

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

It is officially reported in London that the courtmartial which has been trying Capt. Edmond G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, the aviator who claimed to have performed many thrilling exploits over the German lines, has acquitted him.

Germany's economic status under the terms of the peace treaty, is the result of her behavior, the allied and associated council informed the German peace delegation.

Ex-Emperor Charles and ex-Empress Zita, accompanied by several Austrian archdukes have arrived at Chateau Pranzins, near Geneva, their future home.

Great Britain wants Constantinople for the Turkish sultan, at the behest, it is stated, of the Indian delegation to the peace council. The United States is being urged to accept mandatory for Constantinople.

A period of seven days of grace has been extended to Germany by the representatives of the allied and associated government in which the German peace plenipotentiaries may conclude their study of the peace treaty and formulate such replies to the various clauses as they desire.

A number of prominent business men in Tokio, Japan, have decided to form a Japan-American submarine cable company to lay another cable across the Pacific.

President Ebert, in addressing a demonstration in Berlin, said that Germany would "never sign the peace terms." The demonstration was held in the Lustgarten and was attended by a great crowd. The president described the peace terms as "the product of the enemy's revengeful hysteria. Foreign countries will not permit the proscription of Germany. They will raise their voices with us that this peace of enslavement which we will never sign shall not come to pass."

Describing recent demonstrations before the Adlon hotel in Berlin, a dispatch to the Paris Temps says that the crowd shouted "Down with France, England, America, Clemenceau, Foch and Wilson."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace commission, who left for Spa, returned to Versailles. He was accompanied by Herr Landsberg and Herr Gieseler, two other members of the delegation, who had been to Berlin.

A Constantinople dispatch says that in the fighting which took place after the landing of Greek troops at Smyrna, 300 Turks and 100 Greeks were killed. The fighting took place for the most part in the Turkish quarter of the town where the Greeks were met by lively rifle fire.

The Paris Journal says a political crisis has arisen in Constantinople since the debarkation of Greek and allied forces at Smyrna. It is stated that the grand vizier, or prime minister, has resigned.

Washington

Passage by the house of a deficiency bill providing urgent appropriations of \$45,044,500 for war risk allowances to soldiers' and sailors' families and Civil War pensioners, made another speed record for the new house, which the day before had adopted the woman suffrage resolution.

The Ukrainian offensive against the Poles has been completely broken, a dispatch from Warsaw says.

These are the main provisions of President Wilson's message cabled from Paris: Repeal of amendment of the war time prohibition act; creation of a federal agency of advice and information as a clearing house for suggested improvement in industrial conditions; maintenance of the United States employment service; adoption of the land-for-soldiers bill; legislation to facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade; repeal of the so-called "luxury tax"; reconsideration of the federal taxes to relieve the burden, particularly on productive resources, making incomes, excess profits and estates the mainstay of steady taxation; against general revision of import duties, but for protection of the American dye industry; adoption of the suffrage amendment; return of the telegraph and telephone lines to their owners under more co-ordinated system; return of the railroads under a more uniform system.

The navy department has reached no conclusion as to types of capital ships to be recommended to congress, service opinion being still widely divided on the question of composite ships, which came up during the last session of congress.

The proposed sale to a British syndicate of the British owned ships and assets of the International Mercantile Marine company—a transaction involving five British companies and 750,000 tons of shipping, valued at approximately \$135,000,000—has been approved by the board of directors and finance committee of the company.

Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, missing since they set out eastward through the air in the Sopwith biplane for Ireland, has been virtually abandoned.

National suffrage for women has been endorsed for the second time. The house adopted the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution by a vote 304 to 89.

An attempt was made to demolish the American legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, by a bomb, according to advices received at the state department.

A band of twenty Yaqui Indians attacked a train from the La Colorado mine, en route to Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, from San Xavier, with ore, killing H. S. White, an American, and several Mexicans, according to word received in Nogales, says a dispatch from Douglas, Ariz.

Construction of a fleet of dirigible or lighter than air type as an adjunct to the American naval forces is expected by well-informed naval officers to be recommended by the general board of the navy in its report to be submitted within a few days to Secretary Daniels.

Official advices from various parts of Mexico which have been received in Washington daily for the past two weeks, indicate that the situation in the northern part of that country due to the operations of Francisco Villa, is more serious than hitherto reported. It is learned from an authoritative source that Villa and his organized force of rebels is now threatening parts of Durango, as well as Chihuahua to the north.

A new time record for airplane flight was announced by the war department upon receipt of an official report that Maj. Adlan Gilkeson of the army air service had flown from New York City to Portland, Maine, a distance of 500 miles, in 250 minutes.

The allied troops on the north Russian front have carried out a successful turning movement against the main Bolshevik faction, forcing the enemy to retreat southward. Several towns were captured and many prisoners taken.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the army of occupation, and Major General Hines, commander of the third corps, who were on their way to London, were sent back to Coblenz by orders from American general headquarters. Nine hundred motor trucks began to move at midnight from west of the Rhine to the bridgehead area. The trucks are being distributed to various points of advantage among the troops holding the zone east of the Rhine should the occasion arise for the Americans to start an advance.

At the present rate with which the navy is bringing the army home, all of the expeditionary forces will be back in the United States by the first of July, says Secretary Daniels.

When the name of Victor Berger of Wisconsin was called in the house as new members were sworn in, Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, Republican, chairman of the elections committee, according to pre-arranged plan formally challenged his right to be seated.

Domestic

A score of persons were killed and hundreds injured in an explosion at the Douglas Starch Works at Cedar Rapids, Mich.

Property damage of \$750,000, destruction of nine and a half city blocks of stores and residences and rendering of approximately fifteen hundred people homeless, is the result of a disastrous fire that swept the old residential section of Mobile, Ala.

For the first time in the history of flying in America, a vehicle of the air was brought to a convenient stop in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio, when a dirigible balloon landed on the top of a prominent hotel to permit two of its five passengers to alight.

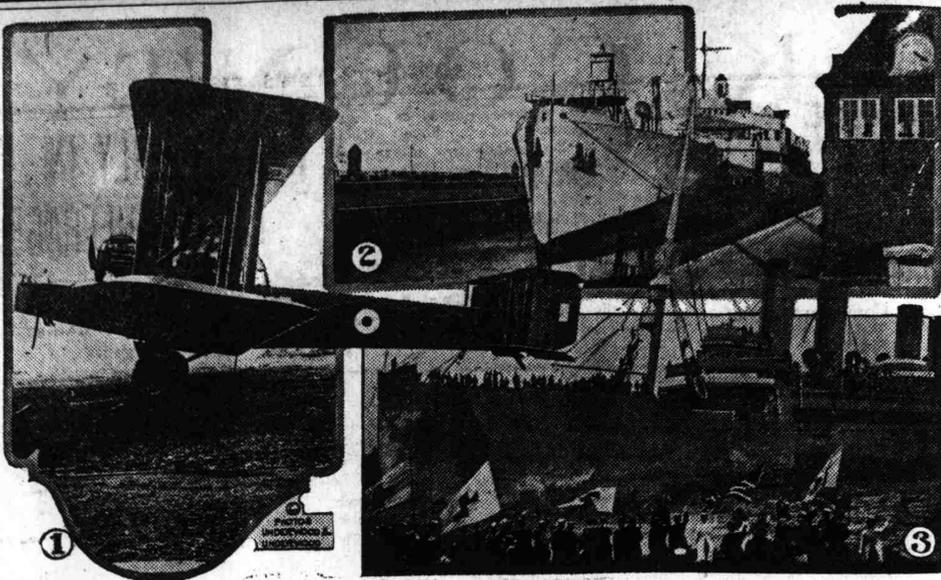
One of the three American seaplanes that sped away from Newfoundland in the attempt to fly across the Atlantic, rested safely in the harbor of Horta, Island of Fayal, ready to complete the flight to the European continent.

Attention of America and the world is turned upon the new Congress, the Sixty-sixth, in America, which convened in extraordinary session called by President Wilson from Paris. The opening, as usual, was taken up with routine business, including organization of senate and house by the Republicans, who supplant the Democrats in control for the first time in eight years.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, his navigator, started on their way across the Atlantic on the most perilous airplane flight in history, May 18, at 5:55 p. m., Greenwich time, and expect to reach the Irish coast in 24 hours, unless some accident forces them to plunge into the sea.

Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, has formally notified L. F. Gates, president of the Chicago board of trade, that the exchange should reinstate the rule limiting the amount of open trades in corn for any one interest or individual to two hundred thousand bushels.

Rev. A. M. Frazer, D. D., of Staunton, Va., was elected moderator at the session here of the fifty-ninth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, assembled in New Orleans, known as the Southeastern Presbyterian church.



1—Handley Page "Berlin Bomber," with Rolls Royce engines, that is being set up in Newfoundland for a try at a transatlantic flight in June. 2—U. S. S. Westward Ho in the Kiel canal carrying food sent by the Polish national committee to the starving Poles and Jews. 3—Arrival of the transport Mount Vernon carrying the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, formerly the Second regiment I. N. G. of Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Given Another Week to Complete Their Protests Against the Treaty.

ALLIES CONCEDING NOTHING

Ironic Replies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's Notes—Displeased American Experts Resign—Wilson's Stand on Wartime Prohibition Arouses Storm—Suffrage Winning in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Stalling and playing for time by handing in many voluminous protests and promising to produce many more, the German delegates to the peace conference succeeded last week in gaining an extension of time to May 29 for making their full reply to the treaty terms. To expedite the work Brockdorff-Rantzau asked leave for a special train to take printing presses and printers to Versailles.

Among the notes, he said, that are to be presented to the allies were those dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, with the occupied territories, with the extent and discharge of the reparations obligation undertaken by Germany, with labor laws, with German private property in enemy countries, and with territorial questions in the east.

The answers of the allies to the notes already submitted by the Germans could not have given the latter much encouragement as to results. When they complained of the taking of mines and nitrate beds they were told the treaty did not prevent their buying minerals and nitrates from other nations; when they objected to the loss of their mercantile shipping and the consequent loss of employment for their sailors, they were reminded that the allies were not thus nearly compensated for their losses due to submarine ravages; and when they said Germany would be unable to feed her population if deprived of agricultural lands, they were told the reduction of population through the loss of territory left her fewer mouths to feed, and the Germans could easily obtain agricultural products from other countries.

The attitude of the allied delegates is that their countries have suffered far too much already, and it is the turn of Germany, and they assert the German people cannot shirk the responsibility for the war because of a partial and perhaps nominal change in their form of government and in its personalities. Such, indeed, was the substance of the reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations, in which the Hun delegates declared Germany would not admit responsibility. They were told it was too late to take such a position and that it was impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparation. Having asserted the "German people would not have undertaken a war of aggression, they are reminded that they approved of Secretary Lansing's note of November 5, 1918, in which it was stated that the obligation to make reparation "arises out of Germany's aggression by land, sea and air." The Germanus asked that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to them; this was peremptorily refused.

Of course it is apparent that in trying to disclaim the responsibility of the German people for the war of aggression the Berlin delegates are relying on President Wilson's early contention that America was making war not on the German people but on the military autocracy that was oppressing them. After a while he admitted he was disillusioned by realization that the German people heartily supported their government as long as they were winning battles and then he directed the exertion of "force without stint or

limit." However, the Germans choose to remember rather his former stand, and on that and the Fourteen Points, they base most of their objections to the treaty terms. Those points are especially emphasized in the statement issued last week by the Scheidemann cabinet which says Germany cannot possibly accept the treaty as formulated.

What the Germans really will do about the treaty is still the subject of much speculation. Opinion in Paris that they ultimately will sign is unchanged, and is supported by advices from Berlin to the effect that a powerful party is growing there in favor of submitting to the allies and gaining peace that will permit the resumption of business. In this the Independent Socialists are joined by bankers, merchants and many others, who say that anything would be preferable to bolshevism. In Washington it is believed that the Ebert government may retire temporarily in order to let a dummy government approve the treaty. The dummies thereupon would be ousted by public opinion and the Ebert crowd could return, but the treaty would have been signed.

It may be that final ratification of the treaty will be delayed by the action of the United States senate, which has begun debate on the league of nations covenant. Some Republican leaders wish to notify the peace conference formally that the covenant must be amended and should be separated from the peace treaty of which it is now an integral part. It is certain, too, that the peace terms will be scrutinized at length by the senate. Senator Hitchcock and other supporters of the government are convinced that both the treaty and the league covenant will be ratified by the senate.

An interesting fact concerning the peace negotiations has just developed. A number of the experts attached to the American delegation have resigned, declaring the treaty is unacceptable to them in many respects. They were taken over to gather historical, racial and other data, and they assert that the mass of information they handed in has not been used or even read by the delegates. They more than intimate that the framing of the peace treaty degenerated quickly into a process of bargaining and that Mr. Wilson was compelled to surrender his ideals, one after another, in order to put across his main idea of a league of nations. According to these malcontents, the settlement of the Saar basin, Danzig, Shantung and other problems was all wrong, and they evidently have no confidence that the Italian muddle will be cleared up properly and justly.

What shall be done with Turkey? was a question that occupied the attention of the council of four last week. President Wilson acting rather in an advisory capacity since America was not at war with the Porte. Some of the delegates wish the sultan to be removed to a small territory in Asia Minor and Constantinople turned over to the United States under mandate. The Indian delegates, however, fear that to force the sultan to quit Constantinople would cause great trouble in the Mohammedan world, and therefore the British prefer that he be left there but with only spiritual powers. Though it seems to be accepted that America shall be the mandator for Armenia, it is not at all certain that the American people would be willing to take charge of the Turkish capital.

Continued fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians gave the delegates added trouble, for the Ukrainians, who were losing ground in Galicia, complained bitterly, blaming the "insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles." Paderewski apparently cannot compel his countrymen to cease hostilities, and the council of four took under consideration the wisdom of giving further support to any people who refuse to obey orders from the conference. Jews throughout the world also have been aroused against the Poles by reports of bloody pogroms in which thousands of their race have been slain, and mass-meetings of protest were held last week in the larger American cities. The leaders of the

Poles deny the accuracy of the stories and point to the fact that their relief organization is supplying food and clothing to Jew and gentile alike.

Recent news from the near East says Lenine and Trotzky have established airplane communication with the Hungarian communists and are urging Bela Kun to hold out at all costs, promising aid as soon as they get possession of Roumania. The Red army, it is asserted, has orders to burn Budapest and scatter if too hard pressed. Meanwhile an anti-communist government has been set up at Arad, Hungary, and the belief that it has the backing of the allies is confirmed by the arrival there of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey for the purpose of directing a new movement against Budapest. Lenine is quoted as declaring he will make class warfare until capitalism is destroyed and the whole world is one in brotherhood.

Admiral Kolchak has been notified that the allies will recognize the government at Omsk as soon as it is firmly established and a constituent assembly is formed, and he has replied that he is striving hopefully toward that end. It is said only 50,000 of the Czecho-Slovak troops who went to Russia are left, and these are making their way to their homes in Bohemia.

The international woman's congress at Zurich, after registering its opposition to the peace treaty, has adopted a resolution declaring that the women of the world will go on strike the moment another war starts, whether or not it is ordered by the league of nations.

President Wilson's message cabled from Paris and read to congress assembled in extraordinary session, made various recommendations for domestic legislation, most of which had been anticipated by the caucus program of the Republicans, who control both houses. These include the question of labor, the revision of taxes, the stimulating of foreign trade, the return of telegraph and telephone lines to their owners, the settlement of the railroad question and the adoption of woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson added the advice that the war-time prohibition law, which goes into effect July 1, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to beer and wines. For a day or so the "wets" were jubilant over this part of the message, but the "drys" promptly declared their intention to prevent any such action as the president recommended, and took steps to put into effect the measure as it stands. Temperance and church bodies all over the country joined in denunciation of Mr. Wilson for what they termed surrender to the enemy. Sheppard of Texas, introducing in the senate a bill providing means for enforcement of the law, said he knew of no senator brave enough to introduce a bill repealing the measure, and in any event such an attempt would be certainly defeated. He attributed the president's attitude to representations made to him of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law.

The suffragists are about to reap the reward of their years of strenuous effort. The house last week passed a resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and there seems to be no doubt that the senate will take similar action, for enough votes are pledged. The vote in the house was 304 to 88, most of the opposition coming from the Southern Democrats.

Spectacular success and tragic failure marked the week's doings in aerial navigation. Three American navy seaplanes, after making the flight to Newfoundland, sailed away for the Azores along a course dotted with navy vessels. One reached its destination safely, one was lost near the islands, though the crew was rescued, and the third, after landing on the water, "taxied" 205 miles to its port—a wonderful achievement. The successful plane was prepared for further flight to Portugal and thence to England.

Pilot Hawker and Navigator Grieve, in their Sopwith plane, undertook their long-planned flight direct from Newfoundland to Ireland, and met the fate of so many pioneers. They never reached land, and just what befell them probably will be forever a mystery.

DEBATE ON BITTER IN SENATE

REED, OF MISSOURI, DEMOCRATIC SUPPORTER, BE LARGELY PARTIAL

REPEATED OBJECTIONS

Senator Knox Naively Suggests Senators First Read the Measure Before Discussing It

Washington.—The league of nations was debated in the senate and an increasing show of bitterness was manifested. Senator Knox, Republican of Missouri, attacked the proposal in vigorous terms that he aroused repeated objections from senators, coloring by dramatic accusations and heated retorts. The Missouri senator declared the league would place the destinies of the white race in the hands of ignorant and superstitious nations of black and yellow races, and charged that many Democrats were supporting it for selfish reasons.

In frequent interruptions of the Missouri senator's speech, Senator Knox, of Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the foreign relations committee, insisted that the premises for the charges were false and that the offenses drawn were unfair and untrue. He drew in turn a reply to Senator Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania, who suggested that members of the league covenant should read it before they discussed it. The measure which brought the league issue before the senate was a resolution of Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, requesting the State Department the full text of the peace treaty. There was a attempt to reach a vote on the resolution, and the measure went over as unfinished business to come up when the senate reconvenes.

Without speaking directly to Johnson's resolution, Senator Knox made a general attack upon the covenant itself as a proposal for over control of the white race of the civilized world at an assembly where a majority always would be brought together on any motion in opposition to white supremacy. He declared support of the plan never could be explained by senators from the south, with negro problem, or from the west, with its Chinese and Japanese population.

COTTON IS PRACTICALLY RELIEVED FROM EMBARGO

Washington.—Recent increase in cotton prices were attributed to raising of restrictions upon cotton exports to German-Austria and Slavias by Senator Smith, of Georgia, in a statement.

"While cotton is still on the embargo list," Senator Smith said, "the war trade board under powers vested in it by the President, has practically relieved cotton from being on the embargo list. The principal cotton mills of Austria were in Germany, and Jugo-Slavia and all of territory is now open to cotton exports without restrictions. The treaty restrictions of shipments to Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have also been removed."

WITHDRAWING AMERICAN FORCES FROM ARCHANGEL

Washington.—Withdrawal of American forces from Archangel is under way, according to cable reports to the war department which state that all members of the 339th Infantry were awaiting evacuation.

The withdrawal is in line with policy of the American government, announced by Secretary Baker last February. At that time Baker said it had been decided to withdraw all American troops from the Archangel district as early in spring as climatic conditions would permit.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS FOLLOW GERMAN CLOSURE

Paris.—The peace terms to be proposed upon Austria follow closely the lines of the German treaty, but the knotty problems as the appointment of what part of the Austrian war dead is to be borne by various states still is undecided.

Little or no progress has been made with the Italo-Jugo-Slav controversy or with the proposal for readjustment between Belgium and Holland of the treaty of 1839.

FREE RUNNING CRUDE OIL FOUND IN ENGLAND

London.—Free running crude oil has been found in England. The announcement of this important discovery was cautiously made in a column news article in the edition of the Times. The location of the oil in the Midlands, Duke of Devonshire property, and in the coal mining district near Chesterfield. The discovery has opened up a new field of speculation in all industrial circles in England.