

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

The Alabama legislature took note of the race rioting in Chicago and Washington, and by resolution called attention to the peace and amity existing between the races in the South.

Pale postage stamps, which came into use along with meatless Tuesdays and heatless Mondays, soon will go into the discard, because the bureau of engraving now that it does not have to engrave plates to make so much money, will have opportunity to devote some time to engraving postage stamps.

World War Hero Sergeant Alvin York announces that he and his wife will devote their lives to the education of young men and women in the rural communities, and he is going on the lecture platform to get the money to found "York University."

Congress is considering plans to modify the war revenue act, and soft drinks may soon be purchased for 5 cents.

The Nebraska legislature has ratified the woman suffrage amendment. Alabama will issue \$25,000,000 worth of bonds for good roads.

Hunter Raine, who has already served a term in the pen for his banking speculations, must serve from one to ten years more in prison.

The state department at Washington is advised that Japanese companies are trying to acquire properties in the oil fields of Mexico.

Fearing an ice shortage in Atlanta, Ga., Mayor James L. Key has ordered a councilmanic and aldermanic investigation of the ice situation.

Wilson has asked congress not to recess but to stay in session to consider the creation of a commission to determine all questions of railways workers' wages. The house has voted to comply.

Oscar Hammerstein, producer of grand opera, died of complications at his home in New York after an illness of several days.

Following resolutions adopted in Atlanta, July 15, 16 and 17, to secure an increase in wages to meet the present high cost of living, the union shop employees went on strike the first day of August.

One hundred thousand union railway workmen are on strike in the Chicago district. The strike is chiefly effective in the middle west and in the southeast.

Five persons were killed by the explosion of one thousand pounds of dynamite near Landing, N. J. The explosion was in the Atlas Powder company packing house.

A contract has been awarded for the construction of battleship No. 54 to be named the Massachusetts, of 43,200 tons displacement.

Several hours before authorities were to remove them to the Athens county home, seven children, ranging in age from six weeks to ten years, were found with their mother, Mrs. Toney Stravisar, burned to death or asphyxiated, in their home at Kimberly, a small mining town, near Nelsonville, Ohio. The children were tied to their beds and coal oil had been sprinkled over the room.

A roll call of a certain Solomon family in New York, if held in the Atlanta federal prison, would result in seven brothers answering "Here!" All seven have reported at the prison to begin sentences of two years each for using the mails to defraud, being tried together in New York under joint charges, and will serve terms together at the prison.

After nearly two hours' debate and while the temperature in the chamber was hovering around the 100 mark, the national house voted to repeal the 10 per cent war tax on soda water and ice cream.

Washington

An attempt was made in the foreign relations committee to reduce the sum payable to Colombia from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000, but was defeated by 11 to 2.

The century-old senate custom of considering treaties in secret session was broken when the long pending Colombian treaty was taken up. This decision was reached by unanimous consent of the senate membership.

The special defensive treaty with France, which Republican senators have declared President Wilson is holding from the senate in violation of its own terms, will be submitted for ratification.

German cotton mills with ten million spindles estimated as still suitable for operation can consume about one million bales of American cotton during the next year, if means are found to finance the movement of the commodity from the United States, says a report from Erwin W. Thompson, commercial attaché of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, just made public.

Cotton experts are agreed that the cotton in public store in the United States is nearly all of grades below those desired by American cotton mills.

The senate received a report from President Wilson showing that 217 citizens of the United States have been killed in Mexico since the regime of Porfirio Diaz.

Government control of telegraph and telephone properties is at an end. Orders for their return to private owners have been issued by Postmaster General Bursleson as required by a resolution adopted by congress and signed by the president.

The permit system devised by the railroad administration and the grain corporation for controlling the shipment of this year's record grain crop was put into effect August 1.

The importance of dealing with the high cost of living has almost usurped the pre-eminence of the league of nations' fight in Washington officialdom.

It has gone forth from the white house that the president realizes the importance of dealing summarily with the high cost of living and may even use his war powers to end the situation.

More than a thousand Americans are threatened with a loss of millions of dollars in investments by a new agrarian law enacted by the congress of Sonora, Mexico, at the direct instructions of Governor Calles. Several American companies have already filed complaints with the state department and other complaints are in preparation.

General Pershing has started on his "valedictory" tour of the occupied territory of Germany. He will first visit the American troops remaining in occupied area, and then the French and British zones. He will next take an automobile trip over the battle fields of the western front.

The agreement for open sessions regarded possibly as forecasting public consideration of the peace treaty, the Franco-American agreement and subsequent treaties, followed unanimous approval of the foreign relations committee of the Colombia convention calling for payment to that nation of \$25,000,000 as claims growing out of the partition of Panama. Before approving the treaty, however, the committee struck out the original clause expressing the "regret" of the United States to Colombia for action in the canal proceedings.

After an all day wrangle the house of representatives adopted a resolution, reported out by the war investigating committee, requesting Secretary Baker to place on sale without delay surplus food products held by the war department, and valued at \$120,000,000.

America is bound by its debt to France to ratify the treaty pledging military aid to that nation in event of unprovoked German attack. President Wilson told the senate, in submitting the French-American defensive agreement for ratification.

Acting upon the advice of the Mexican government, John West Thompson, an American ranchman living near Mexico City, has paid the \$500 pesos ransom demanded by bandits for the release of his 14-year-old son, the state department has been advised. The Mexican authorities, it is stated, feared the boy would be murdered before he could be rescued and advised paying the money.

Foreign

General Denekine, the Russian commander has gained an important victory over the Bolsheviks and captured the town of Kamishin on the Volga. Five thousand Bolsheviks, nine guns and large quantities of materials were taken.

Turks and Tartars are moving upon the Armenians from three sides. They have cut off the American relief supplies and threaten all the remaining Armenians with extermination unless additional military protection is afforded.

The police strike in London and the English provinces called suddenly in protest against pending legislation affecting police organization, has gone into effect and sixty-five thousand policemen and prison officials have responded to the call.

By vote of 245 to 41 the Polish parliament ratified the German treaty and also the treaty for the protection of minorities.

President Carranza says that Mexico will hold open the door to nationals of all countries who can show they possess wholesome ideas of citizenship and will not prove a disturbing element in the nation.

Serious anti-Japanese riots have broken out in Shantung, and the province is under martial law.

French labor troubles are assuming a serious aspect. Dispatches from Paris state that political and professional elements are as much a disturbing cause in the labor world as the fight between labor and capital.

The first real session of the Internationale Trades Union Congress opened at Amsterdam, Holland. The statement that "the capitalistic systems of all countries were responsible for the war" was vigorously protested by the American delegate, Tobin.

A strike has been declared by the Bulgarian transport and railway workers.

Dr. Otto Bauer, Austrian foreign minister, says: "For thirty years we will be the slaves of the allies economically. Austria loses her economic independence. Austria must cover 70 per cent of the sixty-eight billion crowns war debt. This shameful peace can be destroyed only through the victory of international solidarity."

The German premier has issued a warning to the country against hasty revolution. He admitted that the great masses of the people had just ground for discontent, and said it was the government's task to alleviate their sufferings.



1—Colored man wounded in Chicago's race riots being escorted to safety by mounted policemen. 2—American color bearers marching at the head of the Yanks in the great Bastille-day parade in Paris. 3—Scene in Chicago during the street car strike when the people were forced to utilize all manner of conveyances.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nearly Two Score Are Killed in War Between Whites and Blacks in Chicago.

STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Street Car Men Strike at Same Time
—Urgency of Action to Cut Living
Cost Impressed on Govern-
ment—Status of Peace
Treaty Contest.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Race riots and strikes made Chicago the news center of the country for the week, and the news from it was sensational and plentiful. Starting in a trifling quarrel over the "color line" at a bathing beach, a real race war sprang up with startling suddenness and quickly spread throughout the South side of the city, where most of the negroes live, and thence to the downtown business district, with sporadic outbreaks in other regions. Before the authorities got the situation under control nearly two score persons had been killed and several hundred wounded. For several days the mayor insisted the police could restore order, but realization of his mistake was forced on him and he called on the governor for assistance from the state militia. Several regiments at once occupied the "black belt." However, the establishment of martial law was avoided and thus the city "saved its face."

There is no doubt that the casualty lists of the race war were kept down by the fact that the strike of the street car men was coincident with the riots. Not a surface or elevated car was running and it was comparatively easy for the authorities to keep out of the riot district the trouble and curiosity seekers. The strike, which had been impending for some time, was precipitated suddenly by the radical element in the car men's unions, a compromise offer of the companies, approved by the state and city authorities and the heads of the unions, being rejected. Though seriously hampered in getting to its work and in transacting business, the public took the situation good naturedly and made its way to the business district and home again with rather remarkable facility. All manner of motor vehicles were pressed into service and the steam roads exerted every effort to carry their many thousands of extra passengers. The demand of the car men for a heavy increase in wages did not have general sympathy, for it meant a corresponding increase in the fares charged.

There have been many bitter complaints lately to the effect that the government was not doing what it might to reduce the cost of living by selling to consumers the immense surplus stores of food held by the war department. On Thursday the war department put on sale about 341,000,000 pounds of those foodstuffs, including canned vegetables, corned beef, bacon, roast beef, frozen meats and poultry. The marketing was done through local postmasters and mail carriers, who took orders from buyers, received the cash and delivered the goods. The prices obtained represented the cost to the government plus the postage. This sale was es-

pecially well patronized by the people of small towns and rural districts, and it was predicted that the supplies would be disposed of within a week.

Of course such a measure as this is only a drop in the bucket, and it is being more and more forcibly impressed on the government that it must do something to make the cost of life's necessities square with the incomes of the people. The advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up the matter directly with the president, presenting to him a memorandum which he characterized as an "impressive document" and ordered made public. The board appealed to the president and cabinet for government action to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, falling in which, it said, the engineers would have to ask a further increase in wages. The memorandum asserted that the spirit of unrest existing among all classes, especially wage earners, was due "mainly to the conscienceless profiteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessities of life." The engineers are wise enough to see and to admit that increasing the wages is but temporary relief so long as prices continue to soar.

Just before the engineers visited the White House Democratic National Chairman Cummings reported to the president on his political inspection trip over the country, telling Mr. Wilson of the growing importance of action to reduce the cost of living. What form that action will take, when it comes, cannot be conjectured even from the fact that official investigations of various kinds of alleged profiteering are under way or proposed. The immediate result of all this was a conference of cabinet members and heads of bureaus called by Attorney General Palmer for the purpose of discussing the situation and possible remedies. The government will seek to stop and punish profiteering, to determine the contributing causes for high prices and to devise remedies for immediate relief for the public.

The administration is gravely concerned over the manifest discontent of the American farmers, which comes just at a time when the official estimates of the nation's wheat crop have had to be greatly reduced. The farmers have been dissatisfied with the system of grading fixed by the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, and now, as Chairman Barnes of the government grain corporation told the president, they are protesting against an order from the corporation fixing a schedule of discounts for the lower grades of wheat. This, they assert, deprives them of an unreasonably large part of the guaranteed price of \$2.26 per bushel, the amount received being in some instances as low as \$1.45 per bushel.

The Franco-American defense treaty was submitted to the senate, and at once became a subject of debate in the committee on foreign relations, along with the peace treaty. President Wilson, in asking its approval, said he considered the treaty with Germany and the covenant of the League of Nations gave France full protection, but that he had been moved to the treaty by considerations of friendship and gratitude to France. Opposition senators protested that this pact violated the constitutional right of congress to make war, to which the president's supporters had the obvious retort that it created no precedent, similar action having been taken in numerous cases in the past.

The foreign relations committee did an unusual if not unprecedented thing in holding public hearings on the peace treaty. Bernard Baruch was the first

witness and was questioned especially regarding the reparation and other financial clauses.

President Wilson postponed the start of his speaking tour of the country probably until August 15, and continued his efforts in Washington in behalf of the peace treaty and league covenant. He called in more senators to conference, both Democrats and Republicans, and appealed for unqualified ratification of the treaty especially on the ground that reservations or amendments would necessitate its re-submission to Germany, which he said would be humiliating to us. To Senator Fernald of Maine Mr. Wilson said he had assumed there were at least sixty senators who would take a world view of the situation.

"There are sixty men in the United States senate who take a world view of the situation," Senator Fernald replied. "Fortunately, they include in their view the best interests of the United States of America."

Other senators told the president that while they recognized the fact that reservations would cause delay, they considered the protection of American interests of greater importance than speedy ratification. There is no doubt that both sides to the controversy would be glad to find some dignified way out of it, but neither seems to have made any converts. The help which the administration expected in the way of a formal declaration by Japan that it would restore Shantung to China was not forthcoming and that grab clause remained a sore spot.

Official dispatches from Maj. J. C. Green, director of the American relief administration's work in Turkey, calls attention to the imminent peril of the remainder of the Armenian nation. The Turks have reorganized their army and they and the Tatars are advancing on the Armenians from three sides, cutting them off from all relief supplies and threatening their extermination. Unless military protection is afforded the Armenians at once, says Major Green, the disaster will be more terrible than the massacres in 1915. In Paris it is said the peace conference's hands are tied until America decides whether or not it will accept a mandate for Asia Minor.

Germany's commissioners named to attend to the delivery of live stock to the French and Belgians, and to the transfer of the Saar coal mines has arrived at Versailles and gone to work, and in other respects the Germans seem to be trying reluctantly to carry out the provisions of the treaty. But their army in Letvia remains obdurate and General Von der Goltz and other officers have become so insolent in their endeavors to prevent the Letts from establishing a stable government that the supreme council of the allies has ordered the immediate expulsion of the German troops from Letvia.

Austria was given until one o'clock in the afternoon of August 6 to consider the terms offered her. Her press and public men have declared the terms are impossible of acceptance, and on Thursday it was announced that the cabinet, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, had decided to resign.

Though America was not at war with Bulgaria, it was decided that it should sign the treaty with that nation. This treaty was completed with the exception of some of the territorial clauses. All the Allies except America were in favor of awarding western Thrace to Greece. Undersecretary of State Polk, who has taken Secretary Lansing's place on the council, was taking an active part in the discussion of this matter.

SHIPS SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

6 DREADNAUGHTS OF OUR NAVY
HAVE A NOVEL EXPERIENCE
OFF COAST OF MEXICO.

COLLISION QUARTERS SOUNDED

New Mexico Trembled From Bow to Stern As If She Had Struck a Reef; No Damage Done.

On Board U. S. S. New Mexico.—Six dreadnaughts of our Pacific fleet were shaken severely by a double earthquake shock 29 miles off the coast of the state of Colima, Mexico. None of the warships reported any damage.

The New Mexico trembled from bow to stern as if she had struck an uncharted reef and the navigating officer sounded "collision quarters" on the flagship's siren. Sailors in the foretop said the basket masts of the warships swayed like poplar trees in a gale.

Officers on the quarterdeck hurried to their posts and the crew and marines took their places. Meanwhile all water-tight compartments on the New Mexico were closed and inspection parties were sent into the holds to see if there had been any damage to the hull.

CRUELTY TO AMERICANS IN MEXICO DESCRIBED.

Washington.—A story of cruelty to Americans in Mexico, involving the death from starvation of an aged American woman, reached Washington through unofficial channels. The cruelties, including an attack by bandits some of whom are alleged to have been Carranzistas, indignities and later confiscation of property, were perpetrated, it is said, upon Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sturgis, of Washington, and the latter's mother, Mrs. W. H. Keenright, also of Washington. Mrs. Keenright died of starvation while held a prisoner by the bandits.

HENRY APPEALS FOR KAISER IN LETTER TO HIS COUSIN.

Copenhagen.—The former Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, says the truth about the war may be had from the allied statesmen and he suggests that of the former German emperor is placed on trial the statesmen also appear.

The letter asks King George, "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding extradition and trial of the former German ruler. The letter which is signed "Your Humble Cousin, Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall.

SUPREME COUNCIL ORDERS RUMANIAN ARMY TO STOP.

Paris.—The supreme inter-allied council sent a message to the Rumanian army, along the Theiss river to cease its advance upon Budapest immediately. The council held no formal meeting but its members eagerly awaited further communication from the new Hungarian government in Budapest.

The note, which the supreme council communicated to the new Hungarian government through the Italian mission in Budapest was temperate in tone, showing that the disposition on the part of the peace conference to assist the Hungarian people in an effort to create a stable government under the direction of the new premier, Julius Peidell.

BICKETT REPLIES TO CHICAGO PAPER'S WIRE.

Raleigh.—Governor T. W. Bickett, answering a query of a Chicago newspaper says that North Carolina cannot absorb 25,000 negroes who want to return from Illinois to the South unless they have become tainted or intoxicated with dreams of social equality or political dominion.

COMPLETE TIE-UP OF ALL RAILROADS

Chicago.—A complete tie-up of the railroads of the country is very probable, in the opinion of M. L. Havert, president of the Chicago district council of the Federate Railway Shopmen's Union. He declared the strike is spreading rapidly and that the unrest among railway workers is so general that the movement has overwhelmed the international officers of the various unions involved.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN ITALY

Taranto, Italy.—High power explosives, said by the police to have been placed by radicals in order to terrify people during the proposed general strike on July 21, suddenly exploded near Chiatona. Five persons were killed. Parts of their bodies were thrown several hundred feet in the air. No damage was done to the railway lines. The police are investigating the incident.