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

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the important German port of Hamburg and the suburbs of Altona and Wandsbeck.

There have been serious disturbances at Hamburg, Germany, during the week-end. A mob plundered the harbor quarter and clashed with the police, several people being killed and wounded.

The situation in Bremen has become serious. Advices declare a state of siege has been proclaimed by the senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephones or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theaters, moving picture houses and schools have been ordered closed.

While the American delegates expressed regret over the temporary break with the Italians, they apparently were confident that some settlement will be effected when Premier Orlando confers with the Italian parliament.

Under orders of the Italian authorities of occupation in Albania, the capital of the provisional government, headed by Turkshan Pasha, has been transferred from Durazzo to Tirana, east of Durazzo, according to dispatches received in Paris from Athens, Greece.

Horrors among three hundred and thirty thousand Armenian refugees on the border between Russian and Turkish Armenia, are unparalled among the atrocities of the great war, according to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

The German government is building and constructing armored cars, railway engines and guns in upper Silesia, according to information received in Paris from its Munich correspondent.

Jules Vedrines, a noted French aviator, was killed when his machine fell in the department of Drome, at Paris, while Vedrines was attempting to make a non-stop flight from Villa Coublay to Rome over a route of 700 miles or more. The mechanician in the machine was also killed.

The supreme economic council of four will consider proposals to grant a limited supply of raw materials, notably cotton, to Germany to enable the factories there to start up and to relieve the unemployment which is said to be at the bottom of the disorder in Germany.

After April 25 goods and commodities may be shipped to the neutral countries adjoining Germany virtually without restriction, the neutrals themselves assuming responsibility against the re-export of prohibited wares to Germany.

Washington

Attorney General Palmer has declined to give an opinion on the legality of the action of Southern cotton growers to limit their crop this year in an effort to maintain prices.

No hint has been received in Washington that President Wilson will yield in the slightest concerning Fiume and in the opinion of the Americans at the conference an agreement can only be reached by a radical change in the Italian attitude.

Premier Orlando of Italy left Paris for Rome. He was accompanied by Salvatore Barzlai, General Diaz and two other members of the Italian mission.

An American officer arriving in Paris from Rome says the feeling in Italy against Americans is very bitter. He says he was asked to leave cafes because the proprietors said Italian officers declined to eat in the same places with Americans.

A clause has been drafted for insertion in the peace treaty fixing the date for the transition to a state of peace sixty days after the signing of the treaty. If the treaty is signed about May 15 peace will thus become effective throughout the entire world on July 15. The purpose of this provision is to prevent confusion among the more than twenty belligerent nations, which might fix different dates in their various ratifications. According to the present plan each nation will ratify the treaty according to its own laws, but all will unite in a common date which will become a universal day of peace.

Federal supervision of child labor, abolished when the Supreme court last year declared unconstitutional the existing child labor law, was re-established under regulations issued by the internal revenue bureau, putting into effect the new revenue act's tax on child labor products.

Conferences between the railroad administration and the department of commerce's industrial board will be resumed as soon as Judge Robert S. Lovett, representing Director General Hines, has recovered from his recent illness, it is reiterated by officials of both government agencies.

Germany has instructed the Argentine government to deliver interned German steamers to the United States and the American embassy has announced its readiness to take over the vessels.

Reconstitution of the national guard was actually started when the war department, through the bureau of militia affairs, authorized the organization of seven regiments and one extra battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and eighteen companies of coast artillery. The state of New York was authorized to raise four regiments of infantry, one squadron of coast artillery. New Jersey was authorized to organize one regiment of infantry and two companies of coast artillery, Ohio two regiments of infantry and Oregon one battalion of infantry and four companies of coast artillery.

Failure of the allied powers to invite Mexico to participate in the conference of neutrals at Paris has aroused President Carranza to bitter resentment, which has been enhanced by the incorporation of recognition of the Monroe doctrine in the covenant of the league of nations without consultation with Mexico, can foreign office disavowing adherence to the Monroe doctrine and announcing the withdrawal of the Mexican representative in France.

The general opinion in Washington circles is that the making of peace will be somewhat delayed by the Italian incident.

Domestic

A surcharge of 25 cents per 100 pounds on cotton shipped from Atlantic and gulf ports to Liverpool and London was established by the shipping board in lieu of demurrage, because of tedious delays in unloading at the English ports.

The importance of organizing American business so that long credits may be extended to European buyers in order to restore normal international trade conditions, was the subject of an address in Chicago by Eugene Myyer, Jr., managing director of the war finance corporation. After pointing out that the war had changed America from a debtor nation to a world creditor.

Appeals to American newspaper publishers to aid in fighting the spread of ultra-radical principles were made by the heads of two international printing trades unions at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York.

Capt. Charles J. Glidden, an officer in the United States air service, military aeronautics, stated in Washington this week: "All men who wish to take part in the development of the nation's air service as an aviator of dirigible balloon pilot, chauffeur, mechanic or work at some thirty other trades required in the air service, by sending their name and address immediately to the department air service office, 104 Broad street, New York, N. Y., will receive an important communication on the subject.

Revised casualty totals announced by the war department places the total of dead in the army and marine corps at 73,34, of which 33,887 were killed in action. Prisoners reported were 4,791, including 15 reported now held by the Bolsheviki.

Sailing of nine transports, the cruiser St. Louis and the battleship Nebraska, all loaded with returning troops is announced.. Eight vessels are due at New York and the other ships at Newport News, between April 29 and May 3. Few Southern units are aboard. The transport Mercury, which sailed for Newport News, has changed its course, and will arrive at Philadelphia.

The trade balance of the United States for the fiscal year will pass 3,000,000,000 this month if the nation's commerce continues its rapid growth. At the end of March the favorable balance was $2,700,000,000.

Bishop Embree Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his home, Muskogee, Okla., following a paralystic stroke two months ago.

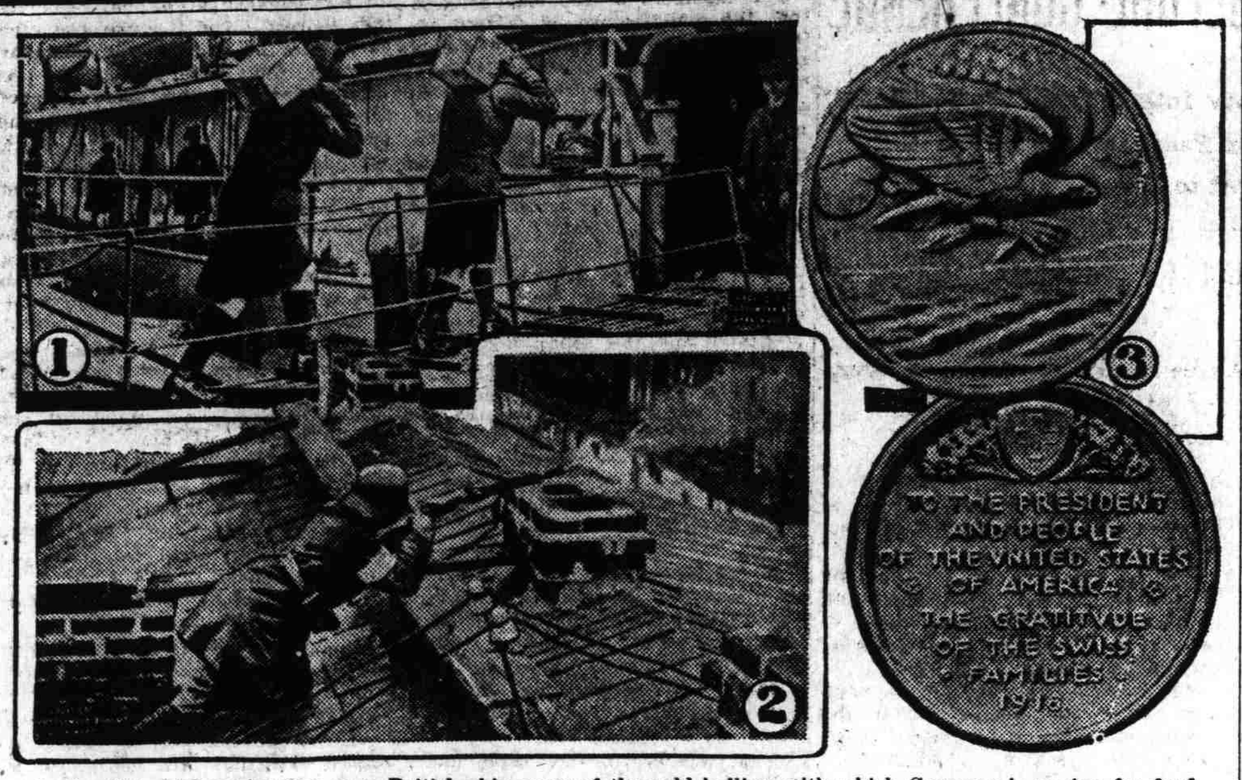
The giant troop ship Leviathan, with 12,000 soldier passengers, the last of six transports to arrive in New York, barely missed a mine by only 30 feet while off the Grand Banks of New Foundland, her officers reported when she docked.

One hundred an dfifty-nine cases of whisky seized by federal officials recently were ordered distributed to various infant and other hospital institutions in Mobile, Ala. The order was issued by Judge Robert T. Ervin of the United States court.

Bids for the purchase of 431 wood steamer hulls and thirty-one wood barge hulls have been asked by the shipping board, as part of its program for disposing of surplus bottoms contracted during the war emergency.

The telephone strike in the New England states has ended. Several thousand operators employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph company who walked out recently have returned to work.

Three persons were shot to death on a farm near Laurel, Md., by Joseph Laurel by Joseph F. Englehart, a farmer who later killed himself The shooting occurred when Englehart, who is believed to have been temporarily insane, returned home from Baltimore. He first shot his sister, Mrs. Annie Sloates, aged 45, then turned the revolver on Thomas Smythe, 50 years old, a boarder at his sister's home, and when Mrs. Bradley, a neighbor, called at the house a few minutes later, discovered the murders and attempted to flee, Englehart pursued her and shot her to death



1—Scottish soldiers loading on a British ship some of the gold bullion with which Germany is paying for food from the allies. 2—German government sniper on a roof picking off Spartacans. 3—Obverse and reverse of the gold medal which will be presented to President Wilson by leading citizens of Switzerland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Italians, Being Refused Fiume by President Wilson, Bolt the Peace Conference.

RESULTS MAY PROVE SERIOUS

Success of League of Nations Is Imperiled—Bolshevists and Communists Losing Ground—Victory Loan Going Well—Carranza Denounces Monroe Doctrine.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson declared flatly last Wednesday that Italy should not have Fiume because that outlet to the Adriatic was essential to the prosperity of the Croatians and other Jugo-Slav peoples.

Premier Orlando promptly announced the withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the peace conference and on Thursday himself left Paris, his colleagues remaining for the present in the vicinity of the French capital. "We do not break with our allies, but hand over our interests to their hands trusting they will loyally fulfill their mission," said Orlando.

The seriousness of the situation was recognized by all, and France and Great Britain renewed their efforts to bring about an agreement. The Italian delegates endeavored to throw on Mr. Wilson personally the blame for the break, asserting that just before the president issued his statement they had received from Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson proposals that Fiume should be a free port, all the Dalmatian island cities going to Italy and the hinterland to Croatia. This plan, they declared, would have been accepted by them with the exception that the city of Fiume should be Italian and its port only internationalized. While their ambassador was on his way with a reply to this, said the Italians, they were astounded to read in a Paris newspaper Mr. Wilson's statement and appeal to public opinion in Italy. They asserted that Mr. Wilson made a grave error in diplomatic etiquette and that nothing was left for them except to withdraw from the conference.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau, it was said, read and approved Wilson's statement before it was given out, but neither of them signed it. The document called attention to the fact that the treaty of London gave the Dalmatian coast and cities to Italy because she needed protection against Austro-Hungary, but that the Austro-Hungarian empire no longer exists and so the necessity has passed; that Italy gave her adherence to the 14 points, and that to give Fiume to her would not be in accordance with them. The Italians replied that Wilson already had compromised some of those points, notably in the case of the freedom of the seas and the Saar basin, and that Italy was being discriminated against. This really was the crux of the dispute.

Mr. Wilson may have acted too impetuously and may have violated diplomatic courtesy in appealing to the Italian people over their government, but it is likely that in the matter of the disposition of Fiume he is backed by the great body of public opinion in this country, and probably in Great Britain and France. The justice of the claims of the Jugo-Slavs are generally recognized. Italy asserts Fiume is an Italian city, but this is only half a truth, for a large part of it is inhabited by Croatians.

What would be the result if Italy's withdrawal from the conference were permanent was the subject of much speculation. It was believed there would be no consequent delay in the treaty dealings with Germany, and there were intimations that Italy would undertake to make a separate peace with Germany. Of course Italy would cease to be a charter member of the league of nations and would be admitted later only by vote, like the enemy nations. If she chose to remain aloof from the league, the strength and value of that association would be greatly impaired, according to some authorities. In political circles in Rome it was predicted that Orlando and Sonnino would offer their resignations to the parliament and would be unanimously confirmed in the tenure of their offices. The king lost no time in wiring his absolute approval of the course they were pursuing in Paris, and they were given ardent support by the Italian press and by public demonstrations.

Italy already is in possession of Fiume as well as the Dalmatian coast territory she claims, and declared she intended to hold them, by force if necessary. In such case the league of nations could not act militarily because it does not yet exist. Nor would any of the allied nations take up arms against Italy, according to opinion in Paris. It was believed there that if either Great Britain or France took sides with Italy in the dispute, the United States might withdraw from the conference and make a separate peace with the enemy countries.

It was reported that Italy was hurrying more troops to Fiume, and the early opening of hostilities between them and the Jugo-Slavs there and at other points was freely predicted.

Closely resembling the Adriatic issue, and scarcely less difficult of solution, was the matter of Kiau-Chau, for Japan relies on secret agreements with Great Britain, France and Italy to support her claim to the concessions in Shantung which were held by the Germans. The council, reduced to three by Orlando's defection, gave much time last week to this controversy, but its conclusions, if any were reached, were not known at the time of writing.

It appears that the peace treaty will not be ready for the signatures of the Germans so soon as had been expected, because of the long task of completing the drafting, and as the German government announced its delegates would not arrive at Versailles as early as former plans contemplated. The treaty may be presented to them piecemeal, so that it can be signed about May 15. In that case peace would be effective throughout the world about July 15, for a clause will be inserted providing that the pact shall go into effect 60 days after it is signed. The German party, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, will include about 75 persons. It is the present plan to keep them virtually incommunicado at Versailles, but both the Germans and the American correspondents are protesting against this.

The first of General Haller's divisions, transported through Germany by train, began to arrive in Poland last week, to the great contentment of that rather hard-pressed country. The Poles and Czecho-Slovaks will be required to settle between themselves their dispute over the Teschen mining region. Polish forces recaptured Vilna, the Lithuanian railway center, from the bolsheviki.

Bolshevism and communism had a hard week of it. The Russian soviet First army surrendered to Ukrainian troops under General Petlura in the region of Homel, giving up large stores of munitions, and a few days later the Ukrainians drove the bolsheviki out of Kiev, being aided by many of their prisoners, who volunteered to serve against their former comrades. Along the Petchora river the bolshevist troops were driven far back by the loyal Russians and Siberians, who were not far from a junction with the allied forces in the Archangel district. The latter had several successes and took much material, and they were joined by numerous deserters. In southeastern Russia, in the region of Uralsk, the Ural Cossacks, apparently acting in conjunction with Admiral Kolchak's Siberians, forced the bolsheviki to retire a long way to the north.

Bela Kun and his soviet government of Hungary seemed approaching their end, and there were intimations that that leader was ready to retire in favor of the socialists. Roumania, acting under the instructions of the allies, was steadily moving into Hungarian territory with the purpose of stemming the bolshevik advance, and there was a serious crisis in Budapest.

The communists still held on in Munich, but the government of Premier Hoffman was pressing them closely and most of the Bavarians seemed against them. In Munich itself terrorism, rioting and great distress ruled, and nearly all the workers were idle. Elsewhere in Germany, especially in Hamburg and Bremen, there was a continuation of the fighting and disorder that have been prevalent for months. The details are uninteresting.

An attempt to seize Vienna was made by communists led by Hungarian agitators. It was foiled and the Hungarians were arretsed and ejected from the city.

The plan of the allies to withdraw their troops from Russia and to supply the anti-bolshevik elements with munitions met with the hearty approval of the governments of North Russia and Omsk, but they protest earnestly against Doctor Nansen's proposal that the bolsheviki be supplied with food provided hostilities are entirely stopped. The loyal Russians have no intention or desire to cease their warfare on the Lenine-Trotzky forces and are confident the bolshevists will be defeated. In this view the Russian representatives in Paris and Washington concur. According to the present plans of the allies, the Omsk government will be recognized by them soon after the peace treaty is signed, and in the meantime any diplomatic advances by the bolsheviki will be ignored.

According to documents published in a Swiss paper, Lenine has his eye on Switzerland now. The papers were marked "very confidential" and entitled "General instructions for a revolution in Switzerland." According to Lenine's orders, "all the federal authorities and also the military staff must be captured and held as hostages. He also directs that the banks, railways, factories and newspapers be seized and placed under the control of Comrade Radek. That is the man who has been directing the movements of the Spartacans in Germany.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, addressing the socialist congress in Paris, warned his hearers of the results of soviet government, which he said meant absolute economic decomposition, misery and famine. The congress passed resolutions demanding the return to the state of excess war profits and the levying of special taxes on wealthy establishments, financial monopolies, concerns dealing in luxuries, railways and large enterprises such as mines and banks. A reduction in the hours of labor, the fixing of minimum wages and rigorous protection of mothers and children were also demanded.

The Victory loan campaign was launched last week and the results of the first few days were so satisfactory that the treasury officials were almost surprised. The slogan, "Let's Finish the Job," has caught the public mind and is catching the public's dollars, and the enthusiasm displayed all over the country is no less than that displayed in the former loan campaigns. The drive is greatly aided by the presence of returned fighters and of captured German submarines, cannon and airplanes.

President Carranza threw his sombrero into the ring last week with an attack on the Monroe doctrine. In a formal statement his foreign department said: "The conference now meeting at Paris has considered the recognition of the Monroe doctrine. Some governments, friends of Mexico, have asked Mexico for its opinion regarding the doctrine, and the Mexican department of foreign relations has answered that the Mexican government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico."

But who cares?

Carranza also ordered his minister to France to withdraw to Spain because, though he has been in Paris since December, he has not yet been permitted to present his credentials to the French government.

THE RUSSIAN A[illegible] GAINING STREN[illegible]

DISCONTENT AND REBELLI[illegible] REPORTED BY PRISONERS [illegible] ANARCHIST HERD.

SACRILEGE AND DESECR[illegible]

Sympathies of Russians Alien[illegible] Absolute and Wanton Disregard [illegible] Disrespect of Their Relig[illegible]

Archangel.—The situation i[illegible] tranquil, though the breaking [illegible] the river may dictate the expe[illegible] of action against the bolshevi[illegible] week. Our flotilla is ready to [illegible] the moment the ice is free. [illegible] of prisoners from bolshevist [illegible] indicate discontent and re[illegible] among the bolshevists. Civilia[illegible] sians here are watching anxiou[illegible] movements of the allies.

The Russian army is [illegible] strength and fervor. General [illegible] is doing his utmost to set th[illegible] their legs and instill a belief i[illegible] own capabilities.

The officers and men find en[illegible] ment in the evening at dance[illegible] visiting different messes. Fo[illegible] plentiful except vegetables.

Sacrilege and desecration a[illegible] coming the outstanding feature [illegible] shevist terrorism. This is re[illegible] able as it shows the lack of [illegible] standing of the psychology o[illegible] Russian peasant, whom the bol[illegible] seeks to win to his cause. Th[illegible] sian's religion amounts alm[illegible] fanaticism and wanton desecra[illegible] churches alienates any fugitive [illegible] pathy with the enemy.

Captain Hitching has just re[illegible] from a special investigation o[illegible] lage recently retaken from th[illegible] shevists after being in their h[illegible] month. The church was used [illegible] leting troops, the baptismal fon[illegible] with ikons and broken sacra[illegible] garments used as dusters, all th[illegible] boards ransacked and the hou[illegible] laged. One villager, an allied [illegible] san, had both his hands severe[illegible] er districts report similar and [illegible] orgies. In one instance there [illegible] mock marriage between a pri[illegible] a mare. From some villages th[illegible] away the school mistress, but [illegible] lagers say there was no defile[illegible] women folk.

SPECIAL EFFORTS TO BE MADE FOR OVERSUBSCRIP[illegible]

Washington.—Special effort[illegible] tain over-subscriptions from c[illegible] nities to counterbalance possi[illegible] der-subscriptions from others [illegible] made this week by Victory [illegible] Loan committees at the reques[illegible] treasury.

After canvassing the financi[illegible] tion throughout the country, [illegible] managers of the loan have dis[illegible] that vicissitudes of the post-wa[illegible] justment period have reduced [illegible] dinary ability of some commun[illegible] subscribe the same proportion[illegible] previous loans, although in [illegible] cases they have been assign[illegible] same proportionate quota.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IS BADL[illegible] INJURED IN TAXI COL[illegible]

New York.—Samuel Gompers, [illegible] dent of the American Feder[illegible] Labor, was seriously injured [illegible] when a taxicab in which he wa[illegible] was struck by a Broadway sur[illegible] and hurled 20 feet to the curb.

Surgeons who were summo[illegible] ported after an examination th[illegible] of Mr. Gompers' ribs had bee[illegible] tured, his right hip sprained, a[illegible] he had suffered severe body co[illegible] Despite the advanced age of th[illegible] leader, who is 69 years old, t[illegible] geons declared that there was [illegible] lihood of the injuries proving [illegible]

Mr. Gompers has been ho[illegible] tually every minute since his [illegible] from the peace conference, wh[illegible] served as chairman of the c[illegible] sion on international labor leg[illegible] He had just started out from h[illegible] for an hour's relaxation when [illegible] cident occurred.

SEAPLANE BREAKS WORLD [illegible] RECORD FOR ENDU[illegible]

Washington.—A naval seap[illegible] the F-5 type, carrying a crew [illegible] men, remained in the air at the [illegible] ton Roads naval base for 20 ho[illegible] 10 minutes, establishing wha[illegible] officials said was a world's re[illegible] seaplanes The machine co[illegible] distance of about 1,250 miles, [illegible] ing a little more than 60 m[illegible] hour, despite the fact that a [illegible] from 20 to 30 miles was blow[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE [illegible] TO ENFORCE PROHI[illegible]

Washington.—Enforcement [illegible] tional war-time prohibition, [illegible] next July 1, will be undertake[illegible] department of justice. Attorne[illegible] eral Palmer in a statement [illegible] that he possessed no power [illegible] amnesty to any one who mig[illegible] facture beer pending an interp[illegible] of the law as to what percentag[illegible] coholic constituent brings be[illegible] n the meaning of the pro[illegible] act