

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

Six de-Haviland planes left Ellington field, Houston, Texas, under their own power for the Mexican border for observation purposes. Six more planes are to leave later, and an enlisted personnel of 150 men is to be sent to El Paso by rail.

Two train robberies and thirteen bank hold-ups was the criminal record admitted by Gordon Fawcett Hamby, alias J. B. Allan, awaiting trial in New York City for the murder of two men when he robbed a Brooklyn savings bank. Seated in his cell, he told the remarkable story of his crimes in an impersonal and dispassionate tone, closing it with a declaration that he had no further interests in life except to be executed as speedily as possible.

Arrested at Huntsville, Ala., with two other soldiers and brought to Nashville, Tenn., Howard Moore, 22 of Mobile, Ala., winner of three medals and eleven citations for bravery, confessed that he and his companions were the men who tied a local taxicab driver to a tree and took possession of his automobile. Moore served overseas with the 115th infantry for eighteen months. He spent eight months in the first line trenches.

Uneasiness for the safety of American citizens in northern Mexico is felt in El Paso. Because of the expedition by United States troops into Mexico to disperse Villa's forces attacking Juarez, it is feared Villa and his men will attempt reprisals upon American persons and property in the north of Mexico.

Mormon officials in El Paso and in Juarez are much concerned over reports that Villa is heading toward Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. This is near the Mormon colony of Colonia Dublin, where many Mormon families live.

Several American mining companies in Mexico have ordered their American employees to leave for the border as soon as possible.

Two thousand Yaqui Indians have been sent to Parral by Gen. Manuel Diguez, to reinforce that town, which was captured by Villa's forces on Easter morning.

Reports from Juarez that bitter feeling existed between Americans and Mexicans is denied by American Consul General Edward A. Dow, who said he had been courteously treated.

General Cabell's statements here that the expedition to Juarez was a closed incident has been accepted at its face value and no further developments are anticipated.

Washington

Wilson admitted that the labor conditions in the peace treaty had been weakened, but the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City, endorsed them, nevertheless.

Arrest of 6,000 Chinese students at Fuchow by Chinese and Japanese military authorities is said in official circles in Washington to have resulted from the anti-Japanese boycott growing out of the decision of the peace conference on the Shantung question.

The menace bomb outrages still hangs over the county in the belief of officials of the department of justice. William J. Flynn, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, said that he believed there were more "bombs to come," but said it was impossible to say when the next attempt to create a reign of terror by explosions might be made.

General hearings looking toward a general revision of the tariff will be started by the house ways and means committee soon after July 4, Chairman Fordney of the committee announces at the close of hearings on the request of the potash and dye industries for protection.

Announcements is made that Secretary Baker has authorized the recruiting of 26,450 men for service on the Mexican border. They will replace men who enlisted for the emergency and, now eligible for discharge.

Particulars of the action of the United States troops in crossing the border at Juarez to protect the lives of American citizens, have been published in the Mexican City newspapers without editorial comment. A resolution to interrogate President Carranza on the action of the American forces was said to have received practically no support in the chamber of deputies.

American troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez, are now billeted in barracks and camps on the American side after twenty-four hours of campaigning. Seven ragged Mexican prisoners were herded toward the Fort Bliss stockade by a detachment of the Fifth cavalry while another cavalry detachment drove a herd of 100 captured Mexican horses and ponies to the remount station.

It has been unofficially stated that approximately fifty Villa followers were killed in the recent scrimmage in and around Juarez.

Doom of the daylight saving inaugurated as a war measure, was pronounced by congress, both senate and house adopting by overwhelming votes measures to terminate operation of the law when the period of summer time ends next October 26. The house, following three hours' debate, by a vote of 238 to 132, passed a bill to repeal the law on the last Sunday in next October, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once. The senate, by a vote of 56 to 6 after brief discussion added a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight measure on the same date fixed by the house bill.

German dye interests barred from France and England, look to America for disposal of their large surplus output manufactured during the war, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the Chemical Foundation, Incorporated, told the house ways and means committee in urging a licensing system for the protection of the American dye industry. "Something has to be done to save the dye industry, and tariff alone won't do it," he declared.

Under a resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, Massachusetts, congress would "protest against any league of nations mandate over Mexico being given to Great Britain and express the feeling that the United States is amply able to take care of any situation that may arise in the neighboring territory of Mexico." The resolution was sent to the foreign relations committee.

Establishment of a boat line between Mobile, Ala., and the west coast of South America within the next few weeks, was announced by Assistant Director of Operations Taylor, of the shipping board, after conference with representatives of the Mobile chamber of commerce. The delegation declared that at the post of Mobile there is cargo enough every sixty days to fill 45 additional ships. The board will also hear the claims of New Orleans and several other South Atlantic ports.

Provision in the army appropriation bill for maintenance of an army of 400,000 officers and men during the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed on by the senate military subcommittee. The house bill, which was before the committee, reduced the size of the temporary army of 509,000 officers and men requested by the war department to 300,000. Consideration of the bill was virtually completed.

"The Mexican government considers as closed the incident brought about by the crossing of American troops into Mexican territory," said a statement issued here by General Candido Aguilar, President Carranza's confidential ambassador to the United States. Announcement was made by the state department that American officials in Mexico had made strong representations to the Mexican government for the protection of Americans in the disturbed areas of that country.

With few dissenting votes, the senate naval committee decided to recommend an increase in the naval aviation fund for 1920 from \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000, as requested by Secretary Daniels.

European

The definite provision for Germany's admission to the league of nations, which is made in the revised treaty, is, oddly enough, tucked away in a section dealing with the disarmament of Germany.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, the airmen who made the first non-stop flight from North America to Ireland, were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy in London by the Daily Mail, at which the trans-Atlantic prize of \$50,000 offered by the newspaper, was presented to the aviators. It is announced that the king has conferred the order of the knight of the British empire on Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown.

The demonstration against members of the German peace delegation, apparently had its inception in the crowd's interpretation of some gesture by a German typist or secretary as a provocative act. The throwing of stones and bricks which struck the two Germans, occurred as the automobiles of the Germans passed through Chesnay, Roquencourt and Bailly, suburban points, on their way to the railway station at Noisy-les-Rois.

Unrest among Canadian soldiers in England because of continued postponement of homeward sailings culminated in an attack by 400 Canadians on the Epsom police station. Several policemen were wounded, one so seriously that he died. The purpose of the attack was to release a Canadian soldier who had been arrested. To avoid further trouble, the police released another Canadian in whom the mob was not interested. During the last few days there has been trouble in the Canadian camp at Whitley where the soldiers burned huts and did other damage, according to reports.

The king and queen of the Belgians said goodbye to President and Mrs. Wilson after a day of functions and sightseeing that taxed the energies of every individual in the American party. The president made three speeches and an extended tour of the battlefields, attended a luncheon and a formal dinner by the king. Had there been any doubt relative to the feeling between Americans and Belgians, it was removed in the chamber of deputies when the president was warmly applauded by the members and those gathered in the galleries.



1—Group of striking female employees of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York city. 2—Armed civilians arresting Red Guard soldiers in Munich, Bavaria, when the soviet forces were driven out. 3—Lieut. George Horowitz of Passaic, N. J., the high-honor man of the 1919 class just graduated from the United States Military academy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Uncertain Attitude of Germany
Toward the Peace Treaty Up
to Friday, June 20.

SCHEIDEMANN CABINET OUT

Foch Ready for Invasion From Three
Sides—Turks Ask That Their Coun-
try Be Left Intact—Americans
Cross Mexican Border and
Punish the Villistas.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We had better sign the treaty and have done with it. But whether we sign it or not, the worst is yet to come; and we refuse to cheer up."

That was apparently the attitude of the greater part of the German people on Friday, June 20, when this review was written. However, at that time it was impossible to forecast the action that would be taken by the German government, and the news columns will tell whether the treaty was signed or rejected, by Monday, June 23, at 8:49 p. m., Paris time, when the time limit given the Germans expired.

Friday morning came the news that the Scheidemann cabinet had fallen and that Gustav Noske, minister of defense, was to become head of the new government. This was taken to mean that the treaty would be signed, as Scheidemann had been the chief opponent of such a course. It was believed that the rule of Noske would amount to a dictatorship. Another story was that Bernstorff would succeed Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the commission.

Disappointed, dismayed and thoroughly angered by the final refusal of the allies to ameliorate to any marked extent the terms imposed on them, the Germans raged impotently against their fate. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the peace commission united in advising the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty, the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty.

In the national assembly at Weimar, where the treaty was to be considered, the majority socialists, it was believed, would vote for signing, and it was believed the Catholic center and independent socialist parties also would finally agree to accept the terms.

Throughout the former empire sentiment was diverse. The southern states, which would suffer most from invasion, were in favor of yielding; while the northern provinces, especially East Prussia, were strongly opposed to such a course. Naturally, the old pan-German element was bitterly against the treaty, but that element no longer rules in Germany.

Meanwhile, the allied nations, taking no chances, made every preparation for immediate action in case of rejection of the treaty. They had Germany encircled by a ring of guns and bayonets and were ready to invade from three sides, while on the north the guns of their fleets would enforce a renewed blockade by sea. Before the week ended the British grand fleet was on a war footing. The immense dirigible R-34, which was about to start across the Atlantic, was made ready to sail for the Baltic, and her companion, R-33, set out on a cruise that was to include the Kiel canal.

Land operations, carefully planned by Marshal Foch and his colleagues, called for swift advance by the Belgian and British forces through Essen and the Ruhr district to the fortress of Minden; by the Americans up the valley of the Main to the Bohemian border, cutting Germany in two; by the French to the fortress of Ulm and then to Nordlingen, outflanking the strong Rhoen mountain defenses. At the same time, according to the plan, the Czech-Slovaks would attack from the south and the Poles from the east, and it is believed the great industrial district of Silesia would thus be occupied.

The allied command estimated the available German forces at not more

than half a million, and the larger part of those are concentrated in the east where preparations had been made for warfare with the Poles. Also, the Germans are notoriously weak in the matter of railway and motor truck transport and have few airplanes left. It did not seem that they could possibly make any powerful and prolonged resistance to an invasion, but Marshal Foch planned his operations to meet the maximum strength the enemy might summon.

The resignation of Premier Orlando of Italy and his cabinet, it was feared, might have an embarrassing effect on the peace negotiations, as Orlando was a member of the council of four. Orlando had addressed the chamber of deputies in defense of the peace treaty and called for a vote of confidence, which was refused through the efforts of the socialists. The king reserved decision as to acceptance of the resignation.

The German peace envoys had an unpleasant time last week. On their departure from Versailles with the final draft of the treaty they were assailed by a mob and several of them were injured by thrown stones—an unfortunate occurrence for which the French authorities made ample apology. No sooner had the envoys reached Weimar than some sixty Spartan prisoners, released from the jail there, attacked the castle where the members of the government live. It was their intention, apparently, to seize Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, but they made so much noise that the surprise assault failed and the troops drove off the Spartans. The Germans considered this occurrence more important than it appeared to be on the surface.

The Turkish peace mission was received informally by the council of ten at the Quai d'Orsay and its members set forth the Turkish situation. They asserted Turkey was forced into the war by the Young Turks, the former German emperor and Russia's desire to grab Constantinople and that the Turkish people were not responsible for it. The grand vizier pleaded for the preservation of Turkey intact and the withdrawal of Greek troops from Smyrna, saying that course alone could insure peace among 300,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world. The council gave no intimation of its intentions, but it has been generally admitted that the empire of the sultan is to be dismembered.

Chancellor Renner submitted to the allied delegates his detailed objections to the terms imposed on Austria, protesting especially against the alleged "injustice which menaces 4,500,000 German Austrians," and against the setting up of a number of new states in Europe which he says will create another hotbed of war such as the Balkans have been.

There was some improvement in the bolshevik situation and consequently less apprehension on the part of the peace conference. A national congress of Hungarian soviets, over which Bela Kun presided, appealed to the French proletariat to aid Hungary and Russia in their "revolution for liberty." The progress of the Hungarian communist troops against the Czechs and Rumanians was checked, and the reports from Russia contained no alarming news. The White Guards that are moving on Petrograd succeeded in destroying an important fort across the bay from Kronstadt, and again it was reported that the bolsheviks were preparing to evacuate Petrograd.

Senator Knox's resolution designed to separate the peace treaty from the League of Nations covenant was the subject of hot debate in the senate. Mr. Knox himself leading the way in a speech that was forceful and impressive, whatever one may think of the correctness of his views. He attacked the covenant as "destructive of human progress and liberty," citing especially "the pernicious provisions embodied in article 10 which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota,

Republican, ably led the defenders of the league and bitterly criticized his party colleagues for conducting what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion. He admitted the covenant is not perfect, but vigorously denied that it discriminates against us or imposes on us any obligation or burden that is not equally borne by every other nation.

It was predicted in Washington that the Knox resolution would be defeated but that it would receive enough votes to show that the treaty and covenant together could not be ratified by the senate. President Wilson's announced plan of making a speaking tour in support of the league is not approved by many of the Democratic leaders, who say that he will thus give the Republicans an opportunity to make the league an issue before the people. But Mr. Wilson, as well as a great many other very well posted persons, believes firmly that a vast majority of the American people want the league covenant ratified so he does not fear an appeal to them on that issue.

Once again American troops have been sent across the Mexican border because of the action of the Villistas, and this time the latter were quickly attacked and as quickly put to flight. The rebels had invested Juarez and, as on former occasions, some of their bullets landed in El Paso, Tex. Several Americans were killed and wounded and our soldiers got into action instantly. After the artillery had rained shrapnel on the Villa forces the infantry rushed across the international bridge and drove them from their trenches, and the cavalry pursued them for several miles. The Mexican authorities were assured that this was not to be taken as an invasion, and indeed the Americans returned to their own side of the river within a few hours. At first President Carranza, through his special envoy at Washington, protested against the action, but next day the Mexican government announced that it considered the incident closed. Whether Pancho Villa also would so consider it was another matter. All along the border there was fear lest he attempt reprisal and American troops were hurriedly placed at the points that were considered threatened.

Of course the senate took a whack at this affair and the opponents of the administration severely criticized it for its general Mexican policy, which, Senator Fall asserted, was to support the weak Carranza government without protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

The week opened with the great news of the successful nonstop flight across the Atlantic by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown in the Vickers-Vimy bombing plane. It was a wonderful achievement and all the world joined in praise of the courage and skill of the bold aviators. Most of the way from Newfoundland to Ireland they flew through fog and drizzle, yet they made the 1,960 land miles in the remarkable time of 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Despite the big demonstration by the American Federation of Labor, congress will not sanction a modification of the wartime prohibition law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines from July 1 until national prohibition goes into effect next January. This was made certain when the senate by a vote of 55 to 11 killed a rider to this effect which Senator Phelan wanted to attach to the agricultural appropriation bill. Action by President Wilson is the only remaining hope of the wets and it is slender.

The A. F. of L. busied itself with several big matters last week. For instance, it butted into the Irish muddle with a resolution favoring the "Free Irish," and it also swatted the radical elements within itself by refusing to adopt a resolution for the initiative and referendum within the ranks of organized labor and defeating another resolution for the recognition of soviet Russia. Also it rejected the proposed general strike on July 4 in behalf of Tom Mooney. Then Postmaster General Burleson came up for discussion and as the poor man had no friend in the convention a resolution was adopted asking the president to remove him because of his "labor policy."

SENATOR SIMMONS OUT ON WAR PATH

USURPATION OF LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY BY DEPARTMENTS
AND BUREAUS MUST STOP.

COTTON PRICES ENDANGERED

Hereafter Action by Any Department
Calculated to Hold Down or Lower
Prices Will Be Looked Into.

Washington.—Senator Simmons filed his ammunition bag with hand grenades and went after officers of government bureaus that are meddling with cotton. The war trade board aroused his ire.

Senator Simmons served notice on the floor of the senate that the usurpation of legislative authority by executive departments and bureaus had to cease.

One of the particular things which aroused the senator was a report that Germany is, at this time, very anxious to purchase, immediately upon the signing of the peace treaty, a very large amount of cotton, perhaps as much as one million five hundred thousand bales. According to the report, one of the executive departments or bureaus contemplated issuing certain orders that would restrict Germany's purchase of cotton to small quantities at a time, at periodical dates.

Senator Simmons is determined that hereafter any action of any department calculated to hold down the price of cotton and restrict the freedom of trade in this great southern staple, shall be subject to the closest scrutiny and any unauthorized attempt to lay restrictions upon the cotton market should be called promptly to account.

At the conclusion of Senator Simmons' speech, in a colloquy which he had with Senator Fletcher of Florida, it was disclosed that in the matter of freight rates between American ports and the foreign ports the South Atlantic States are very grossly discriminated against. Senator Simmons' dander is up.

AN APPEAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SECRETARY DANIELS

Washington.—President Henry Breckenridge, of the Navy league, appealed to Sherman Butler, of the house committee on naval affairs, for protection for his organization against Secretary Daniels. In a lengthy letter he replied to an attack made on the league by Mr. Daniels two weeks ago.

"We are imbued with no malice against Mr. Daniels," said Mr. Breckenridge, "but following out the inalienable American right of petition, we do petition, so far as you may be able to protect us as American citizens from the unjust application of the power of an official of the executive arm of the government, who by all our traditions is a servant of the people and not a master of the people."

WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS WITH PROFOUND SATISFACTION

Washington.—News that the German delegation had been instructed to sign was received by officials here with profound relief and satisfaction. Reports of violent dissensions among the various German elements and of powerful influences working to compass the rejection of the treaty, even at the cost of an entente military occupation of Germany, had caused apprehension in some quarters that even at the last moment the negotiations might fail.

GERMAN SAILORS SHOT BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS

Thurso, Scotland.—German sailors were shot by their own officers when they attempted to obey the commands of the British officers to return to their ships and shut the sea cocks. This statement was made by Lieutenant Nuttall, of the steamer Alouette, who reached here from Scapa Flow.

SENATE ADDS \$40,000,000 TO AIR SERVICE APPROPRIATION

Washington.—Taking up the \$888,000,000 annual army appropriation bill and continuing its consideration at a night session, the senate tentatively approved an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the army air service, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the amount voted by the house.

Although the army bill was under consideration little progress was made, action upon many committed amendments being deferred.

44 HOUR WEEK FOR WORKERS IS PRESENT MECCA OF LABOR

Atlantic City, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor at the closing session here of its annual convention, pledged itself to obtain a general 44-hour week for workers in all crafts throughout the United States and for employes in the government service. The demand was based on a determination to prevent unemployment, which the delegates declared is one of the two primary causes of industrial unrest.