

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

Fighting has broken out everywhere in Montenegro and the whole country is in a state of revolution.

The Serbians are using strong measures to suppress the uprising in Montenegro.

Latest reports show that the Montenegrins have cut the railway between Virpazar and Antivahi, on the coast.

Great demonstrations of welcome and loyalty marked the last day of the present visit of the prince of Wales to Toronto. The reception given the royal visitor at the grounds of the Canadian national exhibition and in the 24-mile triumphal drive through the streets was unparalleled in the history of the city.

An American aviation squadron is being formed in Paris on the line of the LaFayette escadrille to fight with the Poles against the Bolsheviks.

Occupation of Odessa, the chief Russian port on the Black sea, by allied forces, is admitted in a Bolshevik dispatch from Moscow.

The Bolshevik forces are very successful in northwestern Russia, according to dispatches from the region of Pskov.

London confirms the news that the allied troops have occupied the sea port of Odessa, Russia.

Further assistance for the people of north Russia against the Bolsheviks is asked in a cablegram sent to President Wilson by representative of the people of the Archangel region, Russia. It is set forth that the formulators of the message were elected "by the entire population of the region," and represented democracy, and were holding meetings regularly.

There is great industrial unrest throughout Japan, accompanied by strikes, and there has been a phenomenal increase in wages, according to a report reaching Washington from Tokio, capital of Japan.

Washington

Farmers of the country are advised by the department of agriculture to maintain grain and live stock production, as all available information now indicates that there will be a continued demand for these products.

While the exact world food conditions for 1920 cannot be forecast with any accuracy at this time, the department of agriculture says it is considered a wise policy "to maintain normal acreages of fall wheat and rye on middle west lands.

Russian Soviet interests apparently are supplying funds for a propaganda to stir up race antagonism in the United States. Newspapers are alleged to be springing up over the country to sow discord among the Negroes.

The fifth and sixtieth United States infantry regiments, which are now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia. They will go direct to Coblenz to be equipped before proceeding across Germany.

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

To prevent an influx of aliens into this country after peace is declared, President Wilson, in a message to congress, asks that the passport law in effect during the war be continued in operation for one year after the proclamation of peace.

In approving the report submitted to him by Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, head of the special war department board of courtmartial, and their procedure, Secretary Baker takes the official stand that the present system should not be changed except in minor details.

The highest Mexican government officials are making a close study of the principal points at issue between the Mexican and American government with the view of reaching arrangements satisfactory to the United States without impairment of Mexican national interests and Mexican sovereignty.

Unless something is done to remove the fear and prejudice with which they are now regarded, even by the bourgeoisie, there is little chance for the ultimate success of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine against the Russian Bolsheviks, says Dr. Camil Martiv, who has been in Russia four years.

Abolition of the submarine as an instrument of warfare does not seem probable to American naval officers who have given careful study to the arguments put forth before allied naval commissions investigating the subject.

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 expediting placing and maintaining in a proper state of repair all of the fighting ships of the fleet."

Late cablegrams from Ambassador Morris, United States ambassador to Japan, made a strong plea for immediate recognition of the Kolchak Russian government by the United States. Only two men of the thousands of the American expeditionary force who went into battle against the Germans remain unaccounted for, according to a casualty list issued by the war department.

Legislation under which the war department could expend eight million dollars from funds already appropriated for the purchase of camp sites and the completion of the construction now under way at the camps was recommended to congress by Secretary Baker.

Recent arrests in New York for violation of the prohibition law will be followed immediately by "clean-ups" in other cities. This is announced by Attorney General Palmer. He declares that liquor dealers who had thought that the law enforcement activities of the department of justice had been laid aside for the high cost of living investigation would be shown that they were mistaken.

Resignation of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch as American minister to China was announced at the white house. Officials said he had asked to be relieved because of ill health and a desire to return to private work.

In recognition of Gen. John J. Pershing's services in the war, the house has passed a bill authorizing the president to confer on him the permanent rank of general. The measure has gone to the senate.

Industrial peace in the United States depends on the results the government can show in the next ninety days in its campaign to reduce the cost of living. The time limit was tacitly set by the executive council of the railroad shop crafts in suggesting to union locals throughout the country that President Wilson's offer in response to their demands for higher wages should be accepted pending the outcome of the effort to restore a normal price level.

In warning Turkey that massacres of Armenians must stop, Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, commander of the United States naval force in Turkish waters, was acting under instructions from the state department. This is announced officially.

Domestic
Lieut. John K. MacRae and Private Robert A. Brook were instantly killed at Southern Field at Americus when the airplane in which they were taking a practice spin collided with another ship piloted by Lieut. Wilfred B. Warde, at an altitude of between 600 and 1,000 feet.

President Wilson will tour the country to give an account of the negotiations of the treaty of Versailles, it is announced by Secretary Tumulty. The trip will occupy twenty-five days. Campaign badges will be issued to officers and enlisted men of the organized militia who have the requisite service, the war department announces.

More than thirty persons in a Chicago luncheon were poisoned by drinking coffee, and it is said that several of them are in a serious condition.

The former Count Johann Wilhelm von Loewenel Brandenburg Hohenzollern, 49 years old, a resident of Detroit, since 1911, and a nephew of former Emperor William, is now Mr. Vaughan Lionell. Mr. Lionell has his first naturalization papers, and says he is through with European relatives. He came to this country in 1893 to look after some business affairs for Emperor William. He came again eight years ago and decided to stay.

Governors of seven states have issued a call for a meeting in New Orleans September 8 and 9 to fix a minimum price on cotton, it is announced in Dallas, Texas, by Maj. Robert C. Lowry, secretary of the Texas division of the American Cotton Association.

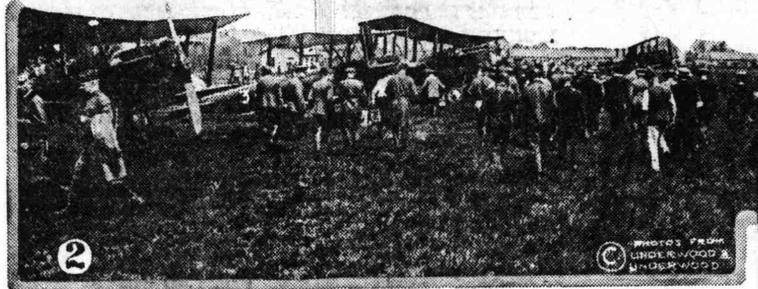
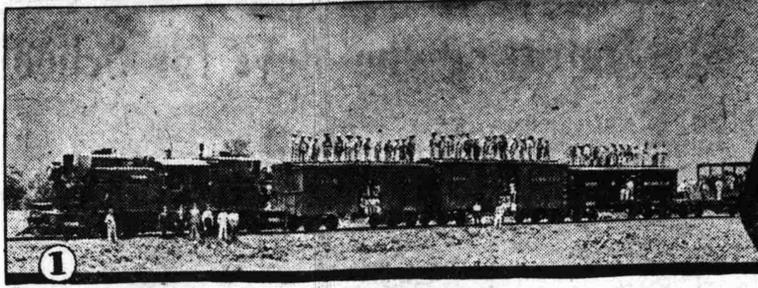
Increases ranging from 50 to 150 per cent in the monthly compensation paid under the war risk insurance act to disabled soldiers and sailors, are provided by a bill recommended for passage by the house interstate commerce committee.

Bound for the North pole, Roald Amundsen, Norwegian discoverer of the South pole, is at present drifting in his ice-locked schooner, the Maud, somewhere north of western Siberia, according to beliefs held by the Seattle, Washington, vice-consulate and Vilhamur Stefansson, Canadian Arctic explorer.

Three hundred American cavalry troops made their way back to the Rio Grande, through a driving rain storm, after an unsuccessful campaign begun to overtake the bandits who captured and held for ransom Lieuts. Harold G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis. Contact with Carranza soldiers on the trail of the bandits and a heavy rain which wiped out the fresh trails resulted in decision to abandon the chase. The Mexican federales were encountered by a scout patrol and after a conference army officers decided to abandon the pursuit.

Although Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, died 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.

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.



1—Mexican armed train filled with troops in the mountain section where the American expedition pursued the bandits. 2—Scene at Roosevelt field, Mineola, just before the start of 40 airplanes in a race to Toronto and back. 3—Mr. Roberts, who is now food controller of Great Britain.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President About to Start on His
Trip to Tell People About
the Peace Treaty.

LIVING COST IS INVOLVED

Opponents of Pact Propose Many
Amendments to Keep America
From "Foreign Entanglements"

- Montenegro Revolts
- Against Serbian Rule
- Palmer Predicts Lower Prices.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Being satisfied that economic conditions the world over absolutely depend on the ratification of the peace treaty, and decidedly disturbed by the violent assaults on that pact in the senate committee on foreign relations, President Wilson determined that his speaking tour of the country could not be much longer postponed. He announced that he would start on Wednesday, September 3, and would visit about 50 of the principal cities, being absent from Washington about 25 days. At San Francisco he will review the Pacific fleet. It was said in Washington that the president considered the trip of greater importance than any function arranged for the reception of General Pershing, who is about to come home.

The peace treaty is by no means the only subject on which Mr. Wilson will address the people. He is much exercised by the labor situation, especially as it applies to the railroads, and will take the opportunity to try to impress on the workers the wisdom of avoiding strikes in order to allay unrest and restore normal conditions and thus help bring down the cost of living.

Some half a dozen of the most stubborn opponents of the peace treaty in the senate also will leave Washington during the week to appeal to the country to uphold them in the position they have taken. Among them will be Senators Johnson, Poinexter, Borah and Reed. They are not going to trail the president, but will expend their efforts mainly in states whose senators are classed among the mild reservationists. These senators, they hope, can be forced to join the group of extremists. The latter are now openly trying to defeat not only the League of Nation's covenant but the main body of the treaty. With this end in view the foreign relations committee, which they control, has adopted a series of amendments to the treaty offered by Senator Fall. These not only would restore Shantung directly to China, but would exclude the United States from all the interallied commissions set up by the pact except that on reparations. Lodge and his followers hold that the treaty, even if drastically amended, would leave the United States liable to become embroiled in the controversies of Europe and Asia.

This action of the committee was bitterly assailed in the senate by Democrats and by Republicans of the "mild reservation" group, and it was predicted that the amendments would not be accepted by the senate. Senator McCumber especially attacked the Shantung amendment, declaring it was the greatest blow that could be struck at the real interests of China. Senator Borah replied that the Shantung settlement was indefensible from the standpoint of international morals and common decency.

In this connection the fact that Dr. Paul Reinsch, our minister to China, has just resigned is significant. It is understood in Washington that he found his position in Peking untenable on account of the approval of the Shantung settlement by the American peace delegates, since, according to the general belief, he had a good deal to do with persuading China to enter the war on promises of American support. Another related story came from

Washington to the effect that the Shantung affair has caused a breach between the president and Colonel House. It is said Mr. Wilson took the advice of House in the matter, rejecting that of the other members of the American delegation, and that now the Texan is in disfavor and is resting in London preparatory to coming home. Naturally, those close to the president denied the tale, saying House was in London helping the British officials in the organization of the League of Nations.

The near East does not surrender its supremacy among trouble-making regions. The Turks continue to massacre the Armenians; the Bulgarians and Greeks are at swords' points over Thrace; the Jugo-Slavs and Italians are getting ready to fight over the possession of Fiume, and now the whole of Montenegro has broken out in revolt against the rule of the Serbians. The latter are using strong measures to suppress the revolt, but the national spirit of the Montenegrins has reawakened and fighting is general throughout the country. Just how the forced inclusion of Montenegro in the new state of Jugo-Slavia, against its will, is squared with the principle of self-determination never has been explained to the world.

Rear Admiral Bristol, commander of the American naval forces in Turkey, warned the Porte not long ago that the massacres of Armenians must cease. This action aroused some criticism in the supreme peace council, because the United States has not yet accepted the mandate over any parts of the Turkish empire; but the vexation of the French and British was allayed when Mr. Polk explained that the warning, though it came from President Wilson, was unofficial and was transmitted in an informal way by Admiral Bristol. The British troops are being withdrawn from Armenia and it is predicted that unless the country is strongly policed by foreign troops several hundred thousands of Armenians will either starve or be slaughtered by the Turks, Kurds, Tartars and Georgians. Even now these peoples are greatly hindering the work of the American relief commission.

A new government in Hungary has not yet been formed, and though Archduke Joseph was forced to relinquish his control, his premier, Friedrich, asserts he is still favored by a majority of the people and will retain the leadership.

In Upper Silesia conditions are reported much improved. Most of the miners have resumed work and the fighting between the Poles and Germans has grown less. The Fifth and Fiftieth regiments of American infantry, now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia to help in policing that country during the plebiscite provided for by the peace treaty. A resolution protesting against this was introduced in congress by Wood of Indiana, who said the work should be done by European troops.

Russian bolsheviks last week claimed two considerable victories—the capture of Pskov, southwest of Petrograd, and of Kamishin, on the Volga. General Denikine, the anti-bolshevik leader in southern Russia, who occupied Odessa, reported steady progress into the central part of the country, and the Kolchak forces denied that they had evacuated Omsk. Representatives of the people of north Russia, assembled at Archangel, have sent to President Wilson a cable urging that the allied armed support be not withdrawn lest they fall prey to the bolshevik. However, the president has said that the American troops would be brought home as soon as possible. The peace conference has been trying to devise means to protect the north Russians, but has not arrived at any definite plan.

After killing several bandits, including, according to report, the leader of the gang that kidnaped the American aviators, the American expedition into Mexico retraced its steps. At first it was said this was because the "hot trail" had been obliterated by rains, but afterward it was admitted that the expedition had encountered Mexican troops and withdrew in order to avoid a clash. If anything of solid benefit was accomplished it is not yet apparent.

General applause was accorded President Wilson's action in refusing to grant to the railway shopen more than a slight increase of wages, and his statement explaining his course and appealing to the men, and to all workers, to stop striking and get to work to increase production and thereby help reduce the cost of living. He declared it vital to public welfare that demands for higher wages, "unwisely made and passionately insisted on," should cease, and that there should be a truce in industrial disputes until intelligent settlements can be made. In this he was supported by Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers, whose statement implied that the shopen, if they insisted on striking, would not be helped by the four great railway brotherhoods. The leaders of the shopen rejected the settlement offered by President Wilson and ordered that the locals take a vote on the question.

In his statement Mr. Wilson called the present a "temporary situation which will last, in all probability, only for a limited time," and in so far as the cost of the necessities of life is concerned Attorney General Palmer agrees with him. Mr. Palmer believes the price of almost every necessity will be lower next year than this, and that persons who buy clothing and other articles now for next year will be fooled and are only helping to keep prices high. Reduction will be brought about, he thinks, by the activities of the government against profiteers and hoarders, the operation of fair price committees, and especially by increased production. He sees in the arguments that induce people to buy now an organized propaganda promoted by greedy dealers.

The department of justice announced it was meeting with success in obtaining from shoe manufacturers a promise to fix maximum prices on shoes, and that in the matter of food-stuffs reports indicated a slight downward tendency, not yet sufficient to be reflected in the retail market. In the great food centers, however, there were considerable declines in prices, which perhaps were to be attributed in part to the expressed intention of the war department to open retail shops in a number of cities. These markets not only will dispose of the army's surplus stores, but will be kept open for an indefinite time for the sale direct to the people of supplies which the war department will purchase at wholesale, according to the present plan. This, of course, aroused the opposition of the retail dealers, who assert that no government agency is authorized by law to conduct such a business.

The railroads of the Pacific coast were tied up for a number of days by a strike and the officials of the unions had ordered the men to return to work under penalty of suspension. They were warned by Director General Hines that the government would take over the operation of the lines if they did not at once resume their positions, and that anyone who interfered with the use of railroad property would be dealt with for having committed an offense against the United States.

The committee of the steel and iron workers, which was given power to call a strike unless concessions were granted by the United States Steel corporation, was twice refused an audience by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the corporation, being told to put its demands in writing. Samuel Gompers, who had just returned from Europe, at once took a hand in this serious affair and it was announced that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor would consider Mr. Gary's attitude and make recommendations to the committee of steel men on the advisability of calling a strike.

Any idea that Uncle Sam did not intend to enforce the emergency prohibition law was dispelled by numerous raids on liquor dealers in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. It was a notorious fact that intoxicating drinks could be bought in many of the larger cities, at least, and the saloonkeepers had grown carelessly brazen. They were brought to their senses by arrests and indictments, and gentlemen of bibulous propensities were again forced to draw on their private stocks.

WILSON REFUSES LODGE'S REQUEST

IS OUT OF THE QUESTION TO
ACCEDE TO SUGGESTION OF
THE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT AMPLY JUSTIFIED

Correspondence Apparently Brings on
Another Impasse with Committee
on Foreign Relations.

Washington.—The request of the foreign relations committee for latest drafts of the proposed treaties with Germany's allies has been refused by President Wilson on the ground that compliance would set a precedent encouraging senatorial encroachment on the presidential power of treaty negotiations.

In an exchange of letters Mr. Wilson wrote that it was "out of the question" to accede to the committee's suggestion, and Chairman Lodge replied that although the treaties were closely connected with the treaty with Germany, the president undoubtedly had authority to keep information about them from the senate.

The correspondence apparently brought another impasse between the president and the committee on the much-debated subject of what information the senators should have in their consideration of the treaty with Germany. Mr. Lodge and others have declared the committee could not act intelligently until all of the Versailles treaties were before it, but at the white house conference, Mr. Wilson told the committee that the form to be taken by the four treaties under negotiations depended largely on the senate's action regarding the instrument now before it.

POLISH ARMY CAPTURES TOWN AND 500 PRISONERS

London.—The Poles have captured the fortified town of Bobruisk, 15 miles southeast of Minsk, according to an announcement by the Polish army. The Poles took 500 prisoners. The Poles used tanks for the first time. The enemy retreated to the eastern bank of the Beresina river, destroying the bridges.

PACIFIC FLEET RESTING IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

San Francisco.—San Francisco is under naval law and will remain so for a week. The new Pacific fleet entered San Francisco bay, passed in review before Secretary of the Navy Daniels and took possession of the city. San Francisco hoisted every available flag and said "the city is yours."

The arrival of the fleet was greeted by hundreds of thousands of people. Early in the day they sought the vantage points of beach and hill and waited for the armada.

KNOXVILLE STILL HEAVILY PATROLLED BY GUARDSMEN

Knoxville, Tenn.—Although still under heavy patrol by national guardsmen and special officers following the race riots in which two men were killed and 16 sent to hospitals with wounds, Knoxville was peaceful. Two of those wounded in the main battle are not expected to survive the night. Sheriff Cate caused the arrest of 10 white men on charges of assisting prisoners to escape when the jail was attacked. Other arrest on this charge and that of rioting are promised.

FRAZIER IS NOMINATED BY NEW PARTY FOR PRESIDENT.

Fargo, N. D.—The North Dakota workers' non-partisan political alliance was organized in Fargo.

Resolutions adopted pledged support to the non-partisan league and recommended the national party nomination of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, as the party candidate for president of the United States.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF \$15,000,000 GRAFT GAME

Washington.—The house subcommittee investigating ordnance expenditures during the war made public testimony taken in its hearing showing that the government shell loading plant at Fort Delaware, uncompleted when the armistice was signed, had cost the government the estimated cost of \$15,000,000 although the estimated cost was \$1,500,000.

PERSHING TO LEAD PARADES OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

Washington.—General Pershing will head the parades in New York and Washington of the First Division. He was formally announced by Maj. Gen. James W. McAndrew, former chief of staff of the American Expeditionary force, detailed by Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to arrange all military matters in connection with the welcome to be accorded the American overseas commander.