

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
and Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Foreign

Lieut. R. M. Douglas of the Australian flying corps, and Lieut. J. S. L. Ross, his navigator, who started from Hounslow for a flight to Australia, were killed shortly after they began their journey. Their airplane crashed near Surbiton, in Surrey, England.

Bulgaria has decided to accept the allies' peace terms without alteration. Bulgaria has demanded the extradition of former King Ferdinand for trial on the charge of forcing Bulgaria into the war.

Delegates of the employers and workers have signed definite agreement calling off the lockout which has paralyzed industry in Barcelona, Spain. The Baltic states' conference at Dorpat has been advised that Finland has decided to aid General Yudenitch with thirty thousand volunteers in a new attempt to take Petrograd within the next few weeks.

A delegate to the Baltic states' conference at Helsingfors intimates that such great pressure had been suddenly brought upon the conference that it would be impossible to attempt to negotiate a peace with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Former Emperor William went to Holland a year ago. Since that time there has been no demand, officially or unofficially, for his extradition or delivery up to the allies, nor has Holland at all changed its viewpoint toward him. The Associated Press learned this from unquestionable authority.

Forces of the Italian government have clashed with Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops and casualties are reported by both sides. Reports from Fiume say that there is much dissatisfaction among d'Annunzio's soldiers.

Domestic

Public ownership of timber land, national or state is advocated by the Paper and Pulp association's committee on forest conservation in a report submitted by the association conference at New York.

With a simplicity in keeping with ideals of democracy, Edward, prince of Wales, was welcomed to Washington, and became the guest of the nation. Owing partly to the illness of the president, which prevented his personal participation, the reception ceremonies on the arrival of the prince were very informal.

Three former soldiers were killed and a number injured by snipers, said to have been Industrial Workers of the World, who fired on an Armistice Day parade marching through the streets of Centralia, Washington. The shots poured from the roofs of the buildings as the parade neared Tower avenue, Centralia's main street, and Second avenue. Arthur E. McAlfresh fell dead and Warren O. Grimm, attorney and former University of Washington football star, and Be. Casagrande, real estate man, suffered wounds of which they died later. The three were residents of Centralia. Four others sustained wounds.

When a street car on the River near Atlanta, crashed into the rear of a "tripper" at the corner of Simpson and Davis streets, twelve people were seriously injured and sent to Atlanta hospitals for treatment.

While a complete recheck of the official county returns may show slight changes in the final results, the weather nor the dry leaders expect the final majority to vary very much from the 641 given the wets against the federal prohibition amendment as indicated by the official returns reported by counties.

As darkness fell over the national capital, November 10, three huge illuminated crosses shone out from the high walls of the war risk insurance bureau building, across Lafayette square from the white house, and the celebration of Armistice Day, the first anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the world war, began. The giant symbols were formed by light pouring from selected windows in the otherwise dark facades of the great structure and one of them looked directly down on the square, where official Washington joined, November 11, in celebrating the new anniversary.

Mexico will pay no ransom for foreigners kidnaped by Mexican bandits. This position of the Carranza government has been announced in a note from Hilario Medina, sub-secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the American charge at Mexico City.

High winds accompanied by snow in some parts of Nebraska interfered with trans-continental wire communication. The resulting drop in temperature found many communities facing fuel shortages, according to the state railway commission.

Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Socialist, was denied his seat in the house by an overwhelming vote, the house holding he was ineligible for membership because of his open opposition to war.

A health conference of governors of ten Southern states is to be held in Chattanooga on November 29.

Active preparations have been begun to accommodate delegates to the national convention of the labor party which has been called to meet in Chicago, November 22, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president of the United States.

A new organization of agriculturists entering the economic field of the United States with the preliminary organization of the American Farm Bureau federation has been formed with headquarters in Chicago.

Japanese commission of railway and civil engineers has arrived in Mexico, according to advices received at El Paso, Texas. The commission is making a study of the topography of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and this has created the report that Japanese interests will build a railroad across the isthmus.

Information received at Laredo, Texas, from Vera Cruz is that Rafael Nieto has sailed for England via an American port. He bears letters to the British government for solution of the diplomatic troubles between Great Britain and Mexico, and also will liquidate the Mexican financial office in London.

Between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars was stolen from the Liberty County Bank (California) by an unmasked bandit, after he had locked the cashier in a vault. Taking the money in a leather bag, the bandit, said to be known in Weaverville, Cal., and to be 60 years old, mounted a horse and rode away, and posses searching for him have not yet apprehended him.

Washington

Railroad workers scored a complete victory in the house through incorporation of their plan for voluntary conciliation of labor disputes in the Esch railroad bill. The house rejected a plan of compulsory arbitration. No direct vote on the anti-strike proposition was taken.

The design for the "Victory Medal" to be given every American who took part in the world war, has been approved by Secretary Baker. On one side will be a figure of "Victory," with the inscription "The Great War for Civilization" and on the reverse side the names of the allied and associated powers.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution requiring ratification of constitutional amendments by popular vote was introduced in the United States senate by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

War-time operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the country cost the federal government \$14,418,237. This sum represents the difference between the net earnings of the companies taken over and the compensation guaranteed by the postoffice department.

Urging immediate pay increases as the logical solution of the most difficult problem now facing the navy—that of retaining present officers and men and obtaining new ones—the secretary of the navy recommends to the house naval committee temporary increases aggregating \$53,000,000 a year for all officers and men.

The war department has received forty thousand requests from relatives for return of the bodies of soldiers dead in France.

Piloted by Lieut. Com. Read, the naval seaplane NC-4, recently established a new non-stop record for that type of craft, carrying twelve passengers. It flew from Pensacola to Memphis, a distance of 535 nautical miles, it is announced by the secretary of the navy.

The plan of the national guard association of the United States for the reorganization of the state militia of the country, embodying a proposal for a system of voluntary military and physical training, functioning through the schools and colleges, has been submitted to the senate. The measure provides for an armed force of approximately 348,000 officers and men, augmented by a reserve force of former service men.

Large orders for arms and ammunition placed by Mexico in Belgium and Spain, in preparation for the possibility of American intervention, came to light recently when the state department let it become known that the government had taken steps to prevent their shipment.

The United States has been denying shipments of arms and ammunition into Mexico for many months for the reason that they generally fall into the hands of bandits and often are used against Americans.

Squaring joining the issue with President Wilson, the senate adopted a reservation qualifying the obligations of the United States under Article X of the league of nations covenant.

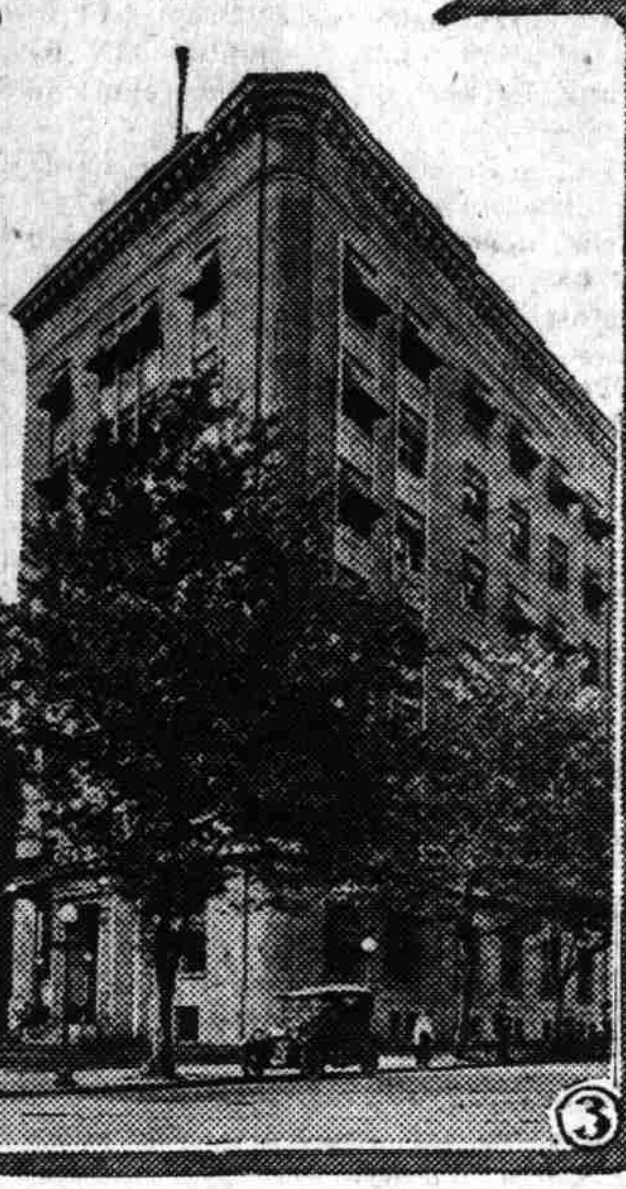
Believing that Mr. Wilson intends to end war prohibition as soon as the peace treaty is ratified, the aggressive dry element in the house, led by Representative Randall of California, have laid all their plans to checkmate him, it is stated. It is their intention to seek an extension of the war time prohibition for six months, which extension will be added to the food and fuel control act.

Holding that the action of the government injunction proceedings against striking bituminous coal miners to be "so autocratic as to stagger the human mind," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared in a statement issued after a four hour meeting that the miners' walkout was justified, promised for the strike the entire support of Organized Labor and asked aid and endorsement for it from the general public.

Congress is preparing to adjourn without enacting any big reconstruction measures.



1. United States regulars arriving in the bituminous coal region of West Virginia. 2. Russian officers being trained in England for service in General Yudenitch's anti-bolshevik army. 3. Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, the center of important activities.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mine Leaders Call Off Strike and Meet With Operators for Negotiations.

MEN SLOW TO RESUME WORK

A. F. of L. Planning Fight on Government's Methods—Crisis Near in Railroad Labor and Legislation

—Court Decisions Favor Wets—Convention of American Legion.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Yielding to the authority and power of the government, the leaders of the Mine Workers' union complied with the mandatory order of Judge Anderson and called off the strike. Their action was hailed with delight by the authorities and by the country generally, but its expected good effect was not apparent immediately. Indeed, in most of the bituminous districts the men showed a disposition to remain idle until their wage demands had been adjusted. This, however, was doubtless due to their incomplete understanding of the situation and to an unavoidable delay in distributing the cancelling order.

The government lost no time in taking steps to bring about an amicable agreement between the operators and the men. The cabinet instructed Secretary of Labor Wilson to summon all parties to a conference in Washington, and at this writing the representatives of both sides are trying to formulate a new working pact. The cabinet members were all of the opinion that the miners' officials were entitled, by their action, to the fullest consideration of their list of grievances, and that the operators should be held to their promise to submit to negotiation, and, if that fails, to arbitration.

Compliance with the court order by the miners' officials came as something of a surprise to the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, which had advocated resistance and promised unlimited support to the strikers. The federation leaders recognized a tremendous threat in the injunction method adopted by the government, and, not retreating from their announced position, have started on a campaign to defend the fundamental principles of organized labor. In the first place, they advised the mine workers to carry to the Supreme court an appeal from Judge Anderson's restraining order. This Mr. Lewis declined to do, at least before the Washington conference, for they apparently have accepted the government's assurance that the suit was not to prevent strikes generally, but to prevent violation of the law. The federation also has decided, it was reported, to oppose in congress the extension of the Lever food and fuel act asked for by the attorney general, for the purpose of dealing with strikes and other restrictions of necessary production. It will also oppose the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins railroad bill.

On the other hand, Senator Cummins planned to introduce an amendment to his bill prohibiting strikes in all basic industries and providing for compulsory arbitration. These industries are fuel, foodstuffs, clothing, iron and steel and building materials. No doubt the fate of this amendment will depend largely on developments before it is considered by the senate, for many senators who are against injunctions as a general policy are determined to see that the American people are not oppressed by the tyranny of a relatively small class.

A crisis is approaching in both railroad labor and railroad legislation. The railroad brotherhoods are still negotiating with Director General Hines for an adjustment of wages, and it is predicted in Washington that increases they are trying to get before the return of the roads to private ownership will not be granted. In that

case it is likely they will call a strike by December 1. Unless by that time peace has been officially proclaimed, such a strike could be attacked by the injunction method under the Lever act, in the opinion of government officials, since it would absolutely tie up the distribution of necessities of life.

The insistent need of legislation for the return of the railroads to their former owners before the president gives them up has led to talk of letting that take precedence in the senate over the peace treaty. This, however, is not likely to occur. But something must be done very soon. Representative Esch's railroad bill has been made public, and some features of it have aroused loud protests, in congress and out of it. The measure contains no anti-strike and lockout provisions, and a fight to introduce such clauses will be made in the house. Other changes that will be proposed will be to prevent the railroads from perpetuating and enlarging their ownership of water lines. Thetus Sims of Tennessee hopes to present a substitute bill for government ownership of rights of way and other physical properties of the roads, with private operation under lease. At any rate, he will offer an amendment limiting railroad executives' salaries to \$20,000 a year.

The prohibition situation is getting decidedly complicated, the developments of the week being in favor of the wets. When the Ohio vote had been officially counted it was found the people had defeated ratification of the federal constitutional amendment, two and three-fourths per cent beer, repeal of the state prohibition and the Crabbe enforcement act. If enough more of the states whose constitutions contain the referendum provision follow the example of Ohio, the federal amendment might be killed. In Louisville, Ky., Federal Judge Evans, in effect, held war-time prohibition unconstitutional and enjoined the internal revenue collector and district attorney from interfering with the sale by two distilleries of their tax-paid whisky. Federal Judge Brown at Providence, R. I., issued an injunction restraining the government officers from enforcing the war-time prohibition act, and declared his belief that the Volstead enforcement act is unconstitutional, being repugnant to the prohibition amendment. In Providence the sale of 4 per cent beer was resumed immediately. Judges Carpenter and Fitzhenry in Chicago heard arguments in a similar case and the wets were confident that their decision would be the same as that of Judge Brown.

Meanwhile Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper is going calmly ahead preparing the machinery for the enforcement of both war-time and constitutional prohibition. This machinery will be put in motion on November 17, and its chief engineer will be John F. Kramer of Mansfield, O., who has been appointed national prohibition commissioner. The country has been divided into nine districts, each of which will have supervising agents; there will be a director for each state, and a large mobile force under the orders of Mr. Kramer. Wherever the state and municipal officers fail to enforce the prohibition laws, the federal agents will act.

Secretary of State Lansing, after being told of the Ohio vote, said the repudiation of the constitutional amendment has no effect on the department's proclamation of last January putting the country under prohibition next January 16.

"We received formal legal notice of the ratification by the Ohio legislature," he said, "through the proper channels and from the proper officials in Ohio. We cannot go behind this, nor can we question the legality of the notification we received."

The war which the government, with the approval and backing of all good citizens, is waging on the radicals who infest the country continues, and might be said to be having excellent results, if there were not such unaccountable delay in the deportation of the anarchists who have been caught. Several incidents of the week may well serve to speed up the proceedings. The most serious was at Centralia, Wash., where members of the I. W. W. fired a volley into an Armistice day parade, killing four members of the American Legion and

wounding others. A number of the culprits were arrested and one of them was lynched, the others being saved from the enraged people by the men of the American Legion, whose behavior throughout was worthy of the highest praise. In addition to murder, the prisoners will be charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. A large number of radicals locked up in Detroit, plotted a jail delivery, but a trusty betrayed the plan to the sheriff, and it was frustrated.

Senator Poindexter of Washington blames the administration for leniency towards the radicals, but government officials say the onus rests on congress, pointing out that there are 52 bills pending in congress which were drafted for the purpose of giving the government all the authority needed to deal with the bolshevik, anarchistic, and other anti-American organizations now operating in this country.

Moving slowly and fitfully onward toward a final vote on the peace treaty, the senate on Thursday "cut the heart out of the League of Nations," if President Wilson's view is to be accepted. By a vote of 46 to 33 it adopted the Lodge reservation to article X of the league covenant, this being its text:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which, under the constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

Every Republican in the senate and four Democrats voted for this reservation, which is especially distasteful to the president.

The first national convention of the American Legion was held at Minneapolis, and was a huge success. The next meeting will be held in Cleveland, opening September 27, 1920. Franklin D'Oller of Philadelphia, a former lieutenant colonel, holding the distinguished service medal and the Legion of Honor, was elected national commander.

The most important action taken by the convention was the warm endorsement of universal military training, with a small standing army and no compulsory military service in time of peace. It was recommended that the national citizen army be under local control, subject to national regulations. A resolution which was adopted with cheers called for the disenfranchisement and deportation of Victor Berger of Wisconsin, who was unseated by the house of representatives for his disloyal utterances during the war. Another resolution adopted expressed the feeling that financial losses sustained by every soldier and sailor should be alleviated promptly by the government, but left it to congress to determine the form the compensation should take. On motion of California and Hawaii delegates, the convention demanded that congress forever exclude the Japanese from American shores, that foreign-born Japanese shall be barred from American citizenship and that congress submit a constitutional amendment that no child born in the United States of foreign parentage shall be eligible to American citizenship unless its parents were so eligible when the child was born. Translations of foreign language newspapers were demanded.

The fighting in Russia and the Baltic states did not have decisive results last week, but peace between the bolsheviks and some of the Baltic nations seemed a little nearer. Indeed, peace negotiations between the soviet government and the Estonians began Saturday. The others seemed to be holding off, though it was believed the Letts and Lithuanians might come in later, and even the Poles, Finns, White Russians and Ukrainians, if they were assured that the entente allies would not offer forcible objections. The bolsheviks hope these negotiations will lead to peace with the allies, and, in any case, that their western forces will be released to re-enforce those that are fighting Kolchak and Denikine.

OWNERS TO RESUME CONTROL OF ROADS

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES AMPLE REVENUE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OPERATION.

HOUSE VOTED 203 TO 159

Representative Kitchin Attacked Labor Section as Leaving Settlement of Disputes to the Unions.

Washington.—The railroad bill, providing for private ownership and operation of rail carriers under federal supervision, was passed by the house, 203 to 159. The measure goes to the senate but it will not be taken up there until the regular session in December.

A majority of the democratic members opposed the bill, after their failure to eliminate the provision for government guarantee of revenues of the carriers for the first six months of the new private operation.

Representative Simms, Tennessee, ranking democratic member of the house interstate commerce committee that framed the measure, led the fight on the guaranty, declaring it a "subsidy." A motion to eliminate it was defeated, 200 to 165, on substantially a political division.

The house re-affirmed, 253 to 212, its stand on the labor sections, providing only for the voluntary conciliation of labor disputes.

Representative Kitchin, North Carolina, former democratic leader, attacked the labor section as leaving the settlement of disputes largely with the railway unions. He declared "the brotherhoods could nullify the provision 10 days after passage of the bill by refusing to appoint representatives" to the boards created to settle controversies.

Preceding the final "show-down" by separate roll calls, the house spent the day in considering numerous extensions of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Its last important act was to place the commission in control of all capital issues of the roads.

CHICAGO JURIST DECLARES LIQUOR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

Chicago.—The liquor interests were given another setback when Judge George A. Carpenter handed down a decision in the United States district court which held that the wartime prohibition act and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional. Judge Carpenter announced that Louis Fitzhenry, of Peoria, Ill., had concurred in the decision.

STATE OF KANSAS TAKES OVER COAL PROPERTIES

Topeka, Kas.—The large coal mining properties of Crawford and Cherokee counties passed into the control of the state of Kansas when the state supreme court issued orders and named receivers for the properties. The action following the filing of quo warranto proceedings by Attorney General Richard Hopkins to bring about the receivership.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS MAY BE FORCED TO CLOSE DOWN

Atlanta.—Orders limiting deliveries of coal in the southern region of the railroad administration to the first five classes on the fuel priority list, which does not include manufacturers, were issued at headquarters here. The action on its face means the closing down of cotton mills and manufacturing plants of almost all descriptions as soon as their present supplies are used up. These supplies generally are understood to be scanty.

Curtalement of coal consumption was made necessary, the statement said, because "coal production is still below the absolute requirements of the first five classes of consumers."

SENATE ACTION DISCUSSED IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES

Paris.—The news of the adoption by the United States senate of two reservations to the German peace treaty was received with great interest in peace conference circles. The point apparently being most discussed was whether the senate will ultimately stand upon the reservations being formally approved by the other governments. The French government is not prepared to give its formal approval.

IN WEST VIRGINIA ONLY DO ALL MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Chicago.—While operators and union leaders had predicted resumption of mining on a large scale in the bituminous coal fields of the country where more than 400,000 miners have been on strike for sixteen days, only in West Virginia were both sides confident that "all the men" would be back at work during the day. In the other fields the men showed a disposition to await further results of the conference at Washington.