

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 Southland Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Foreign

Commenting on the reported intention of the United States Asiatic Squadron to visit Australia, the Sydney Daily Telegraph recently said editorially: "The American fleet may be assured of an enthusiastic and unanimous welcome. Our welcome will show how eager we are to frustrate the work of those who would spread suspicion and misunderstanding between the peoples of the British empire and of the United States."

The supreme council has agreed upon December 1 as the date when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified. Further informal discussions have been held with the German representatives.

Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crose, assistant under-secretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain, exchanged ratification of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany. The announcement of the ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise.

Ten persons were killed and 120 injured, 90 of whom suffered gunshot wounds, in a riotous demonstration at Cairo, Egypt. Three police stations were set on fire by mobs, which liberated prisoners and paraded through the streets, carrying wounded rioters. The British restored order ultimately.

Six thousand persons participated in the Coptic demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of a Copt killed. In the afternoon ten thousand, mostly Moslems, paraded through the principal streets of Alexandria, Egypt. The demonstration was orderly.

Switzerland's adhesion to the league of nations was voted by the Swiss national council, 124 to 45. The vote came after eight days of debate.

The revolutionary movement put on against the Kolchak government at and around Vladivostok, Russia, has been put down, it is reported, by the Kolchak government. General Gaido, who was wounded, was captured. The government forces are in complete control of Vladivostok.

Premier Lloyd-George, in the English house of commons, during the course of the debate of the Russian problem, said: "In whichever direction we go we are marching into a fog. No country has ever intervened in Russia without coming to grief."

Domestic

The body of little "Billy" Dansey, for whom a nation-wide search had been conducted since his disappearance from his home at Hammonont, N. J., several weeks ago, was found by a hunter in a swamp near that place. After viewing the body, Coroner Cunningham expressed belief that the boy was the victim of foul play.

Judge Wellborne Moore of Sparta, Ga., a member of the Georgia state legislature and widely known in political circles throughout the state and the South, is dead. He was instantly killed when his automobile turned over one mile out of Haddock, Ga.

Westbound Union Pacific passenger train No. 19 was held up and passengers robbed between Medicine Bow and Rock River, Wyoming. The train robber operated single-handed.

The government has stepped to the front to force miners and operators to negotiate a new wage agreement and resume work in the bituminous fields before the country is in the grip of a coal famine. Clothed with all of his war-time powers as fuel administrator, and acting by direct authority of the president's cabinet, Dr. Harry A. Garfield called a joint meeting of scale committees, at which he was expected to give formal notice that the time had come to resume mining operations on a normal scale.

Meanwhile word had been passed that the strike situation had reached that point where action was regarded by federal authorities as absolutely imperative.

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.

The government by an opinion in the Supreme court won its fight to have cancelled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at ten million dollars, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific company.

The formal resignation of Carter Glass as secretary of the treasury, together with a letter from President Wilson, urging him to accept the appointment as United States senator from Virginia, has been made public by the state department at Washington.

Seven Chicago robbers bound and gagged three men, blew open a large safe in the offices of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, partly wrecked a smaller one and escaped with about eight thousand dollars. Detectives pronounced the safe-blowing as the work of expert cracksmen.

Ernest Lundeen, former congressman from the Fifth Minnesota district, who was to speak at a local theater against the league of nations, was taken from the stage by members of the American Legion escorted to the railroad tracks and locked in a refrigerator car. Members of the train crew heard his shouts and released him 20 miles from Ortonville.

On the eve of a final vote on the peace treaty President Wilson gave the senate to understand that unless it modified the reservations already adopted he would take the treaty to the white house and lock it in his desk.

Washington

American exports in October, 1919, were valued at \$632,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over those in September and of \$130,000,000 over those in October a year ago.

The secretary of war announces that in view of the fact that the number of men prescribed for the American forces in France and Germany for the infantry and engineer corps have been obtained, enlistments for those countries will be discontinued.

President Wilson placed the government again in control of the nation's food supply by transferring the authority of food administrator to Attorney General Palmer. Revival of the war-time functions of Administrator Hoover resulted directly from government efforts to avert a famine in sugar, but the powers delegated to the head of the department of justice will be also to help put down the ever-mounting cost of living. For the present, the attorney general will not put into operation all of the machinery permitted under the executive order.

Avenues of speculation leading many ways were opened up when officials and diplomats turned over in their minds the possible results at home and abroad that are to follow termination of the special session of congress without senate ratification of the treaty.

President Wilson has considered the possibility of negotiating a new peace treaty in the event of the rejection by the senate of the present treaty, but it now develops that he virtually has rejected that alternative as impracticable.

It is stated by those in position to know that the thoughts of the peace treaty's friends in the senate centered on accomplishing some compromise for a ratification in the session beginning December 1 and that end steps are understood to have been taken by them to ascertain from President Wilson what reservations the other great powers would accept.

The Mexican embassy has received information that General Angeles, one of Villa's right-hand lieutenants, has been captured. Angeles had recently prepared a plan of campaign for Villa, the object of which was to cut off Mexico City from the north and to make it possible to formulate a plan of invading the City of Mexico itself.

Another effort to bring industrial peace to the United States is to be made by a conference of former federal and state officials, business men and economists, the personnel of which has already been announced by President Wilson.

Lack of adequate training of pilots was responsible for some fatalities in the recent trans-continental derby, Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the winner, told a house sub-committee. Officers of high rank whose experience had been confined to desk work entered the race because there were no superior officers to pass on their ability. Junior officers were tested to determine their fitness to compete.

Whisky and beer made their last stand in the Supreme court of the United States. Despairing of any hope that President Wilson would lift the ban in time to enable them to dispose of their stocks before constitutional prohibition settles down upon the land, the liquor interests of the country are concentrating all their efforts toward obtaining even a brief hiatus.

Settlement of the controversy over disposition of the German liner Imperator was indicated by shipping board officials, who intimated the ship would be tendered immediately to Great Britain.

Denying persistent rumors to the effect that the federal reserve banks have contemplated the recall of loans made on cotton or the future issuance of loans, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, in a letter to Senator Smita of South Carolina, states the only change made in the position on the bangs regarding cotton loans is a tendency to stricter examination into grade of cotton shown by the receipts pledged as collateral.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled "ambassador of the Russian Soviet government to the United States government," has offered to provide transportation from the United States to Russia for all Russian citizens who desire to leave the United States, or whose presence in the United States is undesirable. This offer is made in a letter written by Martens to Secretary of State Lansing.

Compliance by the people with provisions of the prohibition enforcement act during the first two weeks of its life is reported by Commissioner Roper of the bureau of internal revenue.

Mexico has been warned by the American government that any further molestation of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent at Puebla, who recently was kidnaped by bandits, would seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico must assume the full responsibility.



1—Bread line of steel strikers outside their commissary at Youngstown, Ohio. 2—Two thousand Italians boarding the Gulseppi Verdi at New York to sail for Italy, because, as many of them said, they had been deprived of their beer and wine. 3—Head of the great wooden statue of Hindenburg which was used as a means to raise funds during the war, lying in the Tiergarten, Berlin.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Treaty and Covenant of League Killed for Present by the Action of the Senate.

BOTH SIDES DISOWN BLAME

Ratification With Modified Reservations May Come at Next Session—Efforts to Avert Coal Shortage Disaster—President Wilson Summons New Industrial Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The treaty with Germany, including the covenant of the League of Nations, is dead for the present so far as the United States is concerned. Everyone knows that, but opinions as to who killed it differ irreconcilably.

The lethal dose administered to the pact in the senate was compounded of stubbornness, desire for revenge, personal pride, partisanship and desire to protect America against the more or less imaginary plots of foreign nations. Who contributed these various elements the reader can tell as well as the writer.

The firmness of the president and his most ardent supporters lasted just a little too long. Otherwise a compromise might have been reached which would have been measurably satisfactory to all except a few irreconcilables—so few that they would have been snowed under. But when Senator Hitchcock took to Mr. Wilson in his sick room the news that Senator Lodge and his followers had adopted the committee list of reservations, the president declared he would pigeonhole the treaty if it were ratified in that shape, and asked the Democratic senators to vote solidly against the ratification. He gave no hint that he would accept any compromise, and the Republicans, with the few Democrats who had stood with them all through the fight, thereupon brought the matter to a final vote at once.

For four and a half hours there were roll calls and parliamentary maneuvers in the course of which Hitchcock vainly tried to get a vote on a mild reservation resolution, but the Republicans were too angry to listen to him. Twice the senate voted on the Lodge resolution of ratification with reservations and twice it was defeated, the first time by 39 to 55 and the second time by 41 to 51. Between these roll calls a vote was taken on Underwood's resolution for unqualified ratification. This was beaten, 38 to 53. On the Lodge resolution 13 Republicans voted in the negative both times. These senators had declared themselves against the treaty and league unreservedly. The mild reservation Republicans could have been captured for a compromise if Mr. Wilson and Senator Hitchcock had started on that line earlier, but as it was Lodge was able to hold them in line throughout.

While the treaty is admittedly dead, it may be brought to life at the regular session which begins Monday, December 1. If President Wilson re-submits it to the senate and shows a disposition to accept modified reservations, it is not unlikely that it will be ratified in such a way that the other powers will acquiesce. The alternative before the senate will be adoption of the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge just before adjournment Wednesday night and referred to the committee on foreign relations without debate. This declares the state of war between the United States and Germany to be at an end. It requires the concurrence of the house but, according to general practice, no action by the president follows.

Senator Borah, one of the irreconcilables, who wants to keep the United States wholly aloof from the affairs of the rest of the world, predicts that the treaty, with the league covenant included, and with the Lodge reservations somewhat modified, will ultimately be ratified. According to Mr. Hitchcock, many of the reservations are objection-

able chiefly because of the language in which they are couched. Advice from London and Paris lead to the belief that if such objections were removed the other great powers would not hesitate to accept the American reservations. They all feel that without the participation of the United States the League of Nations would be a phantom thing, and in the words of General Smuts: "The machinery of the league is wanted to save civilization from dissolving into fragments, from falling into decay. It alone can save tottering Europe."

One London correspondent says most Englishmen with a knowledge of world affairs would not be displeased to see the league plan fail, because they desire an Anglo-Franco-American alliance rather than a league in which every little nation would have equal powers with the great nations.

French officials were disappointed but not surprised by the action of the American senate. They are more interested just now in the fate of the Franco-American defense pact. It is taken for granted that the allied powers will put the Versailles treaty into effect not later than December 1. Before this is done, Germany must sign the protocol to the treaty. The German delegates are objecting to the provision requiring them to make reparation for the warships sunk in Scapa Flow and want to argue the question.

So far the government's legal victory over the striking coal miners has proved but hollow. The union leaders said no court action could compel the men to work, and up to the present they have made good on that proposition. In some fields some mines have resumed operation, but the number is so small that the situation is growing decidedly desperate. Many trains have been cancelled and industries all over the country are becoming alarmed.

When he opened the conference between the operators and the mine union leaders in Washington, Secretary of Labor Wilson told them they must get together. Later Fuel Administrator Garfield laid before the scale committees figures that demonstrated these two things:

That the 60 per cent increase demanded by the miners is unreasonable and impossible. That the operators have a margin heretofore paid out in excess profit taxes upon which to base an increase of wages to the miners without necessitating a rise in the price of coal to the public.

Dr. Garfield then told the conferees that the country must and should have coal, and while he uttered no threats, it was the belief in Washington that if an agreement were not reached, the government would resort to extreme measures. What these would be can only be conjectured, though it may be it would follow the example of Kansas and North Dakota, where the state has taken over the operation of the mines by proclamation of the governor. Again it can only be guessed how, in such case, laborers would be obtained.

Meanwhile Director General Hines of the railroad administration is doing everything possible to conserve the nation's supply of coal and to distribute it equitably. He has forbidden any unnecessary use of fuel by railroads and industrial plants. Also he has placed a censorship on all news concerning the coal situation because, he said, of false rumors that had been attributed to officials of the administration. Mr. Hines is especially endeavoring to keep as much traffic and industry moving as is possible and is refusing freight traffic to reduce unnecessary mileage. The announced priority in allowances and deliveries is being continued. So far there has been no embargo placed on freight.

In Colorado another strike of coal miners was called on Friday by the district president because of allegations that not all the striking miners had been given re-employment. Those who were not taken back, said the operators, were connected with the I. W. W. Hundreds of miners in the New River fields of West Virginia who had returned to work quit again because the operators had discontinued the "check off" system for the collection of union dues.

President Wilson has taken the advice of the group representing the public in the recent fuel industry conference and has called another del-

egates to which are not divided up into groups. He has invited 17 men to be members of this new conference and has asked them to meet in Washington on December 1. The citizens thus honored are:

Secretary Wilson of the labor department; former United States Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory; former United States Attorney-General George W. Wickersham; former Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover; former Secretary Oscar S. Straus of the commerce department; Henry M. Robinson of Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the tariff commission; former Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts; former Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York; former Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia; Dr. W. O. Thompson of Ohio State university; Richard Hooker of Springfield, Mass.; George T. Slade of St. Paul; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago; Owen D. Young of New York city; H. J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan.; Stanley King of Boston.

In his letter of invitation the president says: "It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

The bolshevik, while still ostensibly trying for peace with the Baltic nations and ultimately with the entente, are scoring decided successes against the Russian armies that oppose them. Kolchak and his Siberian forces have been driven further east and have given up Omsk, the seat of their government, and several other important cities. The soviet commanders claim to have captured 28,000 of Kolchak's men at Omsk. General Denikine also has given ground before the bolshevik in southwestern Russia. The campaign of General Yudenitch against Petrograd has collapsed and after retreating to Esthonia he resigned his command in the effort to avoid internment of his troops by the Esthonians. Some 20,000 of his men, it is reported, joined the bolshevik army.

In Vladivostok there was a two days' rebellion headed by General Gaido. After bloody combats in the streets and suburbs Gaido was wounded and captured and the revolt was quelled.

D'Annunzio pulled off another spectacular stunt, which may or may not mean anything. Leaving Flume, he proceeded with some warships to Zara where amidst the plaudits of the populace he formally added the Dalmatian coast to the Italian domain. Spalato, he promised, should come next.

The general elections in France resulted in a great rout of the radicals. They lost many seats in the chamber and Clemenceau's victory was so pronounced that his elevation to the presidency of France is considered not unlikely.

Real trouble with Mexico looms as a result of the arrest of Consular Agent Jenkins at Puebla on charges connected with his abduction and ransom. The government warned Mexico that Jenkins must be released and that any further molestation of him would "seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico would assume sole responsibility." The Mexicans accused Jenkins of collusion with the bandits who kidnaped him.

At the request of the government the Supreme court is expediting its hearing of the cases for and against the war-time prohibition act and the enforcement law. Arguments began Thursday and the court promised an early decision. In this connection it was officially stated that the president would make no move to rescind the war-time prohibition act until peace had been formally declared. It is now predicted that the "wet" period, if there is any, will be very short.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has entered the senate as successor to the late Senator Martin of Virginia. Mr. Glass accepted the appointment on the advice of President Wilson. It was said his place at the head of the treasury would be filled by John Skelton Williams, whose appointment as controller of the currency has not been confirmed by the senate.

NATIONAL TOBACCO LEAGUE FORMED

A CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS LAUNCHED FOR PROTECTION OF USERS OF WEEED.

HEADQUARTERS ARE OPENED

Statement of Anti-Tobaccoist Characterized as Cruel Label on Cigarettes and Honor of American Soldier.

Washington.—The head tobacco producers and crushers are interested in a movement here, where the National Tobacco League of America, a new organization launched for the purpose of "defending" the use of the weed, has literally taken time by the forelock and opened headquarters for a campaign.

The league, it is asserted, was brought into existence "by tobacco users to combat anti-tobacco legislation." It publishes an official organ called "The Defender." The purpose of the movement is "to weld into a concrete organization the tobacco consumers of this country. The league believes that is the only practical way to defeat anti-tobacco legislation."

In its first issue, "The Defender" challenges Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the temperance board of the Methodist Episcopal church, a leading prohibition worker of Washington. Dr. Wilson is charged with slandering American soldiers when he charged that "young men trained at great expense by the government had to be led out of the fighting ranks to have cigarettes stuffed into their mouths before they could stand up and hold a gun."

This is characterized by "The Defender" as cruel a libel as ever traduced the honor and courage of an American soldier.

100,000 JEWS MARCH THROUGH N. Y. STREETS

New York.—New York today witnessed its greatest parade of any one people—more than 100,000 Jewish men and women marching to an appeal Hebrew dirge, in protest against alleged massacres of their people in the Ukraine. Winding for hours from the lowest East Side to Carnegie hall in the heart of the metropolis, the cortege continued uninterrupted from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until long after dark.

Nearly 25,000 uniformed soldiers, sailors and marines, veterans of the war, led the procession.

ATTEMPT BEING MADE TO FORM ANOTHER NEW PARTY

Chicago.—A new national political body to be known as the Labor Party of the United States was created by representatives of organized labor in convention here.

The object of the movement as set forth in its constitution will be "to organize all hand and brain workers of the county to support the principles of a political, social and industrial democracy."

AGREEMENT MADE BY HINES WITH RAILWAY TRUCK MEN

Washington.—A new wage and working agreement was signed between the railroad administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Track laborers. While demands of the union were not fully met, the eight-hour basic day was established for track laborers and others of the classification, and time and a half pay after that hour was provided.

Most of the other employees included under the agreement will receive time and a half overtime pay after 10 hours.

Signing of the new contract by Director General Hines ended negotiations which have been in progress since February.

ITALY IS THREATENED WITH REBELLION BY SOCIALISTS

Rome.—Rumors of the wildest character regarding the possibility of a very serious crisis, involving not only cabinet, but also the reigning house of Italy, are in circulation as opponents of parliament approaches.

The socialists, proud of their recent victory are eager to continue "to call they their "march forward." The older, more authoritative members of the party, however, are against such excesses.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE TO REMAIN ABROAD LONGER

Paris.—The withdrawal of the American troops from Coblenz, in occupied Germany, is not considered necessary in consequence of the failure of the United States senate to ratify the German peace treaty. It is contended that the United States still one of the allied and associated powers, and that the postponement of final action on the treaty does not change its relation.