

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

European

The chief cause of anxiety in connection with the evacuation of Odessa by the allies and its occupation by the Anarchists lies in the fact that the most fertile regions in southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Anarchist forces, giving them immense resources of grain, coal and minerals.

The first transports bearing the British relief force for the Archangel front has sailed. The members of the contingent embarked at Tilbury.

Violent fighting has taken place between Hungarians and Czechs at Ungvar, near the Moravian-Hungarian border, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. One hundred and fifty Hungarians were killed. The Czechs also had considerable losses.

Defending the military bill in the house of lords, Earl Curzon, of Kedleston, president of the council and government leader in the British house of lords, declared that Vienna being in a serious position and apprehensive lest it should share the fate of Budapest had turned to Great Britain.

In a new Spartacan outbreak at Dusseldorf twenty-five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded when government troops used machine guns on Spartacan demonstrators, is the report sent out from Berlin.

Berlin newspapers report that the strike in Brunswick is general and the railway station there is closed. The leaders of the Brunswick strike have sent an ultimatum to the diet demanding that all powers be handed over to the workers' council.

Workmen in thirty-eight German cities are on strike in favor of introducing the soviet system.

An Archangel dispatch says the American cruisers, Galveston and Chester, carrying American engineer troops and Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, the new commander of the American forces in north Russia, are expected to arrive very soon.

President Poincare of France has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emile Cottin, who, in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on February 19, shot and severely wounded him.

Plundering and shooting attendant upon the general strike proclaimed by the independent and majority Socialists among at the workmen at Madgeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, are reported in dispatches from that city. The warehouses confronting the food reserves for the coming week were stormed and partly destroyed and the reserves looted, the damage exceeding four hundred thousand marks.

The police station also was stormed with the intention of releasing the prisoners in it, but the rioters were repulsed after the building had been considerably damaged at Madgeburg, Saxony. Grenades and rifles were employed in the attack.

Domestic

The committee appointed at a conference of producers, factors and bankers to take up plans for organization of a cotton export corporation decided on a capitalization of one hundred million dollars instead of fifty million as originally suggested by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, and selected a sub-committee to develop the idea in detail.

Edward E. Morgan, an American citizen, was murdered at Chivela, 47 miles from Salina Cruz, Mexico, on the night of April 8, according to advices to the state department. Morgan, the dispatch received by the state department stated, was accompanied by Manuel Ruiz, a Spaniard, who was also murdered. The two men were said by the dispatch to have been captured, searched and robbed before being shot to death. Both bodies were said to have shown marks of other violence.

In a lengthy telegram to M. W. Mix, president of the American Mill Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association, read at a joint session of the machinery manufacturers and three other organizations of hardware and machinery men at New Orleans, Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce urged that all pull together to hasten the restoration of normal healthy business conditions.

That Europe lacks money and credit with which to buy cotton and that if the South plants a full cotton crop and makes a normal crop, conditions in this section will be worse than at the beginning of the world war in 1914, is the opinion of former Governor Manning of South Carolina, now in Europe.

Conferring on themselves the "freedom of the city," an unknown number of yeggmen spent the week-end in New York City, cracking seven safes, obtaining nearly fifteen thousand dollars in loot and getting away with all of it.

Introduction of anti-Japanese legislation in the California legislature would be "extremely unfortunate at this time," says Robert Lansing, secretary of state.

Eighty-two lives was the toll of the storm which swept north Texas, southern Oklahoma and a section of Arkansas. Many points are isolated and the number of fatalities may be increased when full details are available, as the tornado swept through thickly settled farming communities. Of the eighty-two reported dead forty-three have been identified. The storm came up from the Rio Grande valley with a high wind and heavy rain, gaining force until it tore through the northern tier of the Texas counties with the destructiveness of a tornado.

The Baden bank, of St. Louis, Mo., was held up by eight bandits and looted of an amount estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Two hundred policemen armed with riot guns pursued the bandits in thirty police automobiles.

Frank W. Woolworth, who started five and ten cent store at Utica, N. Y., forty years ago on a capital of \$50 and eventually became the millionaire proprietor of a great chain of these stores in the United States, Canada and England, died suddenly at his home at Glen Cove, Long Island.

The Michigan voters defeated a constitutional amendment modifying the state prohibition laws in the election by a considerably larger majority than when they voted the state dry in 1916.

Three thousand internal revenue agents working in specially arranged zones throughout the United States will enforce prohibition after July 1. Nearly 800 inspectors will be trained for the work, to be added to the force of 2,203 revenue agents already available for police regulations.

Washington

The arrival of the American cruisers Galveston and Chester at Murmansk, Russia, is expected to relieve the situation among American troops in the Archangel region, a company of which ten days ago refused to go to the front until arguments were presented by their officers.

No further information as to the mutiny in Archangel has been received by the war department. It requires some days for cable to reach Archangel and so far as has been learned the department has no additional advices.

General Zapata, the rebel leader in southern Mexico, has been killed by government troops. A part of the fifth Mexican regiment serving under General Gonzales of the Carranza army returned to Cuautla with the remains of the dead rebel chief.

Four hundred thousand railroad engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors in both passenger and freight service have been advanced in wages aggregating \$65,000,000.

Recommendation of executive clemency for fifty-two persons under the espionage act have been sent to President Wilson by Attorney General Palmer, but the names and commutation in each case will not be announced until the president has acted.

The report of the committee on international labor legislation in Paris which drafted a program to govern international regulation of employment condition, has been adopted, but just what it is has not been made public.

Advices to the state department from Tampico, Mexico, said a passenger train was derailed by bandits 140 kilometers from Tampico, and that among the passengers injured was one American, J. P. Mennet. The department wired Tampico for further particulars.

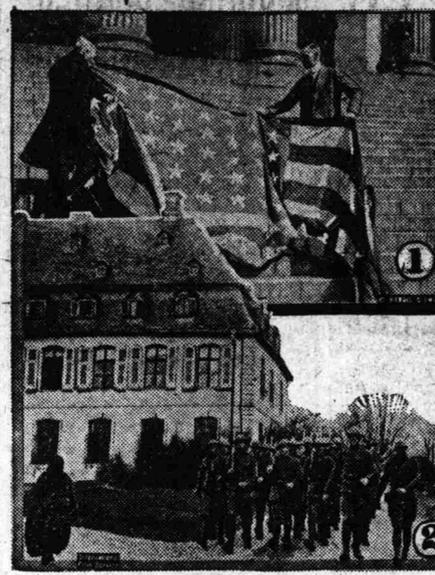
Returns in the referendum taken in the province of Quebec, Canada, to determine whether wine and beer licenses shall be issued or the province go dry, indicated a victory for the "wet" forces by a great majority.

The war department has issued an official statement congnring advices from Archangel, Russia, that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on the 3d of March.

Reports that the Blanquet-Felix Diaz revolution in Mexico was substantially financed were terminated as doubtful by the state department officials in replying to direct questions regarding the situation and reports.

In answer to the suggestion that American oil interests were behind the new revolution in Mexico a high official of the state department declared this to be untrue and expressed the opinion that the revolution would be a 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.

Forecast by the department of agriculture that the nation's winter wheat crop would total eight hundred and thirty-seven million bushels, the largest crop ever grown, aroused immediate speculation as to the cost to the government of such an enormous yield. Under the bill passed by congress in the closing days of the last session the government is obligated to pay the difference between the price guaranteed, \$2.20 a bushel, and the world market price for every bushel not only on winter, but of spring wheat produced.



1—Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury (left), and Frank R. Wilson, publicity man for the loan, unfurling for the Victory loan campaign the historic flag which flew over the dome of the capitol when President Wilson was inaugurated, when war was declared and when the armistice was signed. 2—The advance guard of the American troops arriving at Molsberg, the farthest point into Germany reached by the Americans. 3—Gen. Joseph Haller, commander of the Polish divisions in France, which are being sent to Poland, standing with his staff in front of the Cathedral of Louvain.



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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Council of Four in Paris Has
Agreed on Most of the
Peace Problems.

TREATY MAY BE READY SOON

Hint That President Wilson Would
Withdraw Has Effect—Soviet Gov-
ernment Set Up in Bavaria Op-
posed by Peasants—Allies
Forced to Evacuate
Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Most of the great problems confronting the peace conference were settled last week by the "Big Four"—perhaps. That is to say, at the close of the week they were settled, but before this reaches the reader they may be all unsettled again. Such has been the way of the peacemakers in the past. However, if there is not agreement on the vital questions mighty soon, there is some reason to believe President Wilson will withdraw from the deliberations and come home. He startled the conference and the world by ordering his transport, the George Washington, made ready for another trip to Europe, and asking when it might be expected there. Some of the Paris papers declared Mr. Wilson was thus trying to force the French delegates to mitigate their demands; pessimists saw in the action the probability of hopeless disagreement; optimists said it meant the treaty was nearly ready for submission to the Germans.

The theory of the optimists was borne out by dispatches late in the week stating that the Big Four had agreed: That William Hohenzollern and others responsible for breach of treaty and of rules of war must stand trial, probably before a Belgian court, but that the death penalty should not be imposed on the former kaiser; that France shall be given control of the mines of the Saar valley, but shall not be permitted to annex any of that territory and that a commission shall regulate strikes by miners there; that Germany must make an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000 reparation in 1921, after which a commission shall assess a yearly indemnity.

The Rhine frontier, the ultimate disposition of Danzig, the Italian claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast and some lesser matters remained to be settled at the time these dispatches were sent. That agreement on these questions was believed to be imminent was indicated by the fact that the commission to prepare for the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles was busy making the necessary arrangements for that momentous occasion. Premier Paderewski urged before the council of four that Poland should be given Danzig and the coal fields of Teschen, Silesia, but the belief was that this matter, as well as that of the Rhine, would be settled in conformity with Mr. Wilson's 14 points, his absolute adherence to which he again declared; that, of course, would preclude the annexation of enemy territory. How the Italian claims would be settled there was no intimation.

According to reports, Mr. Lansing's opposition to the British and French desire that the former kaiser should be tried by an international tribunal resulted in the compromise plan stated above. The Americans, it was said, were in favor only of a moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law covering the case. The Japanese representative supported this view.

The reparations clause specifies that the enemy countries must admit their responsibility for all losses and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens due to unjustifiable aggression; also that Germany is to pay the expenses of the commission

during the period—probably thirty years—in which damages are to be collected. The Americans would have preferred that the treaty should name the fixed amount of indemnity to be collected, but did not insist on this, in order to hasten agreement. The five billion first payment is to be made by Germany, in cash or securities, before May 1, 1921. It is supposed the total to be demanded will be about \$45,000,000,000.

Owing to the illness of President Wilson during the early part of the week, the commission on the league of nations did not meet until Thursday evening. At that time the completed draft of the covenant, comprising 27 articles, was submitted. There is no longer any doubt in Paris that the league covenant will be a part of the peace treaty, and in this country the opposition seems to be losing some of its vehemence.

It was announced that the commission had adopted a section specifically safeguarding the Monroe doctrine, and that Geneva, Switzerland, had been selected as the seat of the league of nations.

An important and interesting part of the treaty, which has been formulated, deals with water and rail communications in enemy states. Freedom of transportation through Germany and Austria and equality of treatment in ports and harbors are provided. The regulation of transportation over the Rhine and Danube provides for the entrance of France, Switzerland and some nonpartisan states to the present Mannheim convention between Germany and Holland covering the navigation of the Rhine.

The European commission controlling the mouths of the Danube will be continued, representatives of present enemy states being excluded from it, and a similar international commission will be established provisionally for the upper Danube. This will last until a new general Danube convention is established.

A new international convention covering the navigation of the Elbe and Oder rivers is recommended to protect the interests of Poland and Czechoslovakia and give them freedom of navigation without discriminating duties, down through German territory to the North and Baltic seas. These states would be further given free port privileges at certain north German harbors in order that they may be enabled to develop their export and import commerce.

Bolshevism made another big play last week when a soviet government of Bavaria was set up in Munich by the revolutionary central council. The landtag was dissolved and people's commissions appointed. This action was supported in Wurzburg and Ratisbon, but throughout Bavaria generally it was violently opposed not only by the bourgeoisie but also by the peasants. The latter hold control of the food supply and declared they would refuse to deliver food while the soviet government remained in power. The bolsheviks prepared measures for the communication of property and the formation of a Red army, while the government they sought to replace, refusing to retire, set itself up in Bamberg. Later in the week the citizens and officials of Wurzburg struck against the soviet government and ousted its agents after severe fighting. The diet met in Bamberg and the ministers said they regarded the situation with confidence and that outside help to suppress the bolsheviks was not needed.

The communist government of Hungary rejected the propositions made by General Smuts for the allies, concerning the neutral zone and other matters, and made counter-proposals, with which Smuts returned to Paris. Meanwhile the Hungarian bolsheviks were cheered by the news that Lenin was sending them 150,000 men. In an intercepted wireless message to Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, Bela Kun, said: "We do not want to use the dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat to take bourgeois chestnuts out of the fire for the bourgeoisie. When the German proletariat shall have power

they will use it for the benefit of German imperialism, and will throw out Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske, David and their press valets."

Persistent efforts to induce German Austria to go bolshevik were hampered by the dependence of the Austrians on the allies for food, but Amsterdam dispatches said a soviet republic was proclaimed in Salzburg, which is near the Bavarian border. In Vienna conditions became steadily worse and acts of violence increased. A meeting of the soldiers and workmen's council of Vienna was called for April 14 for the purpose of discussing a soviet form of government.

In Germany there were continual outbreaks against the Ebert government, the greatest demonstrations being in Essen, Magdeburg and in the former duchy of Brunswick. The Essen radicals brought about a strike of the Krupp workers and seized the plant, but were ousted by government troops, after which two-thirds of the men went back to work. The insurgents of Magdeburg also were routed by soldiers sent by Minister of Military Affairs Noske. From Brunswick came reports of a strong movement in favor of a soviet government, and communists of Saxony made a like demand.

As had been anticipated, the allies were forced to evacuate Odessa, being attacked by an overwhelming number of Ukrainian bolsheviks. This was really a considerable triumph for Lenin and Trotzky, for they gained control of the most fertile regions of southern Russia besides capturing large supplies of cash. The allied commander withdrew his troops, numbering about 50,000, to Constantinople and Roumania. In North Russia the soviet troops appeared to be preparing for a renewal of their offensive, despite their recent vain and costly attempts against the allied forces. British re-enforcements and American engineers sailed from England for Archangel.

Decidedly unpleasant was the admission by the war department that open mutiny was threatened recently by the American troops in North Russia unless Washington speedily announced its policy as to early withdrawal of the armed forces in that region. Some of the men flatly refused to go to front line positions. The American soldiers cannot understand why they are called on to make war against Russians when war has not been declared, and it is declared this feeling is shared by the troops of other nationalities. Representatives of the anti-bolshevik Russians have repeatedly said in this country that they ask only munitions and moral support from the allies, and have urged that all the armed forces of the latter be withdrawn from Russia as speedily as possible.

The Estonians reported continued successes against the bolsheviks, including the capture of seven villages and many prisoners.

Conditions in Roumania and Poland are causing the allies considerable worry, for there is danger, some feel, of a great bolshevik combination of Russians, Hungarians and Germans that would crush those two countries. The allied troops that went from Odessa to Roumania will help some, but it was felt that no time should be lost in getting General Haller's Polish divisions to Poland, Marshal Foch arranged with the Germans that those divisions might be transported by train across Germany, and if necessary might be landed in Danzig. In this compromise of the dispute with the Huns over the East Prussian port, it is felt by many that the allies yielded too easily to Germany and did not give due support to the claims of Poland. In England Premier Lloyd George was bitterly assailed for his Danzig policy.

Freakish weather worked havoc in the Southwest and West last week. In north Texas, southern Oklahoma and Arkansas there was a terrific tornado that killed about one hundred persons, injured many more and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. Heavy snow in the Rocky mountain states tied up the railroads and demoralized wire communication.

**\$4,500,000,000 IS
AMOUNT OF LOAN**

THE SIZE OF THE LOAN MUCH
SMALLER THAN HAD BEEN
GENERALLY EXPECTED.

TAX EXEMPTIONS A FEATURE

Rates of Interest Vary According to
Option Taken by Purchasers;
Bonds Mature in Four Years.

Washington.—Terms of the Victory Liberty loan were announced by Secretary Glass, as follows:

"The Victory Liberty loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of 4% per cent, three-four-year, convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3% per cent three-four-year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all federal, State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3% per cent notes will be convertible into 4% per cent notes.

"The amount of the issue will be \$4,500,000,000, which with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to \$4,500,000,000 except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount to facilitate allotment. Over-subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the first Liberty loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including \$10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on December 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity.

WAR MINISTER OF SAXONY IS KILLED BY MOB OF SOLDIERS

Copenhagen.—Herr Neuring, war minister in the government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden by disgruntled soldiers to whom the minister had refused a hearing. The war ministry was stormed by demonstrators who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says the Dresden dispatch detailing the occurrence, collected in the morning in the theater square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that the wounded in future should receive only peace-time pay. Five or six hundred men formed a procession to the war ministry and sent a deputation to see the minister, who refused, however, to receive them.

ONLY THREE OUT OF WILSON'S 14 POINTS ARE NOT INDORSED

Paris.—If one would gain a real appreciation of what has been accomplished, it is necessary merely to keep foremost in mind the basis upon which the peace conference was called into being, President Wilson's 14 points.

How far has the conference progressed toward their realization? To this extent, that with the exception of three questions—Russia, the Serbian outlet to the sea and Italy's frontiers—and these latter are independent—the American peace delegation has succeeded in forcing through the acceptance of the entire program.

It is understood that the question of Russia was debated at a recent session, but probably the ultimate decision will be to leave it for the league of nations.

VESSELS OF SEVERAL TYPES RECENTLY ADDED TO FLEET

Washington.—America's battle fleet was augmented last month by 10 destroyers and one submarine, besides the superdreadnaught Idaho, which will join Admiral Mayo's forces upon their return from Guantanamo bay, Cuba, within a few days. Five auxiliary ships also were completed in March and present expectations are that more than 150 additional ships will be delivered before the end of the year.

EUGENE DEBS IS ON WAY TO THE FEDERAL PRISON

Cleveland, Ohio.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the socialist ticket, gave himself to the federal authorities here and started for the federal prison at Moundsville, Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp to begin serving his 10-year sentence for violation of the espionage act. Late party will reach Moundsville late if the necessary transportation connections can be made.