

# 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

### Foreign

General Pershing, who was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel left here for Venice, on his way to Treviso, where he will start on a visit to the Italian battlefields.

A decree declaring Admiral Kolchak and the all-Russian cabinet at Omsk to be outlaws has been issued by the soviet government, according to a wireless message from Moscow to London.

The Bolsheviks have been driven from Odessa by the populace of the city, according to reports received by the British war office.

It is reported also that the soviet forces are evacuating Kiev and the entire Ukraine.

It is reported that the non-Bolshevik Ukrainians have invited the Poles to help them capture Kiev, promising to pay them with crops which the Bolshevik would get otherwise.

Herbert Hoover has left Warsaw for Lemberg, Pinsk and the eastern districts to take stock of the harvest prospects there. The outlook for the food supply of Poland is, indeed black. Week after week rainy weather has ruined crops and the estimated harvest will be 20 to 30 per cents below normal.

To recover more than \$3,000,000 in gold, part of the fortune of the late Oom Paul Kruger, once president of the Transvaal, which is believed to be cemented in the hold of the bark Dorothea, sunk on Tenedos reef, off the coast of Zululand, is one of the projects which may be received as a result of improvement in science of salvaging sunken ships.

### Washington

The American passenger liners Finland, Kronland and Louisville, formerly the St. Louis, will be released from government service as soon as surveys for repairs have been made, the shipping board announced. All have been used as army transports. They are owned by the International Mercantile Marine.

President declared he could not and would not declare peace before treaty ratification.

One of the two American soldiers sentenced to death for sleeping on outpost duty in France and subsequently pardoned by President Wilson was killed in the great Aisne offensive in July, 1918, and the other was twice wounded and finally honorably discharged.

The department of agriculture estimates that the deprivations of rice birds, also known as red birds or bobolinks, cost the rice growers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida approximately \$150,000 last fall. Investigations conducted by the biological survey revealed this loss and the department announces it has taken steps to protect the rice crops. The secretary of agriculture under authority of the migratory bird treaty act, has authorized the shooting of bobolinks, under restrictions.

A bill to stop all immigration for two years and to deport all aliens who withdrew their first papers in order to escape military service during the war, was introduced by Chairman Johnson, of the house immigration committee. It is regarded as the most drastic measure of the kind ever presented to congress.

Repeal of the daylight saving act was accomplished the senate voting to sustain the house in passing the measure over the president's veto. The vote was 57 to 19. The repeal of the law, which now takes its place among the very few which have been passed over a presidential veto, becomes effective after the clocks are turned back to normal in October.

After a lengthy conference with the representatives of the six shop crafts Director General Hines went to the white house to discuss with President Wilson the problems facing the railroad administration. While no announcement was made, it was understood that the entire question was reviewed, including the obvious necessity for an increase in rates or another congressional appropriation to provide funds for any wage increase advances that may be made, since the administration has been incurring a deficit every month this year due to the falling off in business and the higher cost of labor and materials.

It is the belief of General John J. Pershing that the bodies of American soldiers that died overseas should be left interred in foreign soil and that the American government should take immediate steps to permanently improve and beautify American cemeteries in France and England.

President Wilson, interpreting the league of nations covenant for the senate foreign relations committee, declared it imposed no legal obligation for the use of American military force in protecting the territory or independence of any other nation.

Without amendment, and with practically no opposition, the house voted to amend the Lever food control act to extend its provisions to include clothing, containers of food, feed or fertilizers, fuel oil and implements used in production of necessities, and to penalize profiteering by a \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

Five hours of general debate preceded passage of the food measure—the first legislative step in carrying out the recommendations of President Wilson in his recent address to congress on the high cost of living.

Cotton growing is destined to become an important industry in China in the opinion of the British consul at Nanking who, in a government report, says cotton cultivation is being extended in northern Kiangpei, and experiments are being made in Hainchow, partly with American seeds. Investments are being made in cotton in cotton spinning factories. One establishment at Pootung represents an investment of \$1,000,000, and another at Changchow \$5,000,000.

American forces which will remain in Germany after September 30 are the Eighth infantry, Seventh machine gun battalion, Second battalion of the Sixth field artillery, Thirty-fifth signal battalion, First supply train, First mobile ordnance repair shop, Field Hospital No. 13, and Ambulance Company No. 26. The aggregate of these units will be nearly 7,000 officers and men. The infantry regiment comprises 3,000, the machine gun battalion 775, the artillery 750 and the engineers 250.

With the approval of President Wilson, Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt sent to Secretary Glass for transmission to congress estimates for additional naval appropriations totaling \$18,600,000 to "permit of experimentally placing and maintaining in a proper state of repair all of the fighting ships of the fleet."

Meeting the committee in a round table discussion in the rest room of the white house, in contradiction to the precedents of more than a century and with the whole nation listening through the medium of a relay of public stenographers, the president went into many of the details of the peace negotiations and touched on all the hotly debated questions which have divided the senate in its consideration of the peace treaty.

The president revealed that Japan's promise to return Shantung province to China was reduced to written form in the minutes of the peace conferences. He asserted he had every confidence that the promise would be carried out and told the senators it was "the best that could be got" out of the negotiations, Japan having given notice she would withdraw from the conference if her demands were refused.

### Domestic

In Newark, N. J., an airplane landed on the roof of a building then made a flight from the roof. Edwin E. Balough, formerly of the Canadian aviation service and now in the employ of a local dry goods firm as an aviator, carrying one passenger, circled the army quartermaster stores building from a height of 700 feet and landed on the roof, which is 987 feet long and 80 feet wide. The machine then was wheeled to one end of the roof, taxied a short distance and took the air.

At Caldwell, N. J., Lieutenant L. S. Spooner, of Portland, Ore., a member of the American expeditionary force rifle team, won the individual pistol match on the navy range there.

Although Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, declared during his life-time that he expected to give away his huge fortune and "die a pauper," his estate to be disposed of in a will which will be filed for probate, was several times \$5,000,000.

The first bale of 1919 cotton grown in Pike county, Ala., was sold to the local board of commerce in Troy, for \$3.50 a pound, the bale bringing \$1,750. The cotton was grown by James Powell. Claim is made by the board of commerce that the price sets a world's record.

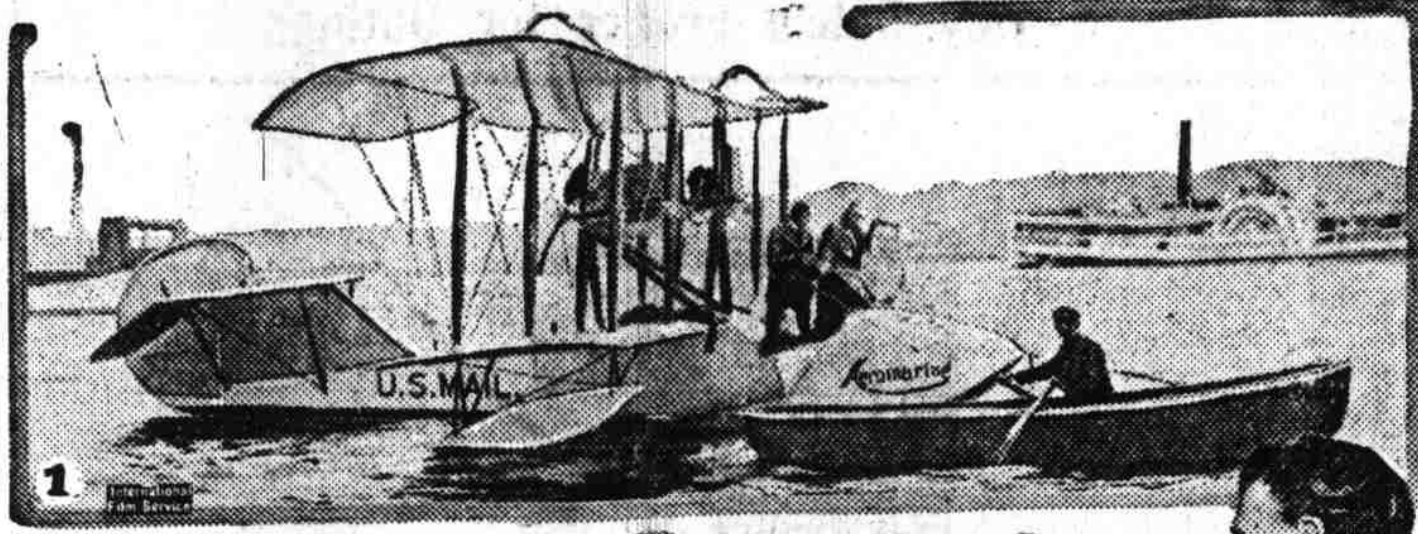
Four Mexican bandits were killed by American troops in Mexico, Captain Leonard Matlack, who arrived by airplane, reported. They were surrounded in an adobe blockhouse that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass.

Thirteen passengers were injured in the derailment of Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 2 near Boyce, Va., according to an official report received here. Five cars left the track, including two Pullmans en route from southern points to New York.

Demonstration of the progress made in the cattle industries of the southern states and the opportunities afforded them in that section will be made at the National Dairy show in Chicago, October 6-12, according to plans now being worked out co-operatively by the National Dairy association and the Southern Settlement and Development Organization and its affiliated organizations.

An American airplane returned from a scouting trip into Mexico with two bullet holes through a wing of the machine. The aviator observer said he was fired on by three Mexicans. He returned the fire with a machine gun and believed he killed one. The cavalry is pursuing the bandits, he said.

Spread out fan-shaped over a wide stretch of Mexican country south of the Rio Grande, United States cavalry troops aided by airmen as scouts, are combing the mountains for the bandits who held the two American army aviators for \$15,000 ransom.



1—Aeromarine seaplane taking on a bag of late foreign mail for delivery to the steamer Adriatic, which had left New York for Europe several hours before. 2—Sale of surplus army food in the New York custom house to employees. 3—Senator Thomas of Colorado who denounced as "nothing short of treason" the demands of the railway brotherhoods.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Relations With Mexico Strained When U. S. Troops Cross Border in Chase of Bandits.

### CARRANZA PROTEST FUTILE

President Wilson Discusses Peace Treaty With Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Without Visible Result—Progress of the War on Profiteers and Hoarders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Relations with Mexico flared up again alarmingly last week and the amateur and unofficial prophets freely predicted that we would be at war with our southern neighbor within a short time. Once more American troops have crossed the border, without asking permission of Carranza, for the purpose of capturing Mexicans who have committed outrages against American citizens and for whose actions the whiskered one says he cannot be held responsible.

The capture and holding for ransom of the two army aviators who had lost their way was the act of a small band of bandits, but the administration at Washington shows a growing inclination to step across the border and "clean things up" if the federal government of Mexico cannot do the job. It appears that a stern warning was issued some time ago to Carranza, to which he replied at length, stating that his government would do and was doing all in its power to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico. In this case of the captured aviators—who were released on payment of part of the ransom—federal troops were sent after the offenders. The American punitive expedition consisted of part of the Eighth cavalry, aided by some army flyers. They caught two bandits and killed four others who opened fire on them when surrounded.

Under instructions from his government, Ambassador Bonillas entered protest against the "invasion" and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops. The reply, drafted by President Wilson, was a flat refusal to comply with the demand. The press of Mexico City was aroused to loud protest. One or two of the papers there, however, realize the seriousness of the situation that has been created by the numerous outrages against foreigners and admit that unless Carranza radically changes his policies he will invite disaster to himself and to Mexico.

In the United States indignation is by no means confined to the border states or to those who have suffered, financially or otherwise, at the hands of the Mexicans. The demand is general that our government give to American citizens everywhere the full protection to which they are entitled, and there is a feeling that unless it does so our membership in the League of Nations would be farcical.

Which brings us to the second great event of the week, the unprecedented meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations with President Wilson in the White House for the elucidation of many points in connection with the peace treaty and league covenant. In accordance with the desires of both parties, the entire proceedings were given full publicity, but a study of them and of the subsequent comments of the participants does not show that much was accomplished in the way of removing the obstacles to ratification of the treaty. Mr. Wilson made a long preliminary statement to the senators and then answered their many questions with all frankness. His position regarding interpretations and reservations might be summarized thus: If ordinary common sense is used in reading the treaty and covenant they are unnecessary; if they merely accompany the act of ratification there is no objection to them; but if they are made a part of the resolution of ratification, long delays would result because all

the other nations would have to be asked to accept the language of the senate as the language of the treaty; it would be especially humiliating to have to ask the assent of the German national assembly. Senator Fall called the president's attention to the fact that Germany is not to be an original member of the league and consequently any amendments to the covenant proposed before her admission would not be submitted to her. Mr. Wilson admitted this was true and that the point had not occurred to him, but he insisted that Germany already has a relationship to the league and that it was the plan to admit her immediately.

As for article 10, the crux of the whole fight, President Wilson interpreted it as follows: If the league calls on the United States to send troops abroad to preserve the territorial integrity of another member state from external aggression, the United States will be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation, though not a legal obligation, to comply. But the league cannot call on the United States for such aid unless the American member votes his approval in accord with American public sentiment.

After it was all over, Senator Hitchcock said the president had clarified many involved questions in a wonderful manner and that speedy ratification would be the result. Senator Lodge said Mr. Wilson had not given them much real information and that the admissions he had made had vindicated the criticisms leveled at the league covenant. Between these extremes stand the "mild reservationists." To capture their votes, Senator Pittman of Nevada took the reservations they advocate, called them "interpretations or understandings," and put them into a resolution which he presented to the senate for its adoption apart from the resolution of ratification. He asserted that he was acting with the president's approval, whereupon Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, felt himself ignored and showed that Pittman's resolution was not much to his liking. The opponents of the covenant were brutally outspoken in condemning the resolution. In the course of the lively debate Mr. Pittman admitted that the League of Nations was "hardly more than a meeting place where the consensus of the civilized world may be obtained and its moral force brought to bear."

"If you'll write that into the league covenant there will be no difficulty about its ratification," interrupted Senator Reed of Missouri (Dem.).

Paris correspondents predict that the peace conference will adjourn within two or three weeks and that when it reassembles in November or December the United States will not be represented unless in the meantime the senate shall have ratified the treaty and decided that we shall accept mandates. The work for the conference after it reconvenes will be the partition of Turkey and the settlement of the Thracian and Adriatic questions. If the United States does not take part in these, both Italy and Greece expect to win their demands, for the Americans are now their only opponents. As to Thrace, the American delegation insists on the creation of a buffer state that will give Bulgaria access to the sea. The Greeks and Turks, who make up the bulk of the population of Dedeagatch district, involved in this plan, are bitterly opposed to the continuation of anything like Bulgarian rule there and are reported to be preparing to resist it by arms. It is not the intention of the peace conference to leave any part of Thrace in the possession of Bulgaria.

The council of five hopes that the Austrian treaty will be signed within a week. It also is feeling optimistic about Hungary, where a new coalition cabinet has been formed, and thinks it may soon be able to recognize the government at Budapest and present the Hungarian treaty for signature.

The week's news from Russia was somewhat more encouraging, for Admiral Kolchak appeared to have stopped his retreat and to have checked the pursuing bolsheviks. The red forces were ousted from Odessa, and lost ground in some other regions. In the Gulf of Finland a British fleet encountered a number of

bolshevik vessels and sank four of them, thereafter concentrating against Kronstadt. The fortress was bombarded and the city set on fire.

The situation in Upper Silesia is confused and confusing. The Germans and the Poles are fighting each other in a desultory fashion there, and both are contending with the striking workers of the country who have become so violent that the German authorities proclaimed martial law.

The new German constitution has just gone into effect, and a summary of it has been made public in America. It seems to be in most respects an admirable document, designed to establish and maintain a moderate and commendable form of republican government, more strongly centralized than our own. The powers of the president are very great. The equality of all men and women before the law is asserted, and titles of nobility are abolished except "as a part of a person's name." It is noticeable, however, that Germany is still called an empire. It may be added, as a matter of interest, that the former kaiser has just bought a place of residence in Holland, and that current reports of his fast failing health are flatly contradicted by a correspondent who sees William nearly every day.

Uncle Sam's war against the profiteers and hoarders went on steadily if not so swiftly as the victims of the H. C. of L. might have hoped. The ultimate consumer hailed with enthusiasm the assertion by Attorney General Palmer that the small retailers as well as the big retailers and the wholesalers are going to feel the heavy hand of the department of justice. He appeared before the house committee on agriculture to discuss proposed amendments to the food control act, and argued against a provision that would exempt from prosecution who do an annual business below \$100,000. Many of the complaints of extortionate prices, he said, are against the small dealers and he added he would feel hopeless if he were restricted to the larger dealers. Mr. Palmer also asked the committee to withdraw the proposed provision giving the president authority to fix prices. This, he said, he considered unnecessary and calculated to provoke too much discussion. The only amendments he favored were one extending the scope of the act to include wearing apparel and containers of foods, feeds and fertilizers, and one imposing a penalty of \$5,000 or imprisonment for two years for profiteering.

The great quantities of foodstuffs which have been seized in various cities by the agents of the department of justice will not be placed on the market until proper court proceedings have been completed. Meanwhile the government is disposing of its vast surplus army stores practically at cost, and the way in which hundreds of thousands of people struggle for a chance to buy these commodities is sufficient evidence of their need.

The actors' strike, after spreading to Chicago, became so stubborn a struggle there that the unions of musicians and stage hands were called on for help, with the result that nearly every theater was obliged to close. Efforts to end the strike amicably in New York were fruitless, and it was said there it might be extended to cover the entire country and all hall shows, including the movies.

Within a week there probably will be a conference between the officials of the steel workers' unions and representatives of the United States Steel corporation. If it is refused by the latter, a committee headed by Samuel Gompers is empowered to call a strike forthwith. The corporation maintains the open shop, and the unions wish to present to it a rather portentous list of 12 basic demands.

Cudahy, Wis., and Hammond, Ind., were the scenes of strike riots and state troops were hurried to both places to restore order, which they did.

The farmers have won their fight against daylight saving, for although the rest of the population is unanimous in its favor, the bill for repeal of the law was passed by both house and senate over the veto of President Wilson.

## QUESTION OF WAGE DEMAND POSTPONED

PRESIDENT WILSON ANNOUNCES  
POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION  
ON RAILROAD MATTER.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

"Duty of Every Citizen Is to Insist  
Upon a Truce Until an Intelligent  
Settlement Can Be Made."

Washington.—Postponement of the settlement of wage demands until normal economic conditions are restored was announced by President Wilson as the policy which the administration will pursue in dealing with such questions, particular those affecting railroad workers.

The President announced also that it was neither wise nor feasible at this time, when the most important question before the country is a return to a normal price level, to attempt to increase freight rates to provide funds for higher wages.

"We ought to postpone questions of this sort until we have the opportunity for certain calculations as to the relations between wages and the cost of living," the President declared in a statement to the public explaining his decision as to wages. "It is the duty of every citizen to insist upon a truce in such protests until intelligent settlements can be made by peace and effective common counsel. I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to co-operate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce."

Mr. Hines' recommendation to the President as to the amount of increase to be given went exhaustively into the reasons advanced by the shophmen as to the necessity for more pay. He showed that the average increase in shophmen's earnings was in excess of the total increase in the cost of living from July 1, 1915, and August 1, 1919, due to the fact that standardization adopted at the request of the employes had given thousands a higher classification and higher pay than they previously enjoyed.

## SERIOUS EFFECTS ARE SEEN OF BICKERING IN COUNCIL

Paris.—The endless bickering in the supreme council is having a serious effect. The revival of many questions in which the United States is not directly interested is making the American delegation extremely impatient. The Americans are constantly called upon to act as arbiters in Balkan and other questions and the result that sections of the European press, especially the French press are assailing the American position on questions in which the Americans acted wholly without self consideration.

Herbert Hoover's denunciation of the council's hesitancy in straightening out the Hungarian tangle and protecting the rights of all the entente nations in the matter of Hungarian reparations is reflected in the attitude of the entire American delegation.

## SERIOUS STRIKE SITUATION IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE

Charlotte, N. C.—Troops are on their way to Charlotte to take charge of the situation until the strike troubles are over; Mayor Frank R. McNinch is summoning citizens for police duty until the troops arrive; three men are dead and 14 wounded as the result of a battle between members of a crowd on one side and a squad of policemen and a large number of guards at the car barns of the Southern Public Utilities company on South Boulevard, on the other.

## STEAMER STRIKES ROCK; GOES ASHORE AT BERMUUDA

Halifax, N. S.—The Royal Mail Packet company's steamer Chaudron has gone ashore at Bermuda, according to messages received here. The steamer struck a rock. She sailed from here with nearly 1,300 passengers for Barbadoes and Demerara.

## TEN TRUNKS OF ARMS SHIPPED TO MEXICO

New York.—Ten trunks containing arms and ammunition were shipped from this city to Mexico on the steamship Morro Castle which sailed for Havana, Progresso and Vera Cruz. The trunks were shipped from a Broadway hotel. The department of justice and navy department have been notified and it is expected gunboats will be sent out to intercept the steamship.

## DEPARTMENTS DISAGREE AS TO MOTOR SURPLUS

Washington.—Senator Simmons has been trying to secure the final transfer to the North Carolina road authorities of its share of the surplus motor equipment which congress directed should be distributed to the states. The war department takes the position that the authority to distribute these parts was rescinded, even if inadvertently, by section 5 of the sundry civil bill passed in July.