

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

Representatives of France, England, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Greece, China and Japan will meet in Brussels on December 1 to discuss the adoption of the measures and suggestions for the establishment and functioning of the league of nations.

Notwithstanding opposition by the members of the German National party, the national assembly has passed the property levy bill through its third reading.

French occupational troops have entered Marash, Aintab and Curta, the principal centers of the Aleppo district, in Turkey.

Lady Astor, American born wife of Viscount Astor, was elected to parliament from the Sutton division of Plymouth, England, in the balloting of November 15.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, Mexican revolutionary leader and famed throughout the world as a military genius, was executed by a Carranza firing squad here, following his conviction with two companions on charges of rebellion against the Mexican government.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, will come to the United States next summer, and also will visit South America, especially the republics of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru, unless the political situation prevents him from carrying out his desire.

Teleggrams received by the Serbian bureau at Berne from Belgrade, Zara and Spalato, convey the impression that only prompt interference by the allies can prevent war over the Adriatic situation, as the Jugo-Slavs are said to have lost patience and to be ready to fight the Italians.

Dispatches confirming reports from Geneva that the situation along the eastern shore of the Adriatic is critical, are issued by the Jugo-Slav bureau in Paris.

A semi-official communication received in Belgrade, says that a significant movement has been noted among the Italians in the northern occupied zone. An Italian legion has been formed at Sebenico. It is composed of newly arrived troops equipped with ammunition and other supplies by the Italian army.

The British government expects the trial of former Emperor William of Germany to begin in London early in the new year, and is completing all the necessary arrangements, says the London Daily Mail.

The withdrawal of the American troops from Coblenz, Germany, is not considered in American peace conference circles as necessary. It is contended that the United States is still one of the allied and associated powers, and that the postponement of the final action on the treaty does not change its relation to either the associated powers or to Germany.

The 65,000 American dead in France must be left in the graves they now occupy until the French are ready to exhume their own dead, which, it is hoped, will be before January 1, 1923. The foreign office had promised to consider the last request of the United States government for the return of its fallen soldiers, but later decided that the allies who fell together for the same cause should remain together in death until circumstances permit of the returning of the bodies to the families for whom they sacrificed themselves.

Washington

By Commissioner Roper of the internal revenue bureau that those who have falsified or made incorrect returns may expect to "be called upon any day for an accounting."

Another American murdered in Mexico, close on the imprisonment of Consular Agent Jenkins, coupled with reports of revolution in Mexico City, with Carranza in flight to Queretaro, though these reports were denied, are adding complexities that seem to force the already tense Mexican situation toward the long expected breaking point.

The state department has given out this statement about the murder of James Wallace: "The department has been informed as a result of an investigation that a mule on which Wallace was riding to the place of his employment shied at a machine gun, overturning the gun. The soldier immediately shot Wallace, the bullet striking him in the neck and killing him instantly."

The international labor conference provided for equal representation by the European countries and the new countries on a commission to consider regulations for workers migrating from one state to another and the protection of interests of wage-earners residing outside of their native state.

A wage increase of 14 per cent for all mine workers, maintenance of government control over coal prices, and so increase in prices at this time were the conclusions of Fuel Administrator Garfield, announced to the operators and miners wage scale committees.

Thanksgiving Day was observed generally in Washington with government departments closed and many officials absent.

Secretary Lane, at a Thanksgiving Day service here, spoke for a pledge to Americanism and counseled taking "the American way at each turn of the road."

Five conventions brought before the international labor conference by the drafting committee have been adopted and will be submitted to the various governments represented.

Indications that large numbers of Liberty bond-holders are trading their government securities for stock in fraudulent ventures prompted Secretary Glass to renew his recent warning to bond-holders against being persuaded into such exchanges.

Domestic

Persistent rumors of the hatching of a plot by Villa elements in the State of Chihuahua, following the execution of Gen. Felipe Angeles, noted rebel leader at Chihuahua City, reached the border.

Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, president and one of the founders of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association, died at Asbury Park, N. J., after a long illness. He was 93 years old.

Thanksgiving in New Orleans, La., was decidedly "wet," with many of the former saloons selling the strong drinks of anti-prohibition days, following the granting of an injunction by Rufus E. Foster, judge of the United States district court, restraining federal officials from preventing the sale of liquors on the ground that the recent prohibition act of congress was unconstitutional, because the war had ended.

Revised estimates of the loss caused by the fire which wrecked three of the group of buildings in the center of Baltimore formerly occupied by Johns Hopkins university and damaged about a score of residences and stores in the vicinity placed the amount at approximately seven hundred thousand dollars. The loss to the university alone may reach five hundred thousand dollars.

The Charleston, S. C., city Democratic executive committee declared Hon. John P. Grace the party's nominee for mayor of Charleston over Tristram T. Hyde, incumbent, by a partisan vote, the 12 Hyde supporters on the committee not voting. In substance the committee confirmed its action in declaring that Grace was the nominee when the results were canvassed August 22.

Interest payments on American loans to the allies may be deferred "until the war reaction passes," it is said at the treasury. Negotiations to this end are now being conducted at the request of the allies, but officials explain that the latest advices from the treasury's representatives at Paris did not indicate an early conclusion. Officials in Washington say that the United States government is not seeking the new arrangement.

Enforcement of constitutional prohibition will be placed squarely up to the state and municipal authorities and the federal machinery will not intervene unless obvious inefficiency on the part of local officials makes such action necessary.

Reports received at the Republican South Dakota headquarters from the county proposal convention held in South Dakota, November 13, show that Gen. Leonard Wood will receive the endorsement of the state proposal convention at Pierre, December 2, for the Republican nomination for president, and that Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois will be given the dissenting or minority endorsement.

Soft coal mine owners made "shocking and indefensible" profits in 1917 and there is "grave doubt" that they are entitled to increased prices because of the proposed 31 per cent increase in miners' wages. William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury says that mine owners' profits, as shown by their income tax returns examined by him when he was secretary of the treasury, warrant the increases asked by the miners, and they "are just and reasonable."

Chicago is infested with murderers, robbers, safeblowers and automobile thieves, and the police force is directing its attention to their apprehension. Medical reports indicate that the zone where men are found most healthy runs through the center of the country from north to south.

The unprecedented increase in the number of major and minor crimes in Chicago over the week-end was caused by curtailment of street lighting due to the efforts of the municipal lighting plant to conserve on coal, according to the opinion of the Chicago chief of police.

A new wage and working agreement has been signed between the railroad administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. The demands of the union were not fully met, but the eight-hour basic day is established for track laborers and others of that classification and time and a half pay after that hour is provided. Most of the other employees will receive time and a half overtime pay after ten hours.

Readjustment of export freight rates affecting the thousands of shippers, and said to be of prime importance to Southern ports and the Mississippi valley, has been announced at the general offices of the Southern railroad at Louisville, Ky. The new tariffs, which, in effect, will grant the same rates to Southern ports as those enjoyed by New York from territory north of the Ohio river from the Ohio-Pennsylvania state line to the Mississippi river, go into effect to south Atlantic ports December 1 and to gulf ports December 31.



1—German prisoners of war returned to their homes from England and decorated with flowers. 2—The Glenn L. Martin bomber, largest airplane in the United States mail service. 3—Men of the United States mine-sweeping fleet that has just come home after two and one-half years of duty, mostly in the North sea.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Carranza Refuses to Release
Jenkins and Hostilities With
Mexico Impend.

ARMY AND NAVY ARE READY

Government's Efforts to End Coal
Strike by Negotiation Fail, Miners
Rejecting Garfield's Offer
of 14 Per Cent Wage In-
crease.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It appears at this writing that the breaking point with Mexico has been reached at last—or should one say again? Carranza's government, defying the United States, has flatly refused to release Consular Agent Jenkins in response to the demand made by our state department. Since that demand was in the nature of an ultimatum, threatening unpleasant consequences, it would seem either Washington or Mexico must back water, or hostilities will result.

The Mexican foreign office said the demand of the United States was not based on any legal foundation or principle of international law; that the executive department cannot under Mexican law intervene now in an affair that is strictly in the hands of state courts; that the imprisonment of Jenkins was neither arbitrary nor unjustified, and that he is preventing his own freedom by refusing to give ball. Mexico's assertion that Jenkins, as a consular agent, was not immune from arrest is not contested in Washington, but Secretary Lansing has stated that his department has more information bearing on this case than has been made public, and presumably it is this information that led to the demand for the release of Jenkins.

Reports from Mexico that have come through official channels show that the Mexicans have done all possible to discredit Jenkins. The court at Puebla refused to hear witnesses who would refute the story that he was seen in conference with members of the gang that kidnaped him; and according to the correspondent of a newspaper of Mexico City, a number of peons declared the judge and police inspector had exercised pressure on them to testify against Jenkins.

It was believed in Washington that the administration would maintain its firm stand in the crisis. Otherwise, said the well-posted, congress would take up the matter promptly after convening, call for all the facts in the case and proceed to frame a definite policy. In both house and senate, it was asserted, the great majority was in favor of a showdown with Carranza, who for years has flouted the United States and in innumerable ways displayed his open hostility. There is no forgetting or forgiving his attitude and actions during the war, which the government knew all the time and with which the public is becoming better acquainted every day.

Should armed intervention be necessary, we are in good condition for quick action, for the army has had this possibility in mind for some months. Along the border these forces are now available. Both wings of the aviation service, including 15 aero squadrons, ten balloon companies, five regiments of field artillery, ten of the 18 regiments of cavalry remaining in the army organization, three regiments of engineers, one brigade of infantry, with four within calling distance in the central department, 19 motor transport companies, one field battalion and two telegraph battalions of the signal corps, 23 or more pack trains and all the additional force of supply to care for an army of that size.

The marine corps is ready for the emergency, and so is the navy. With a fleet in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, forces could be landed on both coasts. If the navy needs more men the reserve force can be called on, and that includes a large part of the extra personnel in service during the war.

Besides looking on the arrest of

Jenkins as deliberately designed to affront the United States, the state department officials say the execution last week of Gen. Felipe Angeles also indicates the hostile attitude of Carranza toward this country. Angeles was the foremost Mexican soldier of this day, and was the outspoken admirer of the United States. But he had been the chief aid of Villa and was captured; therefore he was condemned and shot to death. While this may have been technically just, it is likely that the life of so eminent a man would have been spared if he had not so freely given voice to his friendship for this nation.

Less startling, perhaps, than the Mexican crisis, but of no less moment, is the collapse of the government's efforts to end the coal strike by negotiation. Its final offer to the miners was a 14 per cent wage increase. This the operators voted to accept, and the miners, through Acting President Lewis, rejected. Mr. Lewis declared that "responsibility for the crisis now confronting the nation must be upon those statesmen who are using the powers of the government to oppress and deny justice to the great element of citizenship directly concerned in the mining industry."

The operators and the miners then adjourned sine die, and it seemed that there was nothing left for the government except to take over and operate the mines.

The government's compromise offer, approved by the cabinet and made by Fuel Director Garfield, provided there should be no increase in the price of coal to the consumer and that a joint advisory board of operators and miners should be created, with Secretary Lane as chairman, to work out the details of wage adjustments and furnish information and advice in future disputes. This offer must have been made without hope of its acceptance, for Secretary of Labor Wilson previously had declared the men were entitled to an advance of 31.6 per cent, and the operators had offered an advance of 20 per cent.

The acceptance of Mr. Wilson's conclusions may be affected by the fact that he was a miner himself. Lewis says the men consider his offer a pledge which the government must redeem.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo projected himself into the controversy with a statement that the operators have been making excessive profits since the war began and can well afford to pay much higher wages without increasing the price of coal. He said the treasury's records of excess profits taxes would prove this. Of course the operators entered indignant denial, and Carter Glass, still secretary, came to their defense with a modified refutation of McAdoo's assertion as to profits.

While the dispute goes on the country's stock of fuel shrinks alarmingly. In some regions, however, the mines are being operated steadily. Out in the Sheridan (Wyo.) field the United States officials, civil and military, solved the trouble surprisingly and effectively. They learned that the miners had voted to return to the pits but were prevented from doing so by a campaign of intimidation by the radicals. The military, therefore, at the request of the sheriff, rounded up nearly three score alien agitators and sent them to Fort MacKenzie. A meeting of the miners' union was then called, and the entire strike situation explained by Major Dean, whereupon the men voted unanimously to end the strike Friday.

Governor Allen of Kansas has called for volunteers to work the mines and protect the people of the state from "unspeakable suffering," and hundreds of men have responded. Union leaders say these volunteers will be regarded as strike-breakers.

D'Annunzio, the Italian firebrand, seems to have as many schemes of annexation as the Kaiser had. According to various reports, he plans to return with strong forces to Zara and proceed thence to Sebenico; after seizing that city, he will attack Spalato, and there he may run afoul of the American navy, which is guarding that part of Dalmatia; also he is said to aim at establishing a militarist government at Trieste, and now has emissaries in that city. The allied officials in Paris, however, now have renewed hope that a compromise settlement of the Adriatic

question will be reached, satisfactory to all parties, including D'Annunzio. This is the expected result of conversations there between British, French, Italian and Jugo-Slav representatives. The Jugo-Slavs are still nervous and claim to have information that Italy plans to take all of Dalmatia and Montenegro.

Maxim Litvinoff, representing the soviet government of Russia, is in Copenhagen conferring with British emissaries. Primarily the matter in hand is the exchange of prisoners, but Litvinoff admitted that if the British attitude was favorable, peace negotiations would be taken up. He headed the bolshevik delegation that met the representatives of the Baltic states in Dorpat, and the latter say his manner was cold and threatening throughout, and that unless he behaves otherwise in Copenhagen it will be difficult to negotiate with him. The Baltic states already have lost faith in the bolshevik's professed desire for peace with them. The soviet government of Russia has announced new victories over Denikine's forces and further advances in the Omsk region.

On Thursday Premier Stambullsky of Bulgaria signed the treaty of peace between his country and the allies. The pact was signed by all the allied nations except Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, which are awaiting the signing of the treaty with Austria. Bulgaria is to pay an indemnity of \$445,000,000; to surrender all works of art and other valuables taken from allied countries; to abolish compulsory military service, and to reduce its army to 20,000 men. It is deprived of Thrace and of Strumnitza, the latter going to Serbia.

Germany, at last reports, was still holding out on signing the protocol which the allied nations drew up, and the supreme council has expressed its surprise and displeasure at this course. The council told the Germans that if the treaty of Versailles were not put into effect on December 1 the responsibility would rest entirely with their government. In another note to the German delegation at Versailles M. Clemenceau, as president of the council, sternly refused to deviate from the terms of the treaty in favor of German prisoners employed in reconstruction work in the devastated part of France, and he used some very plain language concerning German brutality and insincerity.

Another Irish crisis is at hand, for the British government, according to dispatches from Dublin, has issued a proclamation prohibiting and suppressing the Sinn Fein and other like organizations in all countries and boroughs in Ireland. It is believed the British now have 150,000 troops in Ireland, and on the other hand the supporters of the Irish "republic" claim they have an army of at least 100,000, ready to fight for the cause.

The new Labor party held its first national convention in Chicago last week, and it was scarcely what could be called a success. The official list of delegates showed that 728 presented credentials, but a good many of them faded away before the convention came to a close. Moreover, not one of the 124 international labor unions was represented, and of the 34,000 local unions in the American Federation of Labor and 6,000 independent unions only 642 sent delegates. One delegate from Boston said about 80 per cent of those in attendance were Socialists and ex-Socialists. Among those who deserted the convention were the members of the Nonpartisan league, headed by Governor Frazier of North Dakota. The platform adopted is almost identical with those of other radical groups.

When the congressional committee went to Ellis Island to investigate the cases of the radicals held here for deportation it ran into a bunch of tars. The reds refused to be questioned, and moreover were on a hunger strike because they were separated from callers by bars. Of course the obvious course is to let them starve, and the applause would be general. It was also disclosed that Frederic C. Howe, former commissioner of immigration at the island, had maintained a strangely sympathetic attitude of mind toward the reds who had been caught in the federal net. There may be more about him later on.

ANNUAL BUDGET OF \$5,000,000,000

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS MEETS
PROMPTLY ON THE HOUR IN
FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

PRESIDENT IS NOT NOTICED

Probable That Peace Treaty Question
Will be Carried Forward into 1923
Campaign as one Vital Issue.

Washington.—The record of dollar congresses of ordinary years faded into the past when Secretary Glass, presenting the annual estimates, proposed appropriations of practically five billion dollars for conducting the peace time activities of the government during the fiscal year 1921.

According to these figures, it will cost more than five times as much to conduct the peace-time activities of government as it did in the year immediately preceding the world war.

The greatest individual estimates for expenditures, of course, go to the army and the navy. The year's interest on the war debt, however, is \$1,017,500,000, which sum alone is greater than all the appropriations for all purposes whatsoever of any peace-time congress.

All in all, the estimates justify the predictions made on the floor of congress during consideration of the war tax bill, that the present generation would not see the government conducted at an expense of less than four billion a year.

The estimated appropriations for the principal government departments were presented as follows:

Legislative (congress) \$9,025,257.50; executive (white house and government departments) \$149,111,463.77; judicial \$1,634,190; army \$869,578,662.20; navy \$542,031,804.80; pension \$215,030,000; public works \$283,821,810.17; miscellaneous \$833,717,877.81; foreign intercourse \$11,243,250.91.

The total of all estimates is \$4,986,410,031.62, the greatest sum ever asked of any congress when the country was not actually at war.

PALMER OPPOSES FURTHER COAL STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Washington.—Attorney General Palmer called upon the American people to "refuse to be stampeded by threats of lack of coal into concessions which will insure unreasonably high prices in all commodities for at least three years to come."

A statement of the government's attitude was made by the attorney general in a telegram to the Chamber of Commerce at Moberly, Mo., from which had come a request that another conference of operators and miners be called.

30,000 TONS OF BEET SUGAR MOVING THIS WAY

New York.—Thirty thousand tons of American beet sugar from the central states now is moving into the Atlantic coast states to relieve in part the acute sugar famine in the eastern zone. This supply, the sugar equalization board announced, will serve to mitigate the shortage this month, but adequate relief must wait until Cuban sugar, the natural source of supply for the Atlantic seaboard, commences to move in volume, which may be expected in January. The American beet sugar crop is being marketed in the central west in quantities to justify the "loan" of the 30,000 tons to the east, it was said.

FORD-NEWBERRY CONTEST UP SOON IN THE SENATE

Washington.—Simultaneous with the legal proceedings at Grand Rapids an effort will be made in the senate to hasten action on the resolution of Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, Ohio, for a senatorial investigation of the Ford-Newberry contest in Michigan.

QUICK END COMES TO STRIKE OF KANSAS CITY SWITCHMEN

Kansas City, Mo.—As suddenly and unexpectedly as it began, the strike of 1,500 railroad switchmen in the local yards, was called off.

The action was taken at a secret meeting when it was understood a proposition sponsored by more conservative members to end the walk out, was put to a vote and carried. Dissatisfaction with the present wage scale was responsible for the strike it is said.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION

Washington.—Seventeen men, widely known in business and public life, representing no particular group, but acting for the people as a whole, assembled here to confer on the country's industrial situation. The conference, the appointment of which was announced from the white house November 20, was designed to accomplish what the recent national industrial conference failed to do.