

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

Domestic

Additional returns from the election in Texas increased the majority against the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Prohibition seems to have carried in Texas, though the vote is close, and may yet shift either way.

The suffragettes in Texas are figuring on contesting the election in which it appears woman suffrage failed to pass.

Col. Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, died at the Eye and Ear hospital, in New York, where he had undergone an operation.

Members of the Democratic national committee closed a two-day session in Chicago by adopting a declaration offered by P. H. Quinn, national committeeman from Rhode Island, reviewing the achievements of President Wilson and the Democratic congress, and urging the support of all independent and progressive voters in the 1920 campaign to perpetuate those policies.

Villa forces have proclaimed General Felipe Angeles provisional president of Mexico himself and Villa himself secretary of war. It is reported that the Carranza government will ask the United States for permission to transport troops through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, in order to put down the rebels in northern Mexico. This is regarded as reflecting a situation more serious in Mexico than any since the triumph of the Carranza forces over Villa three years ago.

Sergeant Alvin C. York, pronounced by General Pershing as the greatest hero of the world war, has arrived at his home in Pall Mall, Tenn., and realized what he has declared since he returned from France was the greatest desire of his heart, the desire of again seeing his aged mother.

As a fitting celebration of Memorial Day, Hog Island at Philadelphia, established a world's record for ship launchings at one yard by sending overboard five 7,800-ton cargo carriers in eighty minutes.

The members of the national executive committee of the Socialist party are in session in Chicago, and it is announced that 25,000 of the "extremist wing" of the party have been expelled by vote of the committee.

Speaking in support of the league of nations and discussing party issues before a public meeting in St. Louis attended by Democratic leaders of Missouri, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arraigned Republican leaders for attempting to make the ratification of the league a partisan question.

Washington

American army authorities are keeping open the question of permanent internment of bodies of American soldiers who fell fighting in France.

A noticeable upward trend in business during May, especially in those lines related to the leading retail trades which have felt the release of buying power held back by the war, is reported by the federal reserve board.

The federal reserve board has issued a warning against accepting the present prosperous wave at its full face value until conditions become more clarified.

England's bill for transporting a million American soldiers across the Atlantic in British ships is approximately \$2,000,000.

Revolutionary outbreaks bulk very large in advices received from Mexico City. Gen. Ernesto Dany, a major, four other officers and forty men composing a train guard of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec railroad, were killed recently in an attack by rebels under Felix Diaz' command. General Dany's body was taken to Mexico City for a public funeral and is reported to have been attended by thousands.

Although the navy department has placed itself on record as being opposed to launching new building programs which would give the United States a navy "second to none in the world," it is in favor of rushing to completion all capital ships already authorized, and of maintaining temporarily at least a force of men capable of handling "any emergency that might arise."

The Spring Outfit.

The average woman will find herself fairly well outfitted for spring by purchasing a smart tailored suit and supplying it with a number of distinctive vests; a light-colored serge or wool jersey frock for street wear, and an afternoon dress of figured silk voile or beaded georgette. Blouses and accessories and the evening dress problem can easily be adjusted once the foundation of the wardrobe is well placed, and the three first named garments really constitute that.

With depened solemnity the first Memorial day after the close of the great world conflict was observed in the national capital, the nation's heroes of earlier wars sharing its tribute with those who fell in the struggle to maintain the liberties and ideals for which their forefathers fought.

Motor trouble which caused the NC-4 to be regarded as the "lame duck" of the American trans-Atlantic flight squadron until she left Trepassey bay, Newfoundland, prevented the completion of her voyage from Lisbon to Plymouth. After covering 100 miles of the last leg of the history making flight, the big seaplane was forced to descend at the Mondego river.

President Wilson has informed official Washington that the council of four at Paris has reached a full understanding by which the United States will retain the 700,000 tons of German shipping seized in American ports when this country entered the war.

The continued unsettled state of international affairs has led the war department to decide definitely to re-submit the army bill which failed to pass in the last congress. This measure provides for a temporary force of about five hundred and thirty thousand officers and men.

Total subscriptions to the fifth Victory loan have been announced by the treasury department as \$5,249,908,300, an oversubscription of nearly seven hundred and fifty millions. It is estimated officially that there were in the neighborhood of twelve million subscribers to the loan.

Withdrawal of the American forces from Archangel is actually under way, according to cable advices to the war department, which stated that all the members of the 339th infantry were awaiting evacuation.

The volcano Kalut (Keloet) is one of the fourteen active volcanoes on the island of Java. Kalut is in eastern Java south of Surabaya. For its size Java has more volcanoes than any other country in the world.

Kalut's last eruption was on the 23d of May, 1901, when one hundred and eighty-one persons were killed.

Much of the island of Java was laid waste in August, 1833, when the loss of life was estimated at thirty-five thousand.

The policy of the navy department for a fleet "second to none in the world," has been temporarily abandoned. Secretary Daniels believes in showing confidence in the proposed league of nations.

By unanimous vote the house ways and means committee has ordered a favorable report on a resolution repealing the so-called semi-luxury tax in the war revenue bill.

European

A sensation has been caused by a statement published by the Berlin independent newspaper Freiheit that Lieutenant Vogel, who was convicted of the murder of Rosa Luxemburg, the radical Socialist leader, and who recently mysteriously escaped from prison, had been released under a false order.

A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller chiefs for examination is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal display of blank paper, resembling a censored French newspaper "discussion" of the controversial part of the day's diplomatic developments, or by the statement: "This clause reserved."

"The Americans misunderstood my point. I was not criticising their attempt. It is impossible to compare the two flights. We did not wish to have battleships supplied by the government along the route. My remarks were intended for those who were criticising the government for not supplying them." This is the substance of what Harry F. Hawker told the London Evening Globe, regarding American press comment on the speech he made at a luncheon in London to newspaper men.

The crew of the American seaplane NC-4 which made the first trans-Atlantic aerial passage and landed at Lisbon from the Azores, has been decorated with the grand cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. The decoration was presented by the Portuguese foreign minister.

The efforts of ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois, Frank P. Walsh and Michael Ryan, representing various Irish societies in the United States to secure safe conducts for Edward De Valera, Arthur Griffith and Count Plunkett to go to the peace conference to present the Irish case ended with a written communication from United States Secretary of State Lansing to Mr. Walsh.

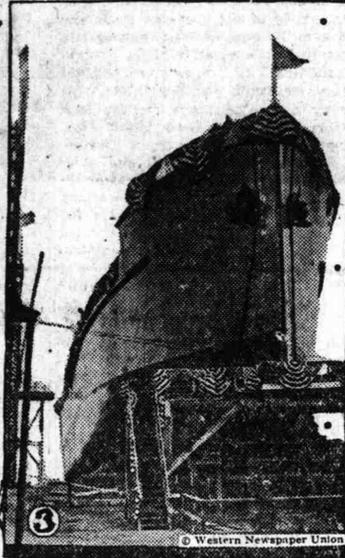
Thousands of discharged British soldiers and sailors out of employment, armed with stones and other missiles, marched toward the house of commons. The demonstration followed a big meeting held during the afternoon in Hyde park, where the discharged soldiers and sailors demanded work and a minimum wage scale. Similar demonstrations were held throughout England during the 26th of May.

Light Brown, Modish Color.

All the light brown tones are in general use, and beige, biscuit, putty, etc., are no longer a mode but an obsession. One sees good-looking one-piece frocks of serge, gabardine, hopsacking, etc., by the hundreds, and two out of every three suits seem to be in these same colorings. Green is also very much worn and is frequently introduced to give a relieving note in touches of embroidery or in trimming arrangements of frocks or hats.



1—View of Ponta Delgada, Azores, whence the American navy plane NC-4 started on the last leg of its transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon. 2—A few of the hundreds of New York school children who held a demonstration against the war tax on soda water and ice cream. 3—The Poilas, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Hand in Their Counter-Proposals for Peace to Council of Four.

WANT TO RETAIN COLONIES

Make Many Other Demands to Which Allies Will Not Yield—Adriatic Question Settled, Fiume Becoming Independent City—Western Canada Strike Spreads.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The Germans have handed in their counter-proposals—108 printed pages of them—with the evident and presumably justified feeling that they won't do Germany any particular good. If the replies of the allies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's preliminary notes furnish any basis for prediction, it is safe to say that this bunch of counter-proposals will in the main be turned down flat by the council of four.

As was easily foreseen, the Germans predicate their propositions largely on the fourteen points and on various idealistic utterances of President Wilson and others, and quotations from these are used liberally. The ideas of territorial self-determination and opportunities for economic development are played upon strongly, and the peace terms prepared by the allies are declared to be in contradiction to a just peace and dominated by the "might greater than right" principle.

Germany refuses absolutely to cede Upper Silesia, and declines to give up the Saar basin, Posen and other territory unless a plebiscite is held. Danzig, she says, must be a free port and must not be in any way controlled by the Poles, but it is agreed that the Vistula river may be neutralized as far as the Polish border. She agrees to surrender her warships and to dissolve the rest of her navy, but demands merchant shipping in exchange, saying this is necessary to her commercial life. She accepts the limitation of the army to 100,000 men, but wants more than that for the present to maintain order. She offers to pay an indemnity of \$5,000,000,000 in gold by 1926 and to make annual payments thereafter up to a total of \$25,000,000,000, but puts in a counter-claim of about \$3,300,000,000 for damages from the allied blockade.

The Germans refuse to admit that Germany is alone to blame for the war and its damage, and take a slap at Italy and Roumania, which, they assert, entered the conflict for territorial conquest. As for personal responsibility, they declare they will not surrender the former kaiser and others for trial by the allies, asserting they can be tried only by Germans or neutrals.

Return of Germany's colonies is demanded, though it is agreed that Germany might be willing to act as mandatory for them under the league of nations, and the right of Germany to enter the league at once on an equality with other nations is asserted. All occupied territories, say the counter-proposals, must be evacuated within six months. In claiming the return of the colonies the Germans call attention to the fact that an impartial settlement of all colonial claims was promised in number five of the fourteen points. This reads:

"Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

Since Germany's administration of her colonial possessions, especially those in Africa, was notoriously oppressive to the natives, it is hard to see how she can gain much by an appeal to an agreement that the interests of the people concerned shall be given full weight.

Germany's claim for damages due to the blockade is based on the alleged

loss of thousands of lives from hunger and malnutrition. But the allied council is ready for them on this point with statistics that prove the infant mortality in German cities would have been kept at near normal if the distribution of the country's milk supply had been efficient, since the milk production never was below 45 per cent of the pre-war figures. Mortality in hospitals, due to lack of rubber and cotton, also was cited by the Germans. To this the allies reply that the imports of rubber and cotton were much in excess of hospital requirements, but the authorities chose to devote these supplies to military purposes, and for this choice the allies cannot be held responsible.

These are the outstanding points in the counter-proposals made by the Germans. They object, of course, to innumerable other clauses in the treaty, especially the economic provisions, and offer many substitutions and modifications. It is not likely that the council of four will require many days to digest the document and reply to it. Then the Germans will be required to sign the treaty within a given time, presumably before June 15. If, unexpectedly, they refuse to sign, they will be given 72 hours' notice of the termination of the armistice and then the blockade will be restored with all its former rigidity and the allied armies of occupation will advance farther into German territory. No one pretends that the Germans could offer serious armed resistance to such a movement. An indication of the unyielding spirit of the allies was given last week when American and British troops were landed at Danzig and their warships began to gather there.

At home in Germany the counter-proposals seemed to please no one. The conservative papers denounced them as too yielding and the radical press said they did not yield enough. None had much hope of their success.

According to correspondents in Germany, the Germans intend to sign the treaty, but also intend to evade its terms in every way possible. This would mean that the allies would be compelled to keep under arms a large force of "collectors." The German people, as a whole, say these correspondents, have adopted the position that they will pay for the war only what is forced out of them. They are more united in spirit than at any time before for several years, and cannot be brought to see that they are a defeated, not a conquering people. In other words, say these observers, Germany has not had enough whipping.

The terms of peace with Austria, though not wholly completed, were handed to the Austrian delegates. All the territorial questions were included, but certain economic arrangements and the matter of reparation were left for further consideration. It was known, however, that Austria would be required to pay about 2,500,000,000 kroner indemnity, and that the payment of a like sum would be apportioned among Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Poland and Italy. The countries that formerly formed parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire have agreed to share in the payment of indemnity, not as enemies of the allies, but in recognition of their liberation. They also will redeem proportionately their share of the Austrian paper currency in circulation within their boundaries. Italy is included because of her acquisition of the Trentino, Trieste and other territory that was Austrian.

It was announced in Paris that the Adriatic muddle had been cleared up at last. Fiume is to be an independent city and Italy is to get Sebenico and Zara, together with sovereignty over certain strategic islands.

News from Russia is frequently delayed and often confusing, but the latest advices from that wretched country show that Admiral Kolchak is unrelentingly driving the bolshevik forces inward. Some days ago he was attacking Orenburg, an important railway junction and a bolshevik stronghold in southeastern Russia. Dispatches from Omsk told of a revolt against the soviet rule in the Ukraine, Trotsky's forces thus being attacked from the rear. The Estonians con-

tinued their advance on Petrograd while declaring they meant to occupy that city only to relieve its suffering inhabitants, and if recent reports from there are reliable the relief is sadly needed, for the people are said to be starving to death by the thousands. New units of the British volunteer army arrived at Archangel and the transports that took them were expected to bring away the American troops that have been serving there and whose return has been so loudly demanded. According to Maxim Gorky who was interviewed by Frazier Hunt, the outside world cannot aid Russia; bolshevism must run its course, bring gradual starvation and paralysis of industries; a great revolt will follow, with a reign of terror, and then there will be a constituent assembly in which the peasants will assert their power and form a democracy.

The Budapest communists claimed to have defeated the forces of the "enemy" that were advancing on the city, and assert that one Roumanian regiment was almost wiped out. Bela Kun, however, is not satisfying Lenin, who announces that Moscow, not Budapest, is the revolutionary center of the world and its orders must be obeyed, and that the Hungarian revolution is not proceeding well.

In the United States senate the battle over the league of nations is proceeding merrily, and on Wednesday the Democratic national committee took a hand. It unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that the league covenant be ratified by the senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, and then its members indicated that the rejection of the covenant would not be unwelcome to them, because it would force the political issue.

Reed of Missouri delivered in the senate a fierce denunciation of the league, in the course of which he said the covenant meant the domination of the white races by the black, yellow and brown races, his appeal being chiefly to the southern and far western senators. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, also a Democrat, replied to Reed and challenged him to join him in resigning and seeking re-election as a test of the sentiment of their states on the league question.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the house committee on naval affairs, formally withdrew his recommendation for a second three-year program of battleship building which, as he formerly said, was designed to make the American navy the biggest in the world. Last winter he told the congressmen that even with a league of nations the United States should have a navy as large as Great Britain's. Now he says we must show our confidence in the efficacy of the league by at least postponing any plans for such a naval increase.

The great general strike which has tied up and almost isolated Winnipeg has not yet been brought to an end, and, despite the efforts of the government representatives, is spreading to other cities of western Canada. The authorities declare the agitators are trying to overthrow the dominion and provincial governments and to establish bolshevism. This the strike leaders deny, but their course lends credibility to the accusation. Ostensibly the strike is to enforce the workers' demand for the right of collective bargaining, but the plan to form the "one big union," fostered by the I. W. W., is apparently at the bottom of the trouble.

Lieutenant Commander Read and his crew of the American navy plane NC-4 completed their great achievement of crossing the Atlantic by airplane by flying from the Azores to Lisbon, Portugal. The last leg of the epoch-making flight was without special incident. The bold aviators were received in Lisbon with plaudits and given decorations.

Hawker and Grieve, given up for dead, were picked up in mid-Atlantic by a small steamer which took them to Great Britain. There they were welcomed as the heroes they undoubtedly are, though their attempt failed. It was regrettable that Hawker should show himself to be a poor sport by belittling and sneering at the feat of the Americans.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER
AT WHOLESALE IS MADE IN
A NUMBER OF CITIES.

INSTIGATORS CHIEF VICTIMS

Death Toll of Two or Three Appears
to Have Been Confined to Ranks
of Bomb-Planters Themselves.

Washington. — Another attempted reign of terror, directed chiefly against public officials who have been active in their prosecution, was launched by American radicals shortly before midnight.

A bomb explosion which damaged the residence of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in the fashionable northwest section of Washington, but which apparently resulted only in the death of the bomb planter, was followed at intervals by similar explosions in seven other cities in a belt extending from Cleveland to Boston.

Besides Washington, Cleveland and Boston, cities in which bomb outrages occurred, were Pittsburgh, Paterson, N. J., West Philadelphia, New York and Newtonville, Mass. West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were subjected to two separate explosions.

Bombs intended by anarchists for men who had directed the force of law against them, pronounced sentence against radicals or introduced legislation intended to check their machinations, failed in every case to claim their victims. In several cases, however, families of public officials and the public officials themselves experienced narrow escapes. The death toll of two taken in the Washington and the New York explosions recoiled upon instigators of the reign of terrorism, according to first conclusions reached by the police. In some instances innocent pedestrians were injured more or less seriously.

NO ARROGANCE IS SHOWN BY AUSTRIAN DELEGATION

St. Germain.—The representatives of the vanquished Austrian nation met the victors at today's ceremony in the fifteenth century castle of St. Germain to appeal for grace and just and kindly treatment. No trace of the arrogant spirit with which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, attempted at Versailles to arraign the allied powers as jointly responsible for the war and demanded participation in the negotiations on equal terms, marked the speech of Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, who replied to Georges Clemenceau, the president of the conference.

The Austrian plenipotentiary did not seek to extenuate the guilt of the former Austro-Hungarian government for "the horrible crime of 1914."

He asked only that the full weight of the punishment should not fall solely on the little mountain republic which was all that was left of the once mighty Austria, but that it be regarded as only one of eight new republics into which the old monarchy has been divided and that it be apportioned no more of the penalty than it could bear.

SEAPLANE NC-4 WILL NOT ATTEMPT A RETURN FLIGHT

Washington.—The American naval seaplane NC-4 which arrived at Plymouth, England, thereby completing the first trans-Atlantic flight, will not attempt a non-stop or any other kind of a flight back to the United States, will be disassembled and shipped to this country.

The secretary said the navy contemplated no attempt at a non-stop trans-ocean flight in the near future, as the navy did not desire to make a spectacular showing, was not in any competition for trans-Atlantic flight honors and did not favor "stunt" flying.

WILSON IS APPEALED TO BY IRISH-AMERICAN DELEGATES

Paris.—In view of the failure of all efforts to have the Sinn Fein delegates appear before the peace conference, Walsh, Ryan and Dunn have addressed a note to President Wilson begging permission for themselves to present the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia convention. It is a foregone conclusion that after an exchange of letters with Wilson that the British American delegation's latest request will meet the same fate.

RATE INCREASES ARE UPHELD BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington.—Increased railroad, telephone and telegraph rates ordered by the railroad administration and by the postmaster general, respectively, were sustained by the supreme court which held that the war power conferred by congress upon the president included sweeping control over the railroad and wire systems with "extrajurisdictional authority" to set intrastate rates.