

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

M. Jaspar, minister of economics for Belgium, announces that exportations of coal from Belgium have been prohibited.

Cholera and dysentery are reported to have broken out in Petrograd. Secrecy is maintained regarding the number of cases, but public meetings have been held for the teaching of preliminary precautions. There is a lack of medicines and famine threats.

The supreme peace council has decided to send an ultimatum to the Roumanian government regarding her course in Hungary. The ultimatum will be sent by a special envoy.

Tokio hears that efforts have been made to assassinate the governor general of Korea. No details have been given out.

It is announced in Brussels that the king and queen of Belgium will sail for the United States on September 22. They will sail on the American presidential ship, George Washington.

The German territory to be controlled by United States troops comprises an area of twenty-four hundred kilometers.

Georges Gaston Quien, charged with having betrayed Edith Cavell, an English nurse, has been condemned to death by the French courts.

The supreme council of the peace conference decided to send a note in forceful terms to the German government pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the new German constitution providing for the representation of Austria in the German reichstag.

The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic, with the loss of eight of her complement.

Roumania will not sign the peace treaty with Austria, according to Intransigent, because of a clause of the American delegates concerning ethnic minorities.

Washington

Preparation of class and commodity rates upon export traffic from the middle west to South Atlantic and Gulf ports has been ordered by Director General Hines. The Southern gateways will now compete on equal terms with the East in shipments to and from South and Central America.

The conference called by President Wilson to discuss relations between labor and industry will meet in Washington October 6, and will be composed of five persons selected by the chamber of commerce of the United States, five by the national industrial board, fifteen by the American Federation of Labor, three by farming organizations and three by investment bankers and fifteen representatives of the public.

That the distribution of trucks and road-building equipment to the several states through their highway departments will not be discontinued, is the belief of the military affairs committee of the house.

"General Pershing's Own" — the famous picked regiment which represented the American army in the victory parades in Paris and London — will serve as guard of honor for the commander of the American expeditionary force when he leads the parade in New York.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has resigned, resignation to take effect the latter part of October. He will enter business, but has not yet determined just what kind. He denies that he is "peevish" because his "pet plans" have not been adopted.

Reports reaching Washington say that in Mexico City, eight thousand children die yearly for want of proper food and clothing and shelter.

Chemical gases are banned by the league of nations covenant, General March, chief of staff, told the house military affairs committee. He said poisoning of the air is as much to be abhorred as poisoning the water.

Of the fifty million dollar war fund granted to President Wilson last year by congress for his discretionary use, \$2,899,429.29 remained on last August 5, the house appropriations committee is informed in a report from the president.

Practically all the restrictions now existing against trade with Hungary have been lifted by the war trade board. License will be issued freely on export of goods to that country except those of a strictly military nature.

According to the federal reserve board's review foodstuff and clothing prices are dropping. Business is good, the report says.

Although its origin was an almost insignificant corps, the United States naval aviation service was expanded so rapidly during the war that when the Germans quit it was the second largest naval flying force in the world.

The president has issued invitations to labor leaders, financiers and farmers to attend a conference early in October for the consideration of the problems of labor and capital and of those who direct both interests.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, is mentioned as a possible successor to Redfield, although it is said he has refused other offers of official position.

The prohibition enforcement bill has been passed by the senate without a record vote virtually in the form reported from committee. The measure has been sent to conference for discussion of amendments inserted in the house bill by the senate.

Warning that intervention by the United States is imminent, Gen. Salvador Alvarado, one of the leaders in the Carranza movement throughout its course, has addressed an open letter to Carranza himself and Generals Obregon and Gonzales, in which he arraigns conditions in Mexico in most scathing fashion.

General March says tank warfare will be improved—that it has come to stay, and will in some measure replace cavalry and supplement the artillery.

The treaty of peace with Germany, ordered reported out by the foreign relations committee, includes four reservations and about forty amendments.

President Wilson is off on his nationwide speaking trip to tell the people first hand of his part in the peace negotiations and to make a personal appeal that the peace treaty be ratified without amendment. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician. Nearly thirty newspaper correspondents, in addition to the force of official stenographers and secret service men, are aboard the train, on which the president and his party will practically live for twenty-five or more days.

In his trip around the states President Wilson will speak in every state west of the Mississippi except four, but will make up for this omission by speeches in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. No announcement is made of the president speaking anywhere in the Southeast.

The American army airplane fired on by Mexicans on the border was at no time over Mexican territory, an official report forwarded to the war department from Laredo, Texas, says.

Regret over the firing at an American army airplane on the border, has been expressed by the Mexican government. Assurances have been given, the state department says, that an immediate investigation will be made by the Mexican government and every effort made to reach a satisfactory adjustment.

President Wilson's first speech, in his "whirl around the states," was made at Columbus, Ohio, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He was introduced as the "first citizen of the world."

The senate foreign relations committee has finished its work on the peace treaty with Germany and after adopting four reservation to the league of nations covenant, ordered the treaty reported to the senate.

Amid applause from senators and spectators, the senate in open executive session, unanimously confirmed the nomination of John J. Pershing to the permanent rank of general of the regular army, as a reward for services as commander of the American army in Europe. As a special tribute, a rising vote was taken. Pershing is the first American general since Sheridan.

Domestic

Mrs. Oscar Bray, living at Walden Bridge, Fla., near Red Bay, has given birth to five babies.

Secretary Lansing, speaking before the American Bar Association in Boston, said he was opposed to internationalism, but favored nationalism, and expressed his conviction that "democratic nationalism" as sanctioned by the peace conference would survive as the basis of society.

The surplus property division of the war department is offering for sale under sealed proposals a quantity of sawmill machinery and parts for same. Bids will be opened in Washington on the morning of September 24.

Delegates attending the Presbyterian New Era conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., went on record as favoring the immediate ratification of the peace treaty.

War on patent pirates has been declared by the American Chemical Society, in convention in Philadelphia. A system was discussed which would throw German patents now lying idle in the patent office open to American manufacturers.

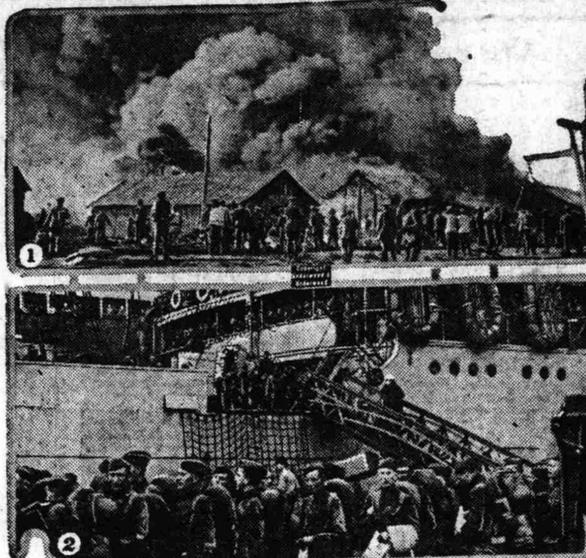
Tents will be furnished for the Confederate Veterans' reunion in Atlanta from October 7 to 10 by the quartermaster general of the army without special legislation in congress. The army will furnish fifteen hundred tents for the event.

Information has been received in Brunswick, Ga., that three of Uncle Sam's new submarines, the K-1, K-2 and K-3, will arrive in Brunswick on October 7 and will remain there for four days, and while in port all four of the subs will be open to the inspection of the public.

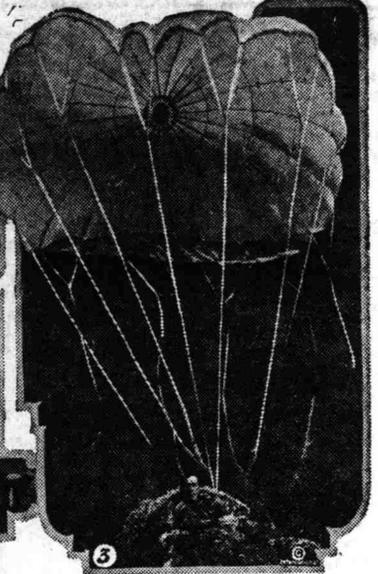
Abbott Maginnis of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been nominated by President Wilson to be minister to Bolivia.

The king and queen of the Belgians, Albert and Elizabeth, may visit Atlanta in their tour of the country in October, it is announced at the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

A world's record of 56 consecutive hits, on a 16-inch bull's eye, at 500 yards, was made by Lieut. R. E. Smith of the American expeditionary forces in the "Swiss miss and out match" at the annual tournament at Seagirt, N. J.



1—Bolshevists burning British warehouses full of supplies at Kem, North Russia. 2—Advance party of the First division of the American army arriving at Hoboken on the Pastores. 3—Maj. Orde Lees in the water near the Statue of Liberty after demonstrating the practicality of his new parachute by leaping from a seaplane only 250 feet above the surface.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson on His Tour to
Argue Peace Treaty Case
Before the People.

HE ACCEPTS NO COMPROMISE

Senate Committee Votes to Report
Pact With Reservations—Supreme
Council Sends Ultimatum to
Roumania and Warning
to Germany—Industrial
Conference Planned.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is on his way, telling the people of the United States face to face how excellent a document is the peace treaty with the incorporated League of Nations covenant, and how necessary to the welfare of the world it is that it should be ratified by the senate speedily. Beginning his address at Columbus, O., he continued them at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Des Moines, and he is now proceeding on westward by the northern route. Before leaving Washington Mr. Wilson had a final conference with Senator Hitchcock and issued instructions to his supporters to make a fight to a finish for ratification of the treaty just as it stands.

Senator Hitchcock on the same day addressed the senate on the question, hotly denouncing the opponents of the treaty, even those who favor only mild reservations. He declared the real purpose of the majority on the foreign relations committee was to kill the pact entirely, and indeed there seems to be justification for that assertion. Senator Knox's proposal that the treaty be rejected and a separate peace made with Germany, he said was an insane mixture of poptroony and folly. Mr. Hitchcock took direct issue with those who complain that the United States will derive no advantages and benefits from the treaty as it is. They evidently have no conception, he said, of the enormous benefits America will get from it, and intimated these would come through the operations of the reparations commission, though how, and what they would be, he neglected to explain.

The senate committee on foreign relations voted to recommend the ratification of the treaty by the senate with four important modifications. These reservations provide for unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations; assumption of no obligation to guarantee territorial integrity of nations or to employ troops for coercive purposes or to accept mandates except under the direction of congress; full freedom to determine what questions are domestic and therefore not subject to consideration by the league; exemption of the Monroe doctrine from consideration by the league and declaration that the United States is sole interpreter of that doctrine.

Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, joined the majority in voting for all the reservations except that relating to article X. Senator McCumber of North Dakota voted against the first two reservations. On the last two the vote was 11 to 6.

The committee resolution stipulates that the treaty ratification by the United States shall not take effect until the American reservations have been accepted by three of the four other great powers: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The hearings granted the representatives of small and dissatisfied peoples by the foreign relations committee must be regarded as largely political bunk. The spokesmen for the Irish of course made the loudest noise, demanding that the senate reject the treaty entire, but the Republican senators know, as do most Americans, that the Irish question is none of our business; moreover, many of us believe the Irish already are tolerably

free and in the way of being freer very soon.

As for the Chinese, if Yosuke Matsuoka, a member of the Japanese peace delegation, is to be believed, the wind will soon be taken out of the sails of those who are shouting against the Shantung settlement. He thinks Japan will open negotiations in a very few weeks for the settling of the Shantung question in a way that will satisfy everyone. Tokyo will offer to restore the territory to China, withdrawing all Japanese troops, stipulating that the peninsula shall be open to international trade and that there shall be an international settlement at Tsing-Tao, and that the Shantung railway shall be operated by a Sino-Japanese joint corporation. There are reasons to believe the Chinese government is not nearly so angry over the Shantung article as the American opponents of the treaty pretend to be.

Hungary continues to present the most annoying problems now before the peace conference. The Roumanian occupants of the country so far have been absolutely defiant of the orders of the supreme council and are said to be plundering it in a most shameful way. Finally the exasperated council last week dispatched to the Roumanians an ultimatum couched in drastic terms, demanding that they evacuate Hungary and hand over to the allies for proper distribution all the goods they have requisitioned. The Roumanian diplomatic representatives in the allied capitals also were summoned by the foreign ministers who impressed on them the seriousness of the situation that would arise if their government should refuse to comply. The position of the Roumanians is that what they call the war between them and the Hungarians is a new affair and that the allied conference has nothing to do with it.

In Budapest they were trying hard to establish a government that the allies would recognize. Friedrich offered to resign in favor of a coalition cabinet formed by Heinrich, a wholesale hardware merchant, on certain conditions. All Jews are barred from the Heinrich ministry, but all other classes and parties are represented.

Serbia officially denied the report of a general revolt of the Montenegrins, but neutral observers who have arrived in Paris from the Black Mountain country declare the Serbs are fast wiping out the loyal people of Montenegro and that they can be saved only by military intervention by America and Great Britain. These observers assert that much of the food Hoover sent into that country fell into the hands of the Serbs and that no Montenegrin can obtain supplies unless he denounces his own country and swears allegiance to King Peter of Serbia.

Late reports from the Ukraine said Petlura and Denikin were closing in on Kieff and apparently were about to take that important city from the bolsheviks. The Reds claim the capture of Dubovka, on the lower Volga, and also announced that Admiral Kolchak had evacuated Omsk and established his government at Irkutsk, 1,950 miles further east. Kolchak has issued a stirring appeal to all loyal Russians to rejoin the ranks, and his representatives have been granted the privilege of recruiting in Japan. The Estonians had the bolshevik armies in so tight a hole that the Lenine government offered to make peace with them. Trotsky, addressing the Petrograd soviet, said the bolsheviks must stand impregnable in the defense of that city. The reports that General Gough, the British commander, was about to attack Petrograd appear to have been untrue. The Poles also, using tanks for the first time, whipped the bolsheviks, capturing the fortified town of Bobruisk and 500 prisoners.

The supreme council handed to Austria the final peace terms and a long reply to the protests of the Austrian delegates. The note impressed on the Austrians the fact that they were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the great war and cannot escape retribution by claiming they have thrown off the yoke of the Hapsburgs. The people of Austria-Hungary, it said, had given full support to the ultimatum to Serbia and to the prosecution of the war, and for years had supported the

militarist plot of Germany for the domination of Europe. As it is left by the treaty, Austria will be an unimportant "republic" of some 6,000,000. The decision whether it shall be permitted to join Germany is left to the League of Nations. When the supreme council read the new German constitution the other day it found in it provision for the representation of Austria in the German reichstag. This being contrary to the Versailles treaty, the German government was told that the article must be changed within a fortnight or the allies would undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. The Berlin press thereupon warned the allies of the danger of precipitating a new revolt of the German people. The Pan-Germans, by no means suppressed, held a union conference recently in Berlin which was participated in by Austrians, and laid plans for the restoration of the imperial government, union with Austria and the recovery of the lands ceded by the peace treaty.

Marshal Foch has determined the territory which the American troops will occupy permanently in the Rhineland. It will be about twice as great in extent as that occupied by them recently.

Just before starting out on his speaking tour President Wilson announced that a general conference on industrial and economic questions would be held in Washington early in October. Already a number of leaders of finance, manufacturing, labor and agriculture have been invited and the list will be enlarged from time to time. The president and members of his cabinet will take part in the discussions, and it is the hope and belief of Mr. Wilson and indeed of everyone that the sessions of this round table will have decisive beneficial results in the way of stabilizing industrial conditions. Certainly much good should come of the frank interchange of opinions and suggestions that is planned.

In general the labor situation is unchanged, pending the president's tour, the war on high prices and the above mentioned conference. At the same time the radical elements are keeping busy, and it may be the threatened strike of steel workers will come any day.

Quick to resent attacks on the packing industry, several big clubs and associations of Chicago have gone on record against the proposed restrictive legislation by congress. The secretary of the Chicago board of trade said its members were united in opposition to the licensing features of the pending bills, believing the whole licensing system was wrong, or, if right, should be applied to all business. All of these organizations seem to assume that the reports of the federal trade commission and the allegations on which legal action against the packers is based are full of falsehood.

The senate has passed the highly important bill providing for the lease of public lands with deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate and sodium, and the measure has gone to the house. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin says the bill goes further in the protection of the public interest than any other bill ever proposed in the senate or house. Other senators charged that it was framed in the interest of the Standard Oil company. It places the leasing of all lands in the hands of the secretary of the interior and fixes the minimum and maximum royalties. One amendment adopted compels constituent companies of the Standard Oil company to sell their product at the same price in all parts of the country, and another is designed to force those companies to become independent in fact as well as in name.

Mexican soldiers in the Carranza uniform provided the latest complication in the Mexican situation by shooting at an American army airplane that was patrolling the border near Laredo, Tex. One of the aviators, Capt. Davis W. McNabb, was wounded. The Mexican authorities said the machine was over Mexican territory at the time; the American officials on the ground denied this, and the administration at Washington patiently awaited further information. The American army is growing restive under the evident contempt in which it is held by Mexico.

STRONG SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE AWAITED

SENATOR SIMMONS SAYS THAT
MUTUAL CONCESSIONS MUST
INEVITABLY BE MADE.

TO SECURE RATIFICATION

Substitute Resolutions Drafted
Discussed at Length in Private
Cloakroom Conference.

Washington.—Marked indications of a compromise in the senate conference over reservations to the league of nations covenant came from the democratic and republican sources. Republican Leader Lodge has announced that the peace treaty will be reported to the senate and probably taken up for consideration next week.

Probably the most important development of the day was a statement to the senate by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, promising in administration leadership, "some concessions in the way of reservations will have to be made to secure its ratification." Although "terribly" opposing some of the reservations, Senator Simmons said he was suggesting a compromise of "conservative reservations of an interpretative character."

Republican senators continued efforts to compromise differences in a reservation to Article 10 of the league covenant. Senators McKelvey, North Dakota, Kellogg, Michigan, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, were said to have drafted substitute provisions which were discussed in lengthy cloakroom conferences.

PRO-GERMANISM IS AGAIN RAISING ITS HEAD

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Declaring pro-Germanism again had lifted its head in this country, President Wilson declared in an address before every element of chaos was being placed on the world's affairs.

"I want to tell you," said the president, "that within the last two weeks the pro-German element in the United States again has lifted its head."

Declaring the peace treaty for an international labor conference would give labor a new set of rights, the President declared the treaty was a "laboring man's treaty" in the sense that it was drawn up for the benefit of the common people.

The political settlements themselves, said the President, were for the peoples concerned. He added that the document laid down the principle that no treaty ever should be governed except by the people who lived there when it was governed.

STRIKE OF 600,000 RAIL MEN AGAIN THREATENED

Detroit, Mich.—Definite action at the end of this week on the threatened strike is expected of the executive of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Way Shop Laborers, which organized a session here with more than 2,000 delegates from the United States, Canada and Panama canal zone present.

The membership has already the power to the executive committee to call a contingent strike of the railway unless wage demands and other agreements asked of the United States administration of the United States and the Canadian government are granted.

W. VIRGINIA PLANS TO END ARMED MOB

Charleston, W. Va.—Virginia plans to be taken by the state of West Virginia to prevent a recurrence of the events of the past year when armed men marched across the country threatening to invade a neighboring county.

SMALL PACKERS SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT IN DAN- GER

Washington.—Independent packers of the country can protect themselves from the "big five" packing companies without the aid of the Kenyon-Kendrick bills, the senate agriculture committee was told by John F. McLaughlin, representing the independent packers. "We are able to take care of ourselves," said McLaughlin. "Leave us alone. We've had our troubles during the two years with the license system, and we don't want any more of it."

PROSPECTIVE PRODUCTION IN SPRING WHEAT

Washington.—A further decline in the spring wheat crop reduced the prospective production of wheat to 1,100,000,000 bushels during August, but a good month and shows a five output 70,000,000 bushels more than indicated last month. The government crop report there were reductions in the casts of oats, white potatoes, and hay, but an increase in buckwheat and sugar beets.