

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

Ninety-eight men have been arrested at Donora, a steel town on the Monongahela river, Pennsylvania, thirty miles from Pittsburgh, when troops of the state police raided Lithuanian hall, headquarters of the district steel workers of that district.

A box containing \$25,000 in gold coin shipped to the Anglo and London-Paris National bank of San Francisco on the liner Korea Maru was found to contain scrap iron and metal washers when opened by the consignee in Hong Kong, according to cable advice received by the bank and steamship company in San Francisco.

Mexican bandits at night raided the Clarendon ranch, on the American side of the Rio Grande, eleven miles to the southeast of Zapata, Texas, escaping with provisions from a store on the ranch.

Mandamus proceedings to compel Secretary Lansing to cancel the state department proclamation announcing ratification of the prohibition amendment have been filed in the District of Columbia supreme court, Washington. The ground is that the required number of states have not yet acted on the constitutional amendment which enjoins nation-wide prohibition.

Frank L. Polk, head of the United States delegation to the peace conference, Paris, summoned Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German representatives at Versailles, and told him Germany should not interpret as being in her favor any delay that might be encountered in ratifying the Versailles treaty at Washington, according to newspapers.

Speaking at Portypridd, Wales, Sir George Hewart, attorney general, said the suggestion was not true that there was any dissensions or waverings with reference to the trial of former Emperor of Germany.

An agreement which it is hoped will solve the Adriatic question has been prepared in Paris by the American, French and British peace representatives for submission to Italy, according to private dispatches received in London.

The use of automobiles in Bermuda is not permitted.

The American delegation to the peace conference, which was to have sailed from Brest or the United States on December 6, has postponed its departure for home. The change in the plans of the delegation is due to the failure of the Germans to sign the protocol ratifying the peace treaty.

A serious earthquake occurred in western Asia Minor, seven villages in the districts of Soma and Balikesiri being destroyed. Many persons were killed and injured.

The French representatives in the peace conference are urging the delegates from the United States to delay their departure for home until the protocol is signed for putting into effect the peace treaty with Germany.

December 1 was the date set for the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty, no definite news was at hand regarding the intention of the German government.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who is chairman of the Dublin convention, and who has generally kept aloof from Irish politics during his long career of public service, has issued a warning that the announcement that hunger strikers will not be released from the jails in Ireland hereafter, if it is intended to break the spirit of the Sinn Fein, will have the opposite effect.

Washington

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, just made public, is a long and chatty relation of the efficient work of the sea forces of the United States during the great war and since the signing of the armistice.

In his annual report, just issued, Secretary of Agriculture Houston tells in a brief way how the farmers of America helped to win the war and are saving the world from starvation by marvelously increased production of foodstuffs.

Extension of the coast guard service to patrol all coastal and inland boundaries against the entry of undesirable aliens is not practicable, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, commandant, said at a hearing before the house immigration committee.

It is stated that Consul Jenkins, the American agent at Puebla, Mexico, has been released. This development is accepted generally as relieving relations between the two governments.

Counties of Southern states released from the federal quarantine restrictions against the spread of cattle fever tick and tick fever which by order of the department of agriculture were freed December 1, are announced by the bureau of animal industry.

Another note to the Mexican government relating to the arrest and imprisonment of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, has been sent by the state department to the embassy at Mexico City for presentation to Carranza.

Norman Hapgood, United States minister to Denmark, is returning to Washington leave to report on conditions—political, military and economic—in Russia, it is learned from the state department.

Mexico has 24 war-type airplanes mobilized at Chihuahua City alone, and is obtaining additional planes from Germany, according to war department information.

The war department has information that former airplane pilots in the German army are in Mexico for service in the army air forces there.

Two senators, delegated by the foreign relations committee to confer with President Wilson on the Mexican crisis and report whether in their opinion the president by reason of his illness was unable to exercise his functions, left the white house after a conference of three-quarters of an hour with him agreeing that he was in touch with recent developments, and was mentally keen enough to form judgments on the questions concerning the nation.

Increase of the rates of pay for enumerators of the fourteenth decennial census to four cents for each person enumerated and 30 cents for each farm reported, was announced by Director Sam L. Rodgers.

Marine and shipyard strikes during the past year have cost the United States shipping board \$37,000,000, according to an estimate made public by the chairman of the board. This estimate does not include the loss thus far sustained by the coal strike nor is there any attempt made to estimate loss which will be entailed if the coastwise longshoremen go on strike.

Representative Joshua Willis Alexander of Missouri has been appointed secretary of commerce to succeed William C. Redfield, in the president's cabinet.

Congress got into full swing with the receipt of President Wilson's annual message and inauguration of actual legislation in both senate and house.

The senate has taken up the Cummins railroad bill, hoping for its passage before the Christmas holidays.

House leaders have arranged for immediate attack on the annual appropriation bills carrying almost five billions as submitted by the department.

Domestic

Certain American concerns operating in Mexico ordered their border representatives to prepare for getting their American employes out of Mexico. In some cases the definite instructions were given for immediate withdrawal of American employes from Mexico.

The government was requested, either by legislation or by an executive order of the post-office department to forbid the issuance by newspapers of comic supplements and magazine sections as a means of conserving print paper in resolutions adopted by publishers from Kansas and Missouri.

Ratification of the federal woman suffrage resolution was completed by the South Dakota legislature when the senate passed the measure.

William Carlisle, the artful train robber, who for three weeks had laughingly defied civil, railroad and private detectives, was captured near Glend, Wyo. The bandit fought desperately until he fell from the many wounds he received, none of which will prove fatal.

The South Dakota Republicans have endorsed Gen. Leonard Wood for the nomination for president.

Thousand of cotton and woolen mill operatives in New England will receive an advance in pay.

Trappers in the Adirondacks region due to the unprecedented high prices paid for furs, are making from \$300 to \$500 a week.

Henry Clay Frick, pioneer ironmaster and one of the foremost art collectors in the United States, died suddenly at his Fifth avenue home, New York, in his 70th year.

The second five billion dollar congress of ordinary peace times faded into the past when Secretary Glass presenting the annual estimates, proposed appropriations of five billion dollars for conducting the peace time activities of the government during the fiscal year 1920.

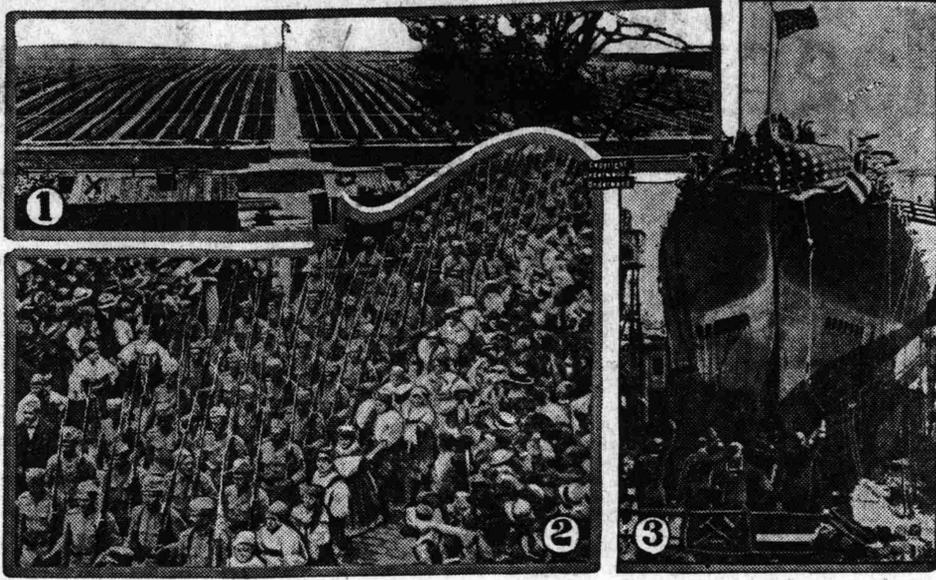
One thousand soldiers under the command of Villa fell upon the eighth regiment of the federal army 21 miles north Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, Mexico, 24 hours after the Chapultepec officer, General Angeles had been shot down by a firing squad and massacred all but two members of the squad.

Unlike its predecessor, the second industrial conference began behind closed doors. Newspaper men were asked to leave. Some of the delegates opposed this move.

Another American murdered in Mexico, close on the imprisonment of Consul 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.

Railroads, under federal control made a net profit of eleven million dollars during the month of October.

Wartime restrictions on the nation's use of coal, more stringent even than those applied during the war, were ordered into effect to stave off a cruel famine. Moved by reports of dimming fishing coal stock and growing danger of distress in numerous sections, the government sought no compromise with the striking mine workers whose walk-out forced the emergency, but asked for national determination to endure privation and discomfort until coal mining was resumed on its terms.



1.—American cemetery at Romagne, near Verdun, where lie 22,000 of our soldiers who fell in the Argonne Forest drive. 2.—Czecho-Slovak legionaries, who served in Siberia, welcomed home by the people of Prague. 3.—Launching of the great superdreadnaught California at Mare Island navy yard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coal Shortage Becoming Acute and People Demand That the Strike Be Ended.

MIDDLE WEST IN DISTRESS

Miners' Officials Cited for Contempt of Court—Diplomatic Relations With Mexico Likely to Be Severed Soon—Supreme Council Calls German Bluff.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"Give us coal, and quickly," was the imperative demand of a great part of the American public last week. So serious had the fuel situation become that it seemed a settlement of the dispute between the operators and miners must be forced by dire necessity. In the northwestern and middle West states the condition was aggravated by a severe cold wave, and the people of that part of the country especially, actually became alarmed by the prospect of freezing to death. Plans for ending the strike at least temporarily were as numerous as the planners, but almost the only steps really taken were for the conservation of the existing supplies of fuel. It is true that in some of the western states the operation of the mines was taken over by the state government and volunteer miners were put at work under protection of the state troops. This was most commendable in principle, but naturally the concrete results in the way of coal to burn were not extensive. Chicago, and Illinois generally, felt the pinch more acutely than most regions, and prominent men gathered and devised regulations to curtail the use of coal. The state public utilities issued these regulations formally, and Governor Lowden proclaimed them, and also planned to ask the federal government to adopt the same rules for the entire country. They cut the working day of stores and factories to six and a half hours, and materially reduced the heating and lighting service everywhere. Already the regional coal committee had cut off all new supplies from non-essential industries. These rules promised, within a very short time, to throw out of employment many thousands of men and women.

New York city was not suffering from the soft coal strike, because the law permits it to burn only anthracite, but it was worried by rumors that the hard coal miners also might strike soon. In general the Atlantic coast states had enough fuel, and Director General Hines was shipping hundreds of carloads from there to the distressed middle West.

The federal government got into action again by filing in the district court at Indianapolis, information charging criminal contempt of court against 84 international and district officers of the miners' union. These leaders, who include Acting President Lewis and Secretary Green, were summoned to appear in court Tuesday and answer the charges. Of course such proceedings may result in the punishment of the accused men, but will they get coal for the world's consumer? That is what the latter is interested in just now, and that only. He is thoroughly disgusted with the whole wrangle and is no more in sympathy with greedy operators than with greedy miners. In his view, both sides are criminally inconsiderate of the public needs, and he demands that they be forced into a compromise. The suffering and financial loss to the people already have been immense and cannot now be checked entirely even if coal mining is resumed at once. But the people do insist that they be kept warm from now on.

Toward the end of the week hope arose that the warring operators and miners might reach an agreement. A number of the largest operators formulated a new wage scale offering slightly more than the 14 per cent

raise suggested by Dr. Garfield and making certain other concessions. This scale was submitted to the fuel administration before being made public. Though in most of the mine fields the men were reported to be firmly standing for the 31 per cent increase which Secretary Wilson proposed, in some parts of the country they were said to be drifting back to work on the Garfield basis; and it was hoped that even if their union did not accept the new scale offered, it would help to break down the holdout of the more stubborn.

At this writing Consular Agent Jenkins is still in jail at Puebla, the state department at Washington is awaiting a reply to its second request that he be released immediately, and President Carranza is in conference with Generals Margula and Dieguez, two of his strongest military commanders. Secretary Lansing's second note went to considerable length to refute the contentions put forward by Mexico in the Jenkins case and closed with a repetition of the urgent request for the freeing of the consular agent, but it was no more of an ultimatum than the first note. The Mexican congress formally put the whole matter in the hands of Carranza.

Many members of congress as well as many other Americans are not satisfied with the administration's Mexican policy, and in response to this feeling Senator Fall of New Mexico drafted a resolution requesting President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, and to withdraw his recognition of the Carranza government. The resolution was taken under consideration by the foreign relations committee, and that body had before it copies of official documents said to disclose the activities of Carranza, his embassy in Washington and his consulates in various American cities, to stir the radical elements to revolutionary outbreaks. There was a report that these documents were supplied by Secretary Lansing, who wished congress to relieve him of the responsibility for aggressive action against Mexico. It was said that President Wilson had not been consulted concerning the Mexican crisis and that the state department wanted congressional action before breaking off diplomatic relations. If this were the state of affairs, it seemed likely that Mexico could not avert the rupture now by releasing Mr. Jenkins. The demand that the whole unsavory mess be cleaned up is growing insistent, notwithstanding the fact that the motives of some of the loudest shouters for such action are open to grave suspicion.

When he introduced his resolution Senator Fall said the evidence by which it is supported "will astound the people of the United States when it is produced." Senator Ashurst scored the war department for ignoring repeated requests for sufficient troops to protect the border. Senator Shields of Tennessee, a Democrat, said: "There is no question that our relations with Mexico constitute the most humiliating chapter of our foreign relations and that there ought to be some action to protect the citizens of the United States. We have had occasion for war with Mexico for five years, and now this resolution ought to declare war against Mexico."

Germany persisted in its refusal to sign the protocol and thus delayed the interchange of ratifications and the proclamation of peace. The Germans objected especially to the requirement that they make reparation for the sinking of the surrendered war ships in Scapa Flow; to the evacuation of Lithuania; to the necessity of turning over to the allies for trial the German officers accused of crimes, and to the paragraph which, as Baron von Lersner says, "would permit the invasion of our country by armed force in times of peace on any trivial pretext." The supreme council showed no disposition to recede from its position; and as the American delegation delayed its departure and supported its colleagues entirely, it seemed certain the Germans would yield soon. Their assertion that if the terms are too drastic their government will fall and the country lapse into bolshevism is discounted, for recent investigators have learned that that kind of talk, so prevalent since the signing of the

armistice, is largely "bunk." Mr. Polk has let the Germans know definitely that any differences in America concerning the treaty cannot be construed to their benefit.

The American delegates planned to return home because they felt that such matters as were being handled by the supreme council should be handled by the state departments of the various nations. The British and French urged that their departure be delayed for they considered the situation as threatening in view of the ugly temper shown by the Germans, and felt that the armed assistance of America might still be needed. A Paris dispatch says secret advice from Germany state that more than half a million German soldiers still are under arms—a force exceeding the combined British and French forces not yet demobilized.

The American, French and British peace commissioners last week formulated a compromise agreement on the Adriatic question which was presented to Italy for consideration and which it was confidently expected would satisfy the Italians and all other parties to the dispute. A dispatch from Rome said Italian regulars would occupy Fiume and all the territory given to Italy by the treaty of London, and that Captain D'Annunzio's volunteer troops would withdraw.

Unless some solution for Italy's troubles is found, there is a good prospect of a revolution there. When parliament assembled the Socialist deputies refused to rise on the entrance of the king or to take the oath in his presence. Next a general strike was started in several large cities, and though this did not last long it was accompanied by disorders that assumed revolutionary aspects. In Rome, Turin and Milan there were serious riots.

The tangled situation in Russia, Poland and the Baltic countries is still more complicated by dispatches that show Denikine is being fought to a standstill by the Ukrainians, Poles and Jews; that the bolsheviks are either winning or losing ground, according to the source of the news; that Colonel Bermond and his German army in the Baltic region were fighting for Denikine and Kolchak and against the bolsheviks. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out the truth concerning that part of the world.

Estonia and Lithuania began a conference with the Russian soviet government on Thursday at Dorpat and it was believed a truce would result. Finnish and Lettish delegates attended, but they were without instructions as their governments were awaiting word from the allies.

From Tiflis comes word that an American officer, Colonel Rhea, has been named personal arbiter in all disputes between Armenia and Azerbaijan that cannot be settled by agreement. The Armenian premier said this was the first time in history that the Armenians and the Tartars had signed an agreement, and he gave full credit to Colonel Rhea for having ended a warfare that had been going on for nearly two thousand years.

Although it was not wholly unexpected, the indictment of Senator Newberry of Michigan and scores of his supporters in the senatorial election came as something of a shock. The defendants are accused of corruption, fraud and conspiracy. At first there was a widespread rumor that pleas of guilty would be entered, but Mr. Newberry not only declared he would fight the case to a finish, but also demanded a senatorial inquiry into his right to his seat.

Politicians looked toward South Dakota last week with great interest, for the state conventions of the various parties declared their preferences for presidential nominees. The Republicans endorsed General Wood after a lively struggle in which Governor Lowden came out second best. The Democrats were unanimous for Wilson for a third term, and the Non-partisans were a unit for Governor Frazier of North Dakota. Both Republicans and Democrats endorsed the League of Nations covenant, the former with reservations, the latter without.

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

SUBJECTS CHIEFLY TOUCHED
UPON ARE COST OF LIVING
AND LABOR UNREST.

MESSAGE LATER ON TREATY

Readjustment of Tariff System
Necessary; Recognition and Relief
of Soldiers of World War.

Washington.—General recommendations on legislation to combat the cost of living, labor unrest, radicalism and readjustment of nation on peace time basis were the features of President Wilson's annual message to congress.

The peace treaty, the President said, congress, will be discussed in a separate message later, as will the railroad question.

For the second time only, since the President established the practice of addressing congress in person, his message was read by the clerk.

The President's principal recommendations were:

1. Establishment of a budget system for the national finances.
2. Reorganization of the tax system with simplification of the income and excess profits.
3. Readjustment of the tariff system, if necessary, to meet changed world conditions and make the system conform with the fact that the United States is "the greatest capitalist in the world."
4. Recognition and relief for war soldiers of the world war, particularly in the way of government farms as proposed by Secretary Lane.
5. Proper measures to foster the dyestuffs industry built up during the war, to keep the United States independent of foreign supply.
6. An enlarged program for rural development, in recognition of the farmers' part in the war.
7. Measures which "will remove the causes" of "political restlessness in our body politic."

At this point the President made his most extensive reference to the peace treaty by saying the causes for the unrest are "superficial rather than deep-seated," and that they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transference of radicals theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting from the increase of the cost of living, and, lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions this unrest will rapidly disappear.

The President renewed his recommendations for legislation to deal effectively with "those persons, who by violent methods, would abrogate our time-tested institutions."

Several recommendations, some renewals of previous ones, were made by the President to bring down the cost of living. Among them were extension of the food control law to peace times for the emergency; regulations for transportation of foods in interstate commerce; a cold storage law modeled after the law in New Jersey; a law requiring marks to show the length of time foods are kept in storage and a law to secure "competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits," by federal license of corporations selling food in interstate commerce.

A long portion of the message was devoted to a discussion of the conditional rights of labor. "A definite program to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor" and bring about a genuine democratization of industry" was recommended.

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances," said the President's message. At another point he declared "the seed of revolution is repression."

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor, laid down in the covenant of the league of nations," said the message, "offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. . . . Other road lies open to us. . . . Governments must recognize the right of men to bargain collectively for humane objects. . . . Labor must no longer be treated as a commodity."

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolable," continued the message, "and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class."

The President was referring to the government's recent injunction against the coal strike.

The message closed with a pointed reference to radicalism and red doctrines, and referred to "Russia today with its blood and terror" as a "painful object lesson of the power of minorities."

"There are those in this country," said the message, "who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. . . . It makes little difference what minority it is; whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country."