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

Domestic

The main offices of the American Railway Express at Norfolk, Va., were destroyed by fire. Several explosions occurred.

That he had traded wives with another man and had given a half pint of whisky and 25 cents to boot was admitted on the witness stand in the court at Smithfield, N. C., by Iredell Wheeler a white man, testifying in a case in which four other white men are charged with conspiracy to kill.

Kelso Hailey, former prominent society and clubman of Chattanooga, Tenn., wo pleaded guilty to operating a distillery in the basement of a fashionable apartment house, was found guilty and sentenced to a year and a day in prison at Atlanta.

With a bullet wound near the heart, John Henry Green, an aged truck farmer, is dying, his wife is suffering from a bulet wound in the right hand, and Luther Wiliams, a bailiff in Cook's district of Fulton county, Georgia, who is charged with the shooting, and who was slightly wounded by the farmer is being sought by the county police. Williams went to the home of Green to execute an attachment for several pieces of furniture which Green had bought in Atlanta, and the difficulty ensued which resulted in the shooting.

The second stage of the Commercial Telegraphers' strike was reached on June 15th when railroad operators at 23,000 points in America were ordered to discontinue handling commercial messages.

Launching a movement for the erection at Hampton Roads a sister monument to the Statue of Liberty, the ordering of a cablegram to President Wilson to express their confidence in him at the peace conference and the adoption of resolutions condemning Bolshevism and favoring that Count von Bernstorff be brought to the United States for trial, were the outstanding features of the Travelers' Protective Association on America, in session in New Orleans.

Toy Gon, former director of air service and Chinese member of a special commission appointed by the government, has purchased a number of Haviland airplanes equipped with liberty motors at Dayton, Ohio.

Representatives of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the activities of radicals in the state of New York, guarded by several members of the state constabulary, raided the offices of the Russian soviet government in New York City and took possession of books and papers found there.

Both sides concerned in the country-wide strike of members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, expressed satisfaction over the results. Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies said the strike was practically at an end, while President S. J. Konenkamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, declared that between eighteen thousand and twenty thousand operatos throughout the country had already quit work and that more would follow.

The two-masted schooner Oyster Plant, with 186 cases of whisky estimated to be worth $22,000 on board, was seized early at Herron Bay, 27 miles south of Mobile Ala.

Washington

An account of the mutiny of seamen of the French Black sea fleet at Odessa in April was told in the chamber of deputies by Deputy Emile Goude, a Socialist. During the trouble a red flag had been run up on the battleship France. On April 20 a zealous young officer ordered a machine gun fired against French soldiers and sailors fraternizing with the Russians and several persons were killed and wounded. After negotiations the demands of the sailors were met and it was agreed that they should not be punished.

Out of a whirlwind of developments the senate got a copy of the peace treaty and, after a five hour fight, ordered it printed in the public record by a vote of 47 to 24. At the same time it got under way the investigation of how copies have reached private hands in New York.

Gen. Candido Aguilar, who is now in Washington, came to the United States to enlist the aid of the American government in obtaining admission for Mexico to the league of nations.

In the naval appropriation bill just submitted, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary Daniels the big navy plan was entirely eliminated.

By a vote of 305 to 4 the house passed the bill authorizing an appropriation of $750,000,000 for the railroad administration's revolving fund. Democratic members urged a larger amount, but did not press any amendment for an increase, while Republicans declared the fund would be sufficient later in the year when future needs would be known. The measure has gone to the senate, where early action is planned.

Attorney General Palmer has asked congress for a special half million dollar appropriation to carry on a hunt for anarchists, bomb throwers and enemies of law and order.

Information is being given out at the war department to those inquiring as to passports for relatives of officers overseas that no wives or other members of families of officers now being detailed for service abroad will accompany them.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying $598,668,768 for he nex+ fiscal year, has been reported to the house by the naval commisttee. This is a reduction of $377,234,856.40 from the original estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels and $122,024 395.45 less than the bill reported to the last session of congress.

The senate foreign relations committee by a vote of eight to seven ordered a favorable report on the Knox resolution to separate the league of nations covenant from the treaty proper. The resolution if passed by the senate would notify the world that the United States reserves the right to delay its decision of membership in the league of nations until the senate and the people have fully dedetermined whether they wish such membership or not.

Holland has notified the peace conference that the government will not participate in a blockade against Germany in the event of the refusal of Germany to sign the peace treaty.

According to all indications the reply to the German proposals will contain the following main points: First, the allies will refuse to fix the amount of the indemnity, but the reparations commission will do so within a few months; second, the question of upper Silesia to be resolved by a plebiscite; third, Germany will be admitted to the league of nations after the paydetermination of the total indebtedment of her first installment and the ness; fourth, the period of allied occupation of the Rhine territory depends upon the fulfillment of the preceding conditions; fifth, Germany must signify her intention to sign or refuse to sign within five days.

During the absence of the president from the country for a period exceeding 24 hours, the duties of the office would be performed by the vice president under provision of a joint resolution introduced by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts.

European

President Wilson told representatives of Irish societies in America he would do what he could unofficially to bring the Irish question to the attention of the other peace commissioners.

Movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied areas continued, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this wthdrawal was made several weeks ago.

The British admiralty announces that a British submarine operating in the Baltic sea has been missing since June 4 and is presumed to have been lost with all hands.

German army and police authorities in the unoccupied territory opposite the Coblenz bridgehead have been requested by American intelligence officers to keep a lookout for an American disbursing officer who has disappeared with 485,000 marks. Intelligence officers have reported to the third army headquarters that this missing officer was suspected of entertaining German sympathies and believe he went in the direction of Berlin.

There are reports from Coblenz that German civilians are insolent to soldiers of the United States army and that they seize opportunities to waylay soldiers. There have been a few cases where a handful of Americans left as a rear guard in a village after the division departed for home have been maltreated by Germans who outnumbered them.

Hostility between the American soldiers and the German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several Americans were wounded. At third army headquarters it is said that at least six Americans had been killed by civilians since the American army reached the Rhine. German officials say that so far as their records go, the number of Germans killed by Americans in fights during the six months of occupation are five.

The frequency of encounters between United States soldiers and German civilians at Coblenz has caused General Liggett, the third army commander, to order the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from attacking Germans. Special measures also have been ordered for dealing with soldiers caught maltreating civilians.

The United States battleship Arkansas sailed from France for New York with Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of operations of the United States navy, on board. Several French ships escorted the Arkansas out to sea.

Admiral Canto Castro, president of the Republic of Portugal, will remain in power as a result of the recent legislative elections in which the Democrats were victorious.

Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the red army as a consequence of revolts in western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news sent out from Vienna. The entire village of Kolhof was burned. The massacre took place after 32 villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to join Austria.

1—View of Susak, a section of Fiume that is wholly Slavic and is separated from the Italian part of the city by a canal. 2—Company of German frontier troops in action near Riga. 3—Senator P. C. Knox, who presented in the senate a resolution designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Has a Joyous Week With Peace Treaty, Getting Best of Mr. Wilson.

OBTAINS COPY OF THE PACT

Knox Starts Fight to Divorce It From League of Nations Covenant—Huns Given Five Days to Sign —Austria Going Bolshevik.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States senate had a gala week. It "put one over" on President Wilson by obtaining a copy of the peace treaty for which it had vainly asked the chief executive; it investigated a so-called leak of the treaty, to the avowed satisfaction of the different factions; and it started proceedings designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant from the peace pact. So a lovely time was had by all.

When a correspondent of a Chicago paper handed his copy of the treaty, which he had just brought from Europe, to the foreign relations committee, Senator Borah promptly presented it to the senate with the statement that copies were in general circulation in European countries and the request that it be printed in the Congressional Record as a senate document. Unanimous consent being refused, the printing was ordered by a vote of 47 to 24. There ensued a lively debate in which Senator Hitchcock, minority leader, accused the majority of playing Germany's game by making the treaty public, since up to then the German government was the only one that had taken such action and that it did it for the purpose of getting better terms. Norris, Smith, Brandegee, Ashurst, Poindexter and others made indignant rejoinder. It was a pretty scrap while it lasted, but the administration supporters were beaten to a standstill and the government printers were put to work on the job. By the next morning every congressman was in possession of a copy of the treaty as it stood when it was handed to the Germans.

The satisfaction of the majority may have been lessened by the admitted fact that they learned little from the full copy which the official summary had not already told them. In view of this, and of the undenied fact that copies of the treaty have been plentiful in Europe for some weeks, it is hard to see in what way the possession of the document by congress will hamper the work of the peace conference or why President Wilson was so insistent on keeping it from America. The London press, commenting on the affair, lamented that parliament also had not insisted on having the full text of the treaty.

The foreign relations committee's investigation of the alleged "leak" of the treaty text into the hands of financiers of New York was interesting but brief. Elihu Root appeared voluntarily and said he showed to Senator Lodge the copy the latter had examined. It was given him by Henry P. Davison of Morgan & Co. Mr. Davison testified that it was given to him by Thomas W. Lamont, also a Morgan partner now representing the treasury in Paris, and that he obtained it because he, as chairman of the International Red Cross league, was especially interested in the financial terms, and also because, as an international banker, he was deeply concerned in probable plans to mobilize the financial and industrial interests of this country to put Europe on its feet again. J. P. Morgan and Frank Vanderlip said they never had seen copies of the document.

Mr. Root was questioned at length concerning the ethics of the affair, from his point of view. He resented the idea that he was in possession of "stolen property" and said he thought Mr. Davison was entitled to have the treaty and was actuated by no ulterior motives. He asserted that the American people were entitled to what the German people and certain individuals in New York had already obtained, and he mildly criticized the president's "lack of tact and management" in keeping the treaty from the senate.

There did not seem to be much more that the committee could learn. Senator Borah said the inquiry had vindicated his charge that Wall street had the treaty and had shown that Wall street is interested in the league of nations because it is to be "chiefly a great international and financial combine. Senator Hitchcock claimed to be equally satisfied because, he said, it, had been demonstrated that there was no basis for the insinuation of impropriety on the part of the president and the American peace delegation.

Into the midst of all this ruction Senator Knox projected his plan to compel the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty and thus to permit their separate consideration by the senate. His resolution, as reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee, would virtually serve notice on the peace conference that unless it divorces the two documents the senate will do it. The plan of the opposition leaders is to ratify the terms of peace with Germany without delay and to subject the league covenant to extended deliberation and possibly to a national referendum. This, of course, opens up the real fight on the league of nations and a stormy and long debate is expected. Senators who had not intended to speak on the league until the pact was formally presented for ratification are now hastily preparing their addresses. The supporters of the league said they would make a hard fight to prevent a vote on the Knox resolution until after the peace treaty has been signed by the Germans.

The signing of the treaty, or the refusal to sign it, will not be long delayed now. The reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals was handed to the Hun delegates and they were told their final decision must be made within five days, or by June 19. Several relatively small concessions were made by the council of four. It agreed to a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, subject to certain clearly defined conditions. While refusing to fix the definite sum Germany must pay, it requires the reparations commission to do this within four months of the signing of the treaty. In most other respects the pact was left unchanged, but explanations were added to meet the objection that the financial commission was vexatious, inquisitorial and infringed Germany's rights to conduct her own financial affairs. Germany's request for a mandate for her former colonies was refused, and it was understood that her demand for immediate admission to the league of nations met a like fate, owing mainly to the strenuous objection of Clemenceau.

Turkey's peace delegation arrived in Paris and, without being officially received, was sent to Vaucresson, in the suburbs. Its status is rather misty, for no one seemed to know whether or not the entente allies would consider it necessary to make a formal peace with the disrupted Turkish empire. The Turks went to Paris on their own suggestion, and at least it was understood that they were not plenipotentiaries but consultants. It is felt in Paris that the partition of Turkey is an accomplished fact, since Constantinople is controlled by Great Britain and France, while Asiatic Turkey is completely in the hands of the Italians, Greeks and British.

The Austro-Hungarian situation took on added complications last week. Government circles in London received the information that a communist republic was to be proclaimed in Austria at once, with good prospects of being successful, since, according to the well informed, the Austrian army is fully 40 per cent bolshevik. It was predicted the Austrian communists would quickly align themselves with those of Hungary, and this was the more serious because the latter have been scoring notable victories over the Czechs and Roumanians. The peace conferees in Paris were forced to take especial notice of this condition and the council of four decided that the boundaries between Hungary and Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia must be fixed speedily and Bela Kun told to what lines he must withdraw his forces unless he wished the great powers to interfere with an army.

Bolshevik successes in other regions caused uneasiness in conference circles. Admiral Kolchak suffered several rather severe reverses at the hands of the soviet troops of Russia and the interruption of the Esthonian advance on Petrograd strengthened the bolshevik hold on Moscow. In the former western provinces of Russia the Germans were accused of hampering the operations of the opponents of bolshevism. Questioned by the allies, they replied they were merely carrying out the orders of the armistice commission to withdraw their forces from Lithuania and Letvia north of a certain line. The Esthonians, however, insist that the Germans are fighting them in the region of Riga and that when they went to the assistance of the Letts the Huns attacked them. In northern Russia the campaign of the allies directed at Petrograd made progress, much aid being rendered by American launches on Lake Onega. American troops guarding the railway in the vicinity of Vladivostok have come into conflict several times with bolshevik forces that tried to tear up the tracks and burn bridges.

On Thursday the council of four, now become a council of five by the addition of Baron Makino of Japan, sent to Admiral Kolchak assurances that the allies would furnish the Omsk government with munitions and supplies.

To return to Germany: The leaders of affairs there still insisted last week that the peace treaty could not and must not be signed. There appears to be a marked revival of sentiment in favor of the former kaiser, and it is even reported that an organization is being formed for the purpose of bringing him back and restoring him to power. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the national liberal party, has warned the allies that they must not demand the surrender of Wilhelm and says his indictment will mean the overthrow of the republic. All of which probably is more interesting than important.

But there are many evidences that the Germans are preparing for eventualities in case they do not sign the treaty. Most recent of these is the information that they are systematically and rapidly withdrawing all material from the regions immediately to the east of the zones of occupation and from the probable pathways the allies would follow if further advance into Germany were ordered. The insolence of the Huns, in the occupied territory and elsewhere, is increasing and results in frequent clashes with the allied soldiers, some of which have been attended with fatalities.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh, emissaries of the Irish-American societies, finally succeeded in obtaining a brief interview with President Wilson in Paris and laid before him the claims of the represetnatives of "free Ireland" to be heard by the peace conference. They asked Mr. Wilson what he was going to do in view of the pro-Irish resolution adopted by the senate, and according to the statement of the emissaries he replied that "the American commissioners could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the peace conference, but that he himself and others had done, and would continue to do, unofficially what they could do in the interest of Ireland; that the American commission had not yet taken up the senate resolution requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for De Valera, Griffith and Plunkett."

The general strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in the United States at first looked like a fizzle, but took on a more serious aspect when the railway operators' organization ordered its members to accept no commercial messages for the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies. Konenkamp, head of the Commercial operators, said their fight was directed mainly against Postmaster General Burleson.

TIME HAS PASSED FOR NEGOTIATIONS

EXTENSION OF TWO DAYS IS GIVEN GERMANY TO SIGN REVISED PEACE TREATY.

BUT FEW CHANGES ARE MADE

Covering Note by Clemenceau Severely Castigates Germans for Groundless Protests Against Treaty.

Versailles.—The reply of the allied and associated governments to Germany's counter proposals to the peace treaty and a revised copy of the peace treaty are in the hands of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who is on his way to Weimar, there to present to the German national assembly the final word of the victors in the war.

Few changes have been made in the revised treaty. The original conditions of the allied and associated powers have virtually been maintained intact. Five days was the allotted period originally fixed for the Germans to answer yes or no to the demands of the allies. But two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that not sufficient time had been allowed for proper consideration of the revised terms. This will extend the time limitation to Monday, June 23. If Germany's reply is yes the treaty will be immediately signed; if Germany declines to accede to the demands, the armistice will be automatically terminated and the allied armed forces will take whatever steps they deem requisite to the occasion.

With the revised treaty, containing interlineations in red ink, where changes had been made in it, was a covering note, written by Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference. It had been impossible to reprint the treaty in time for its presentation.

The covering note severely castigates Germany for protesting against the treaty on the ground that the treaty conflicts with the terms of the armistice. M. Clemenceau says Germany fails to understand the position she occupies today in the estimation of the world for being responsible for a war which was "the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of the people that any nation, calling itself civilized has ever committed.

Without ostentation Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, placed the revised draft of the treaty and the note in the hands of German Legation Secretary Simon and Baron von Loersner, with whom M. Dutasta held a conversation lasting for several minutes, explaining the nature of the instrument and the length of time allotted for the Germans' reply. Herr Simon protested against the short time given Germany to make known her intentions.

ALLIED ARMIES ALL READY TO ADVANCE THROUGH GERMANY

Paris.—The announcement made here that the supreme blockade council "met for final consideration of measures that might be rendered necessary by certain eventualities," places again in the forefront the discussion of what is likely to happen in the event of Germany's refusing to accept the allies' last word. For if anything can be regarded as certain in these final days of the peace conference debates, it is that the reply to the German counter proposals will be in the nature of an ultimatum obliging Germany to say yes or no in a period of seven days.

Brtish fleets are ready to begin a bombardment of enemy ports, and Belgian, French, British and American armies have everything in readiness to start through the fatherland.

AMERICAN TROOPS INVADING MEXICO RECROSS THE BORDER

El Paso, Tex.—American troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez were billeted in barracks and camps on the American side after 36 hours of campaigning.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS TO VISIT U. S.

London.—Information received from Brussels is to the effect that not only Cardinal Mercier, but the king and queen of the Belgians will visit America this fall.

President and Mrs. Wilson, with Rear Admiral Grayson, will reach Brussels Wednesday morning. They will also visit the Ypres battlefront, Louvain and Malines. At Malines they will be the guests of Cardinal Mercier.

19 STEEL CARGO SHIPS SOLD BY SHIPPING BOARD

Washington.—Nineteen steel cargo ships aggregating 128,472 dead weight tons have been sold at prices ranging from $210 to $225 a ton to New York ship operators by the shipping board, Chairman Hurley characterized the deal as the greatest sale of steamships in the history of the shipping industry. The total consideration involved was $27,821,120.

Names of the purchasers were not made public.