bread. Other dispatches said the menshevik and social revolutionaries had actually started a revolt against the bolshevik regime and that Lenin and Trotsky had come to a definite break over the former's insistence on some sort of a treaty with England, France and the United States. Trotsky, of course, holds the military control, and he is regarded as in a stronger position than Lenin, especially so long as he can provide his troops with sufficient food.

Interesting if not important is the intercepted wireless message from Tchitcherine, Russian foreign minister, to Bela Kun of Hungary, saying: "The revolutionary movement certainly is gaining in America. American newspapers say the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are especially impregnated by bolshevism. A riot has taken place in Philadelphia, which certainly must be attributed to bolshevist influence."

Poland is sending distress calls because of the actions of Von Hindenburg's army in eastern Germany. These troops, besides combating the advancing Russians, are said to be pillaging upper Silesia, destroying its industries systematically and taking away everything from the factories.

Evidently the Huns do not intend the Poles shall find anything of value left in this territory if they are awarded it by the peace conference. It is a case of Belgium and northern France over again.

Again setting out to overthrow the Ebert government, the Spartans and minority socialists of Germany have started general strikes in Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other cities. Bloody riots ensued in some places, notably Frankfurt, where several hundred persons were reported to have been killed. Ten thousand workmen there paraded the streets and looted a great warehouse that was full of foodstuffs and then battled with the government forces sent against them. The German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead occupied by the Americans were moved toward Frankfurt, after permission was obtained from the French military authorities in the Mayence bridgehead zone to enter the disturbed city. The streets of Stuttgart were filled with great crowds and with troops and there was much shooting; the government, at last accounts, was master of the situation there. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the entire Rhineland. The strikers demanded that Germany resume diplomatic relations with Russia at once. In Berlin, though the leaders of organized labor were supporting the government, more than 150,000 workers were out by Thursday night and more struck later. Reuter's correspondent in Berlin says sympathy with Spartacism is spreading among the better classes, including officials, teachers, clerks and people in similar walks of life. They are all thoroughly discontented and argue that things cannot well be worse than they are, while bolshevism at least opens prospects of better things some day for their children in the way of food. The people assert that the only way the poor can be persuaded of the fallacy of bolshevism is by giving them liberal food rations, especially meat, bread and fats. The correspondent quoted said there was much talk of the imminence of a new coup.

The evident aim of the Spartans was to upset or greatly disturb the government before the meeting of the soviet congress, called for this week. This assembly is fraught with peril for Ebert and his associates, for the delegates may not take at its face value Scheidemann's promise that the soviet principle shall be "anchored firmly" in the constitution.

The covenant of the league of nations was completed last week and submitted by the drafting committee to the commission. What was done with the various amendments suggested was not announced. Organized labor in Great Britain at its national conference adopted resolutions demanding that the league plan be incorporated in the peace treaty and proposing certain changes in the covenant. It asked that the principle of self-determination be extended to all colonies and dependencies, which, of course, would include India, Egypt and presumably Ireland; it also asked that conscription be definitely prohibited and that the principle of universal military training and service be adopted in its stead. This will be of interest to union labor of the United States, which always has fiercely opposed anything like universal military training.

From far-off Abyssinia comes news of two revolts against the government, one headed by a grandson of King Johannes II, who died in 1889, and the other by the governor of Dedjazmach, wherever that may be. It is said the Abyssinian government will send a delegation to Paris to ask for the admission of the country to the league of nations. Spain also has announced its adherence to the league when it is constituted.

Political interest in the United States last week centered in Chicago, where William Hale Thompson was re-elected mayor, despite his wretched war record. His victory gives his faction a commanding position in the Republican affairs of Illinois, according to its claims, and there is talk again of trying to obtain for him the nomination for the presidency. Probably no other aspirant for that honor is worried by this.

## COMPLETED TREATY BY EASTER SUNDAY

DELAY NOT SO WORRYING AS  
THE SECRECY SURROUNDING  
THE DELIBERATIONS.

## NEGOTIATORS FULLY AGREED

Bill of Costs Presented to Huns Must  
Be Carefully Considered; and  
One That Must Be Paid.

Paris.—The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain declared in an interview with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of The Matin.

In answer to a remark by M. Lauzanne that what troubled public opinion was not so much the delay, as the secrecy in which the peace negotiations were wrapped and the fear that there was some divergence of opinion, the British premier said:

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the questions of reparation. In substance the allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: 'Germany must pay up to the last farthing of her power.'"

"But is it sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy? Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods and forms of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads inadequacy of resources: 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do it and you must do that.' In a word, shall we simply present a bill or collect the money, all the money possible? Well, this is where the work comes in."

The confident statement of Premier Lloyd George that the peace treaty will be concluded by Easter is supported by predictions repeatedly made by less prominent members of the peace conference and dispelled much of the hopelessness and uncertainty in which many important problems of the conference seemed to have been enshrouded.

### WOULD JOIN IN REQUEST TO FIX THE PRICE OF COTTON

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Allen, of Kansas, declared he was ready to join in an appeal to the federal government to fix a guaranteed price for cotton, except that which was in the hands of speculators, in a telegram sent to W. B. Cooper, at Wilmington, N. C.

Governor Allen's telegram was sent in reply to one from Mr. Cooper, who asked him if he "would join Southern cotton people in asking the federal government to guarantee 35 cents a pound for middling cotton up to June, 1920, or so long as the present wheat prices are guaranteed."

In reply, Governor Allen wired: "I will be glad to join Southern cotton people in asking the federal government for a guaranteed cotton price for all cotton that has not been held for speculative prices during the war. This guarantee, of course, would apply to the new crop."

### COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF ARMIES ON NOVEMBER 1ST

Washington.—The central powers faced odds of greater than two to one in mobilized troops when Germany gave up the fight last November. The estimated aggregate strength of the enemy powers at that time, according to official estimates made public by General March, chief of staff, was 7,630,000. The indicated aggregate allied strength on the date was more than 16,700,000.

This situation is disclosed in the figures received by the war department from France giving the present status of the belligerent armies. They show the central powers on March 1 had under arms 1,125,000 men while the allied forces aggregated 13,365,000.

### DISABLED SOLDIERS WILL BE WELL TAKEN CARE OF

Washington.—An extensive program of caring for disabled soldiers after their discharge from military service was announced by the war risk insurance bureau, which is charged by congress with this work. Twenty-one hospitals with a capacity of 1,500 beds already are in use and the war department has turned over to the treasury seven camp hospitals for care of disability cases. These are to be enlarged and improved.

### AMERICAN DYE CONSUMERS VERSUS GERMAN DYE TRUST

New York.—Plans for the organization of dye consumers in the United States to "protect American textile mills from the unscrupulous methods of the German dye trust" was announced here by Joseph H. Choate Jr., who said that a corporation to be known as the Chemical Foundation, which already more than 150 firms have indicated their purpose to join, is now in process of formation.