

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

Germany has been told in a treaty, some eighty thousand words in length, the terms upon which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her. This notable document on which the leading statesmen of the various nations, together with a swarm of experts from the principal countries involved, have been working since the convening of the peace conference on January 18, is introduced by an extensive preamble, embodying the assertion of authority upon which the treaty is based. The document, long as it is, is shorter than was indicated by some of the forecasts which had estimated its length at one hundred thousand words. The treaty is to be printed in German. The text is in French and English on opposite pages.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions and she's sharply restricted along lines through which she might seek to work militarily to rehabilitate herself. Economically, also the future course of Germany is helped about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old-time resources as a strutting competitor of the nations about her which she overran and devastated during the war.

The ceremonial of handing the treaty to the Germans took place in the hall of the Trianon Palace hotel, a spacious well-lighted chamber with tables for the delegates arranged nearly in the form of a square. It was presided over by Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, who sat at the corner of the head table, with President Wilson and the other American representatives on his right, and David Lloyd-George, the British premier, and his colleagues on the left. Mrs. Wilson was an interested spectator of the function.

The youth who was arrested outside the house of Premier Clemenceau has admitted to the police that he intended to attack M. Clemenceau with a knife which he carried. A black flag with an anarchistic inscription and anarchistic literature were found in his possession.

Washington

A dispatch from Paris says that Senator Humbert, who has been on trial by court martial on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, was acquitted there.

The German delegation to the peace congress declares that it will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

Congressman Drane recently took up with the government authorities the matter of securing more intensive patrol of the Florida coast by the coast guard for the prevention of smuggling operations, and requested that steps be taken at once to this end.

* As President Wilson will not be present at the opening of the special session of congress on May 19, he will cable his message from Paris, and it will be read immediately after congress convenes. This has been announced from the white house.

Secretary Baker announces that by August the last man of the American expeditionary forces will have been withdrawn from France. He says this estimate is based on the movement of three hundred thousand men a month to the United States.

Not within the memory of the oldest attache at the white house has a congress met with the president absent from Washington, and it is said that this is the first time that the executive of the American nation ever had sent his message by wire.

Director General Hines announces that the railroad administration will return to the old system of competitive bidding in placing its orders.

Director General Hines says the government's deficit in operating the railroads for the first three months this year, or the difference between net earnings and one-fourth of the guaranteed annual compensation, will be \$192,000,000 for all roads under federal management. The government's loss for 1918 was \$226,000.

The clause regarding responsibility which was not acted on at the previous session of the plenary conference, it is understood, has been incorporated in the final draft of the treaty. This provides for the trial of the former German emperor.

The peace treaty formulated by the allied and associated powers has been handed to the German delegates at Versailles. Definite announcement of the time when the Germans are to be made cognizant of the price that once imperialistic Germany must pay for having instigated the world war at last has been made.

Cable advices received at the white house indicate that President Wilson will not hasten his return to Washington because of the extra session of congress. There is now no intimation as to when he is expected to return, but the general belief is that it will not be before June 1.

Governmental efforts to hasten the return of industry to normal peacetime activity by stabilizing prices through the industrial board of the department of commerce came to an end May 9 following a final unsuccessful effort to bring the railroad administration and steel producers to an agreement on prices.

A conspiracy to induce British sailors to demobilize themselves by marching out of their barracks has been discovered. The object of the plot is stated to be to compel the government to use force if the projected disorders should occur, the organizers believing that this would precipitate anarchy.

Gen. Sir A. A. A. Barrett, in command of northern India, has begun operations against the Afghan tribesmen who crossed the Afghan border and occupied positions on the Indian side.

Authoritative statements of opinion by most of senators on the treaty by Versailles probably will not be forthcoming until after congress has met in extra session.

Both the council of four and the council of foreign ministers resumed their sessions May 9. The former is giving special attention to the impending negotiations between the allies and Austria, and the latter is discussing reports on the boundaries of former Austro-Hungarian territories.

A dispatch from Naco, Ariz., says it is reported that Mayor Rocha of Cananea was kidnapped by bandits and that he had been carried away to be held for ransom.

Two of the American navy seaplanes—the NC-1 and the NC-3—arrived at Halifax, N. S., thus finishing successfully the first leg of their trans-Atlantic flight.

Within the next few days it is announced, Argentina will expel three hundred anarchist agitators, most of them Russians and Italians, among them seventeen women.

The captain of a German submarine arrived in London recently and was put in jail. He is stated to have been the commander of a boat which sank several hospital ships.

Domestic

Of thirty-six states which report labor shortages to the federal employment service, twenty, all in the north, showed a surplus of labor; six, in the South, showed a shortage, while ten report an equality.

Determined efforts by the delegates to the National Caucus of the American Legion, which opened at St. Louis, Mo., to force the chairmanship of the organization on Lieut. Theodore Roosevelt, failed, and Col. Henry D. Lindsey of Dallas, Texas, was elected chairman.

Fifteen persons were killed when one of the worst tornadoes ever experienced in southwest Texas, swept the lower Rio Grande valley, demolishing farm houses and doing great damage to growing crops.

The storm which swept Texas took its heaviest toll of life at Mission, where a shed in which Mr. Vick, his wife and four children and a number of Mexicans had taken refuge from the hurricane, collapsed. Mr. Vick and two of his children were instantly killed.

Julius Barnes, United States wheat director, announces on his return to New York from Chicago, that he has completed negotiations to bring four million bushels of Canadian wheat into the United States for distribution to the mills.

Incoming transports poured into New York approximately three thousand members of the Eighty-second division, and the entire organization, with the exception of those units indefinitely held in France, is expected to land within the next week.

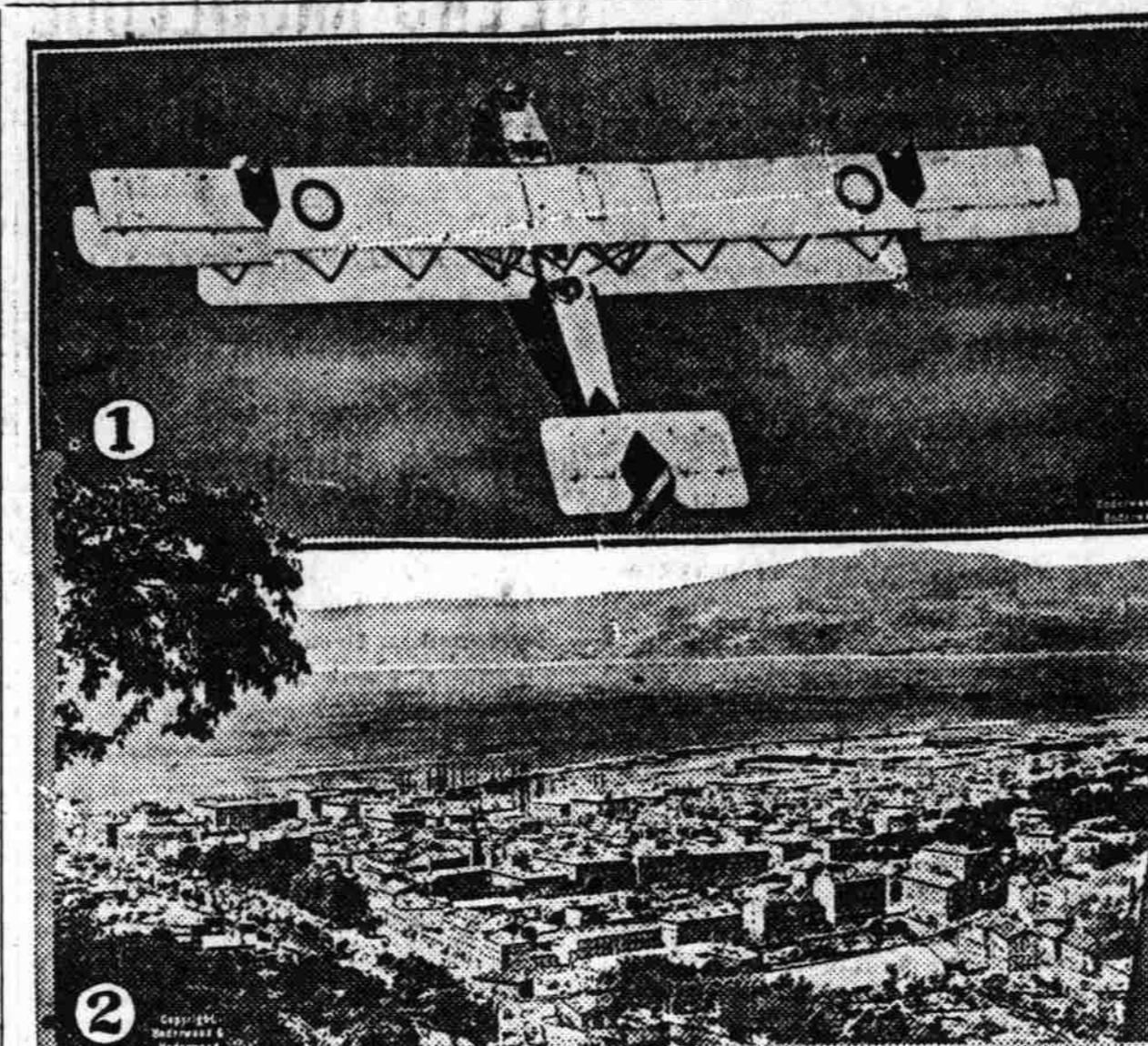
Of the units thus far returning from overseas duty fully 80 per cent of the enlisted men are from the north and central west, the personnel from the entire south not being more than 20 per cent and from the whole organization was comprised.

Approval of the sale of twelve army camps—eight National Guard sites and four small miscellaneous camps—for a total of more than five hundred and forty-nine million dollars is announced by the acting secretary of war.

The state department has given out the information that three thousand employees of an American mining company at Santa Eulalia, Mexico, have been removed to Chihuahua City because of threats of Villa.

The lower house of the Florida legislature passed a memorial which will be submitted to congress calling upon that body to pass an act requiring deportation of all foreign-born persons who claimed exemption and were exempted from military service in the recent war against German autocracy on the ground that they were subjects of and gave allegiance to a foreign country.

Fire in a downtown business and apartment building at midnight May 5 trapped many persons, the Columbus, Ohio, police say. Men, women and children jumped from upper floors into life nets. One baby was thrown from the third floor and was caught in the arms of a youth aiding the firemen. Scores of women jumped from the upper apartments of the seven story building, were injured and rushed to the hospital. Only one is known to be dead, but it is estimated that those trapped may run up to 20 or 30.



1—Naval seaplane F-5, in which two navy aviators recently made a nonstop flight of 20 hours and 10 minutes.

2—New photograph of Flume, which probably will go to Italy after 1923.

3—Olynto de Magalhaes, minister from Brazil to France and one of the Brazilian delegates to the peace conference.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germany Considering the Treaty Which Strips Her of Much Land and All Power.

FRANCE WILL BE PROTECTED

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Associates Are Expected to Make Counter Proposals—Allied Council Working on Terms for Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"The time has come when we must settle our account," said Clemenceau, and thereupon he handed to the representatives of Germany what he aptly called a "book"—some 80,000 words of peace terms to which Germany is required to give adherence. When this is done—indeed, whether or not it is done—Germany stands shorn of virtually all of her military and naval power and of more than a million square miles of territory, and economically and financially bound until she has paid for the tremendous damage she wrought in the war.

Whether by intention or by accident, the day was well chosen for the delivery to the Germans of the document so fateful to them and their country. It was May 7, the fourth anniversary of one of their most shocking crimes, the sinking of the Lusitania. The reception of the delegates from Berlin was deliberately cool and the proceedings in the Versailles palace were marked by a stern formality. There was no smallest pretense of cordiality on the part of the representatives of the allied and associated powers, for they felt none. "You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace," were Clemenceau's words, but the peace offered will be as gall and wormwood in the mouths of the Germans, and with the fortifications of Helgoland and the Rhine valley demolished.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, representing for the enemy delegation, admitted the utter defeat of Germany, but denied her sole culpability for the war. He intimated plainly that Germany would put in a counter claim for damages because of the loss of life due to the blockade, and that in general she would take her stand on President Wilson's fourteen points in opposing what she might consider oppressive in the treaty. Indeed, it is clear that the Germans intend to pay much more attention to those points than to the allies. What this will avail them is not difficult to forecast. Before getting the treaty they said unofficially that they would sign it, but that Germany never would pay an indemnity, by which they presumably meant penal damages such as Bismarck exacted from France in 1871. The treaty does not call for the payment of an indemnity, as such, but the Germans may so consider some of the items of reparation. In any event, their refusal to sign, or their failure to carry out the terms of the pact, has been or will be provided for in the plans of the economic commission of the allies. Possibly the military will have something to say and do, also.

M. Clemenceau informed the Germans that they would be allowed fifteen days in which to make inquiries or "observations," in writing, to which the allied council will make reply, after which the council will determine the time within which the Germans must give a final answer. As soon as the ceremony in the Versailles palace was over Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau dispatched a copy of the treaty by serial courier to Berlin for the consideration of the German cabinet and assembly.

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The Germans maintained an arrogant air during the proceedings Wednesday, and it was noted that though M. Clemenceau stood while addressing them, Von Brockdorff-Rantzau remained seated when he replied. This, and the tone of some of his utterances, made the allied representatives rather indignant.

The correspondent of a Berlin paper predicted that the German delegates in each case where it was considered necessary would present a carefully formulated counterproposal stating the maximum they were willing to concede. Many of these, he said, were already drawn up, and the Germans would "show the utmost consideration for the enemy's standpoint." He asserted it would be particularly difficult for Germany to yield to the demand for the delivering up of the Germans held guilty of being the instigators of the war.

This clause, which calls for the trial of the former kaiser, was incorporated in the treaty at the last moment. Other matters which were put in last week included the disposition of the German colonies, as follows:

Togoland and Cameroun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and Nauru—The mandate shall be held by Australia.

Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British empire.

The German Pacific Islands north of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan.

Marshal Foch persisted to the last in his demand that France should be guaranteed in some way against future armed attack by Germany. It was reported that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George gave him measurable satisfaction by promising to ask congress and parliament, respectively, to authorize an open agreement that the United States and Great Britain would go instantly to the aid of France if she were attacked. However, if the terms of the treaty as written are carried out, Germany will have very little left with which to carry on military enterprises. She couldn't get far with an army of 100,000 men, puny navy, no submarines and no armed planes, and with the fortifications of Helgoland and the Rhine valley demolished.

Belgium having been given satisfaction as to the parts of the treaty which didn't suit her at first, the only one of the allied and associated nations that still held out against the pact was China. The cabinet at Peking, it was said, had instructed the Chinese delegates not to sign any treaty that transferred to Japan the former German rights in Shantung. Japan's victory in the allied council has greatly stirred China and there is danger of anti-Japanese outbreaks there.

Press comment on the treaty, which indicates or forms public opinion, is varied. The German papers, of course, denounce many of the terms as brutal and impossible of acceptance. Those of France praise the pact rather faintly. In England some journals commend the treaty highly and others condemn it. The American press generally looks on the peace terms as satisfactory.

No sooner had the German treaty been handed to the Hun delegates than the council of four began consideration of the program for the presentation of peace terms to the representatives of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. These treaties, which already were partly drawn up, more immediately concern Italy, and the return of the Italian delegates, who were in time for the ceremony on Wednesday, made it possible to go ahead speedily. Premier Orlando and his associates went back to Paris at the request of the other members of the conference and after a plan was formulated for the disposition of Flume. It was proposed that the city should be under international control until 1923 and should then be given to Italy. In the meantime Jugo-Slavia shall construct for itself a port a little to the south of Flume, with railroad connection with Agram and other cities. It was understood that Italy was prepared to sacrifice some of her claims on the Dalmatian coast. It was believed in Paris that President Wilson would consent to some such compromise, for the strength of the Jugo-Slavs.

Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, whom the Americans of Irish blood sent across to work for a "free Ireland," have succeeded in arousing the hot resentment of the British against what many of them say is the unwarranted interference of the United States in a matter that does not concern it. The delegation, visiting in Ireland, was feted and escorted by Sinn Fein leaders and at the same time, according to hostile journals, was openly boasting that it has received strong encouragement from President Wilson and that Lloyd George would receive it on its return to Paris.



Slavs' contention lay in their need of a port on the Adriatic.

Latest reports of the operations of the bolsheviki were that they were beginning an attack in great strength against Vilna, capital of Lithuania, which had been captured by the Poles. The city was under heavy artillery fire. The allies in northern Russia had several successes against the reds and believed the crisis along the Dvina river had passed. The American railway detachment recently sent there had its first engagement with the bolsheviks and helped in the capture of a town, losing one officer.

Disputes concerning Hungary have been conflicting. From Vienna came the word that the communist government of Bela Kun had surrendered unconditionally, but this was not wholly confirmed. Anyhow, the communists were being hard pressed by the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian troops, which were surrounding Budapest. Copenhagen advises were that they had refused armistice terms offered by the Romanians and decided to fight to a finish.

The collapse of the soviet government of Bavaria apparently was complete, and was followed by the wholesale slaughter of Spartacists and supporters, the excesses of the victors in Munich being about as bad as had been those of the reds while they were in control. The German government troops were aided by some 8,000 Austrians in regaining the city.

President Wilson last week issued his call for an extra session of congress, summoning the law-makers to meet on May 19—an earlier date than had been expected. He cannot be in Washington for the opening of the session, owing to the work still to be done in Paris. The Republicans, who will control both houses, are busy preparing their program. The house must hurry through a lot of appropriation bills and in the senate will be staged the great debate over the peace treaty, and especially the covenant of the league of nations. It is predicted that the senate will give the entire treaty its approval, though many of the members will argue long and earnestly against the league covenant as it stands. The supporters of the league undoubtedly will have the immense assistance of addressed by the president, who will return in time to take the field in championship of the great international union with whose formation he has had so much to do.

Secretary Baker says the millionth American soldier leaves France for home this week, and it is certain that all of them will be returned before long, barring unforeseen complications. However, it is apparent that we will continue to be represented in the allied expedition in Siberia, for the war department is recruiting 8,000 volunteers for that service to relieve those now there, and the first 1,000 already have started.

The American Legion, in process of organization by veterans of the great war, opened a caucus in St. Louis with a thousand delegates present and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the chair. The first sessions developed a decided dissension between the National Guard and the regular army. The feelings of the former were voiced by Col. Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, in the National Guard convention, when he declared that the regular army "must be smashed." However, he is fighting against the effort to have regular army men excluded from the Legion. Some of the Southern delegates were working hard against the admission of negroes to membership.

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Paris—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's will was strong enough to enable him to deliver his speech on behalf of Germany to the allies at Versailles peace congress but he feared collapse if he stood. This is on the authority of his secretary who has been clipping and translating comments from the British papers, sharply reproaching the count for remaining seated when speaking.

15,000,000 PEOPLE INVEST IN BONDS

OFFICIAL TOTAL OF AMOUNT PURCHASED WILL NOT BE KNOWN BEFORE MAY 26.

HEAVY OVER-SUBSCRIPTION