

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1920

NO. 13

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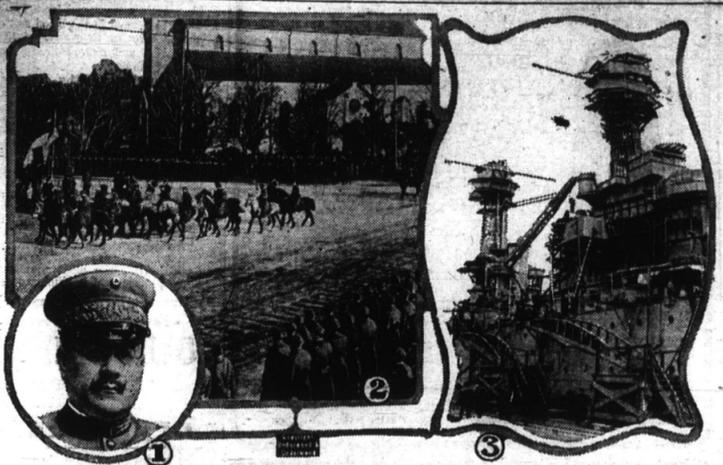
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1—New photograph of Gen. Ben Hill, right-hand man of General Oregon in the contest for the control of Mexico. 2—Scene in Reval during celebration of second anniversary of Estonia's independence. 3.—The Tennessee, largest American warship, nearing completion in Brooklyn navy yard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Turk Problem Settled So That All the Allies Are Fairly Well Satisfied.

ARMENIA LEFT FOR AMERICA

German Warned to Carry Out Pledge and Summoned to Conference—Peace Resolution Framed for Senate—Troops Ready to Guard Mexican Border.

EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was easy to predict that the allied premiers would reach an amicable settlement of their differences concerning Turkey and the pressure to be put on Germany. That was what they did, and each of the allied nations most interested seems fairly well satisfied with the results. As for the United States, it is offered the mandate for Armenia. If it declines to accept this great and expensive responsibility, President Wilson is requested to determine the boundaries of the Armenian state, and its protection is

to be arranged later. Fixing the limits of Armenia will be no small job, and if Mr. Wilson undertakes it he may find his generous tendencies curbed by the strength of the Turkish nationalists. For instance, their leader, Mustafa Kemal, is in possession of Erzerum, which Mr. Wilson has considered the capital of Armenia, and no one seems inclined to try to dispossess him. The nationalists, it is said, will have representatives in Paris when the treaty is delivered to the Turkish delegates.

Supposing that the British have not materially modified their imperialistic desires, they appear to have profited hugely by the Turkish settlement. They are given possession or control of Mesopotamia, Palestine, the Caucasus with the ports of Baku and the Bagdad railway, and naval control of the Dardanelles. Also Turkey is compelled to recognize the British protectorate over Egypt, which insures sole rights to the Suez canal. However, there has grown up in England a strong feeling against further expansion of the empire and a recognition of the fact that some of its most important boundaries are weakened and thrown open by the acquisition of Mesopotamia and other territory in that part of the world. It is felt that the material benefits to be derived will not nearly compensate for the added burden on the British taxpayer, for certainly a strong military establishment will have to be maintained permanently in those regions.

The Republican members of the senate committee on foreign relations have prepared a new peace resolution in lieu of the one passed by the house. Its principal features are:

1. It flatly repeals the joint resolution passed by congress declaring war on Germany, and then adopts the language of the house resolution declaring the war ended.
2. It requests the president to open negotiations with Germany for the purpose of restoring friendly relations and commercial intercourse, although as a matter of fact trade has already been resumed.
3. It protects the claim of American nationals against Germany for damage suffered during the war, by holding up all the money accumulated by the alien property custodian or other agents of the government until such claims have been adjusted.
4. It retains for the United States all property or rights obtained under the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles until a satisfactory settlement is made between the United States and Germany.
5. It repeals all war-time legislation in the language of the house resolution.

ending the war found encouragement in a statement from P. B. Hayes, American member of the Rhineland high commission, in the course of which he said:

"The big thing for the Americans with the interests of the world at heart is to ratify the treaty. It doesn't matter what sort of a peace; this is her obligation. Ratify with reservations, by treaty, by compromise or by resolution—that's immaterial now. The league and other disputes can be settled later after calm and careful deliberations. Now it is necessary—more necessary every day—that America's counsel and resources be unhampered in the present deplorable position of the world of affairs. A formal declaration of peace by the United States is the only possible cure for Europe's ills."

The Poles, partly to protect their frontier and partly to aid the Ukrainians, with whom they have formed an alliance, have been attacking the bolsheviks on a long front west of Kiev. Their advance, which was not strongly opposed, took them some fifty miles and gave them possession of a number of cities. This territory they promise to evacuate as soon as a stable government has been established in the Ukraine.

In Siberia, though the Japanese were victorious around Vladivostok and along the Ussuri railway, correspondents there assert the red troops are so numerous that they could crush their foes at any time, but are satisfied to push them steadily eastward, not wishing to give the Japanese cause for an open and extensive campaign against them. According to Colonel Blunt, a railway engineer officer who has reached Harbin after being held prisoner by the bolsheviks two months, the soviet forces are functioning in Siberia in a most efficient, business-like and orderly way. The red army, he says, is well disciplined, well equipped and finely equipped, and no looting or disorders of any kind are permitted when they enter a city.

Over here in the western hemisphere our own war—the rebellion in Mexico—is progressing about as well as its most ardent friends could wish. That is, if one may believe the reports issued by the leaders of the revolution. They claim that the size of their army and the extent of the affected territory increases daily and that the federal district is practically surrounded. There were rumors Thursday that fighting had begun in Mexico City itself.

On the other hand the Carranza generals expressed full confidence in their ability to put down the uprising. They claimed to have defeated the rebels at Chihuahua City and driven them from that place. The administration at Washington woke up enough to send two warships down the west

coast and to have the American troops at El Paso put in readiness for action in case the rebels were endangered by events at Juarez or elsewhere in that vicinity.

General Villa, who is in the state of Chihuahua, offered to join the rebels with his bandits provided he were permitted to execute General Escobar and any other federal officers who had to do with the execution of Felipe Angeles.

The house committee on rules has under consideration a resolution designed to lead up to impeachment proceedings against Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor. He is accused of causing the release of many alien anarchists taken for deportation, going over the heads of his superiors and practically nullifying the law. These accusations, which have been made on the floor of congress by both Republicans and Democrats, are not surprising to those who have been acquainted with Mr. Post and his tendencies.

Event of the past week were of utmost importance to the several candidates for the Republican presidential nomination. Primaries or state conventions were held in New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Washington, Missouri and Idaho. The most exciting of these was in New Jersey, where General Wood and Senator Johnson were contending for the delegation. The general came out ahead by about 1,200 votes, and the senator's campaign manager announced that a recount would be asked in Essex, Gloucester, Morris and Camden counties. There were vague charges of crooked work. The delegates at large will be Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen, pledged to support the choice of the people as shown by the primary, and E. C. Stokes and W. N. Bunyon, pledged to Wood.

Of the district delegates it was likely Wood would have eleven and Johnson ten, with three unpledged. According to the political experts in Washington, the results in Ohio virtually eliminated Senator Warren C. Harding from the race for the nomination, for while he received the state's presidential preference endorsement, he failed to capture the solid delegation, and this is usually considered fatal to the chances of a favorite son. Furthermore, Harding's campaign manager, Harry M. Daugherty, was defeated for delegate at large, according to unofficial returns. Wood, it was estimated, might have about one-fourth of the Ohio delegation.

Massachusetts' delegates will give Governor Coolidge a complimentary vote and after that they will go where they are led by the big four, Senator Lodge, Speaker Gillett, Winthrop Murray Crane and Edward Thurston. Washington chose delegates pledged to Senator Poindexter. In Idaho eight

uninstructed delegates were chosen, led by Senator Borah, who is for Johnson. Three of the delegates are for Wood and the others doubtful. Missouri will send two contesting sets of uninstructed delegates to the convention, and so will Arkansas and North Carolina.

Not a great deal is heard just now of Herbert Hoover, but his chances as a compromise candidate are not injured by the remarkable retraction made by the Providence Journal and spread broadcast throughout the country. That paper had asserted that Hoover was really Wilson's heir and stood for the president's ideas on national and international affairs, and that he was being supported for the Republican nomination by those of the Wilson coterie who wished to see their doctrines hold on even though their party was ousted from the White House. The Journal now admits its mistake, affirms its full belief in his sincerity and declares positively his opposition to the "political, economic, industrial and international policies of the president." The fight between Hoover and Senator Johnson for the California delegation has been awaited with the greatest interest.

About a dozen of the states of Mexico are now declared to have joined in the revolt against Carranza—which started with the secession of Sonora. The bewhiskered president is not idle, however, and his forces under General Pina were reported to be massing for an attack on the Sonora troops on the Chihuahua boundary. There has been fighting close to Mexico City. At the close of the week there were hopes that an agreement would be reached by the Sonora officials and a peace mission that was on its way from the capital, but the revolt has spread over so much territory that it seems likely only the retirement of Carranza will put an end to hostilities. The government at Washington is watching developments closely but has given no indication that it would take sides in the quarrel.

Statesville.—W. S. Johnson, proprietor of the Home Steam Bakery here, who was injured in an explosion of a gasoline tank at Young and Alexander's garage, died at a local hospital.

Both of Mr. Johnson's legs were broken and his body was badly bruised.

Asheville.—Jerry Dalton was convicted in the superior court in Franklin, near here, of murder in the first degree and sentenced by Judge T. D. Bryson to be electrocuted June 8.

Dalton was convicted of killing Miss Maude Grant and Merrill Angle near Franklin, in November 1918.

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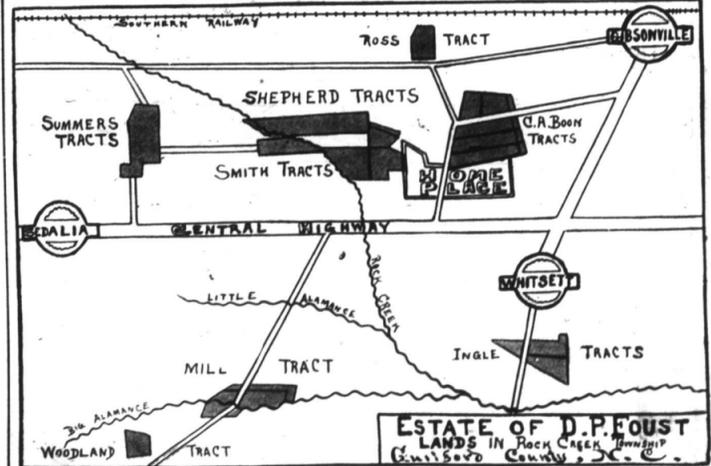
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- Lot Number 1, 37.00 Acres
 - Lot Number 2, 31.31 Acres
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- Lot Number 1, 37.32 Acres
 - Lot Number 2, 37.15 Acres
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