

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

Washington

Three major generals of the regular army, Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott (retired), former chiefs of the general staff, and each of whom trained and commanded divisions during the war, John J. Chamberlain, inspector general, opposed before the American war association committee inquiring into the subject of military justice, a plan of taking from the president and the commanding generals the control they now exercise over courts-martial.

During March \$15,946,000 was loaned to farmers by the federal land banks on long time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the farm loan board. The federal land bank of Omaha leads in amount of loans closed—\$4,565,000.

Acting Secretary of State Polk authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan, and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and the recent trouble at Tientsin, as well as peace conference problems, would soon be amicably settled without in any way straining the relations between the two countries.

Rear Admiral Knapp has reported that the navy department from London a two enlisted men had been killed by a boiler explosion on the U. S. Beukelsdijk.

President Wilson has directed the industrial board of the department of commerce and the railroad administration to reopen discussion of price stabilization and endeavor to find a common ground on which they can agree. Chairman Peek announces that the board will take up the question with the railroad administration immediately.

American troops to the number of 5,000 are returning to the United States from Europe during the present month, Secretary of War Baker said in the newspaper men in Paris, he had arrived there from Brest.

May the number of men returning from Europe will fall to 250,000, because of lack of transports, but in the number will rise to 300,000.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, new commander of the American forces in Russia, reports the military situation satisfactory in his first official dispatch since landing at Murmansk.

Now that the Germans have been led to Versailles on April 25, the indications are that the proceedings may move with such dispatch that President Wilson can remain for the signing of the treaty, and thus be able to take back the completed document.

European

Airplanes were used in coping with disorders that have broken out in the Punjab. A mob attacked a passenger train in this district and wrecked the railway station at Gujranwala. Airplanes were sent from Lahore and the mob was bombed and subjected to machine gunfire from the air. Considerable unrest still exists in Delhi and Lahore.

It is learned in London that the situation in Turkey is causing grave anxiety. Internal disorder is rife, according to reports from Rear Admiral Cobb, R. N., at Constantinople. It is feared there will shortly be outbreaks and massacres of the Armenian population on a large scale.

The situation at Smyrna, where the Turks and Greeks are ready to spring on each others' throats, is typical of the situation throughout Turkey. Bands of brigands are dominating the country, even within a few miles of Constantinople, and committing atrocious murders.

The committee of union and progress, the young Turk organization, which was driven from power in Constantinople as a result of the allied victory, is reported to be secretly conducting an energetic reorganization movement.

Further disorders are feared in Egypt. A division of British troops is on the way from the Dobrudja to reinforce the troops of Major General Henderby, the special high commissioner to Egypt, and to relieve a large number of Australian and New Zealand soldiers who will return home.

President indications are that the peace treaty will be signed before the president's departure from Paris for home. Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., having arrived at Archangel, Russia, with his staff on board the big ice breaker which has made a way into the regular Archangel route since the beginning of winter, one of his first acts was to make public to the American troops a telegram from General Pershing calling upon them to maintain their morale.

It is stated in well informed quarters that the situation of the peace negotiations was such that President Wilson would probably be able to return homeward May 20, and possibly a little earlier—by May 15.

There will be another world war beginning in June, 1926, according to a writer in the British Journal of Astrology. This prophet signs himself as "Sephariel," and asks for a serious hearing, inasmuch as he claims to have published a year in advance in each case the exact date of the war of 1914, and of the cessation of hostilities.

The decision of the United States government to appoint Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American embassy in Paris, as the first minister to Poland, was announced by Premier Paderewski of Poland.

An agreement was reached by the associated powers to send food to Russia under neutral control, but the French representatives made several reservations which will be considered soon.

The American embassy in Paris denies reports that important railway concessions in Russia have been obtained by Americans.

Fourteen American and six French soldiers were killed when an express train carrying American troops crashed into a stationary train with French soldiers on furlough near Le Mans. Twenty-five Americans and twenty-two Frenchmen were injured. Le Mans is in the department of the Barthe, west of Paris.

The plan of the council of four to have Belgium prosecute the former German emperor on the charge of responsibility for the war is meeting with objections, which are again bringing up the whole subject for revision.

Those who have the matter in hand divide the question of war responsibilities into two distinct classes. The first includes military and naval offenders and those accused of various excesses against the usual rules of warfare. The second class includes former Emperor William, ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and others whose offense is chiefly of a political nature.

A petition asking for the punishment of the Germans responsible for the deportation of women from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing in the spring of 1916, will soon be handed to the peace conference. It is signed by fifteen thousand women.

From a parapet of the Fortress Ehrenbreitstein, more than four hundred feet above the junction of the Moselle and Rhine, Secretary Daniels had his first glimpse of the American marines on duty.

German and Baltic-German troops have forcibly seized Libau and overthrown the Lettish government.

Seven German submarines on the way to Cherbourg, France, from England in tow have been lost in a storm. Eight of the undersea boats were bound to Cherbourg, but only one arrived in safety.

Domestic

Advantages of improved highways and their economical benefits were discussed at the sessions of the United States Good Roads Association, in annual convention at Mineral Wells, Texas, the speakers including United States Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, Gov. R. G. Pleasant of Louisiana, and former Gov. George W. Donaghey of Arkansas.

Immediately federal and state legislation centering chiefly in public ownership of the nation's timber lands was advocated by speakers at the opening session of the American Lumber Congress in Chicago, as the most efficient means of stabilizing the lumber industry and preventing a shortage in natural lumber resources which was characterized as "rapidly becoming international in its seriousness."

Removal of government restrictions on the marketing of the cotton crop and reduction in acreage planted to cotton were urged at the meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in convention in Denver. Speakers pointed out that a more diversified farming plan would aid in the development of the South, which had been handicapped by confining farming operations to cotton.

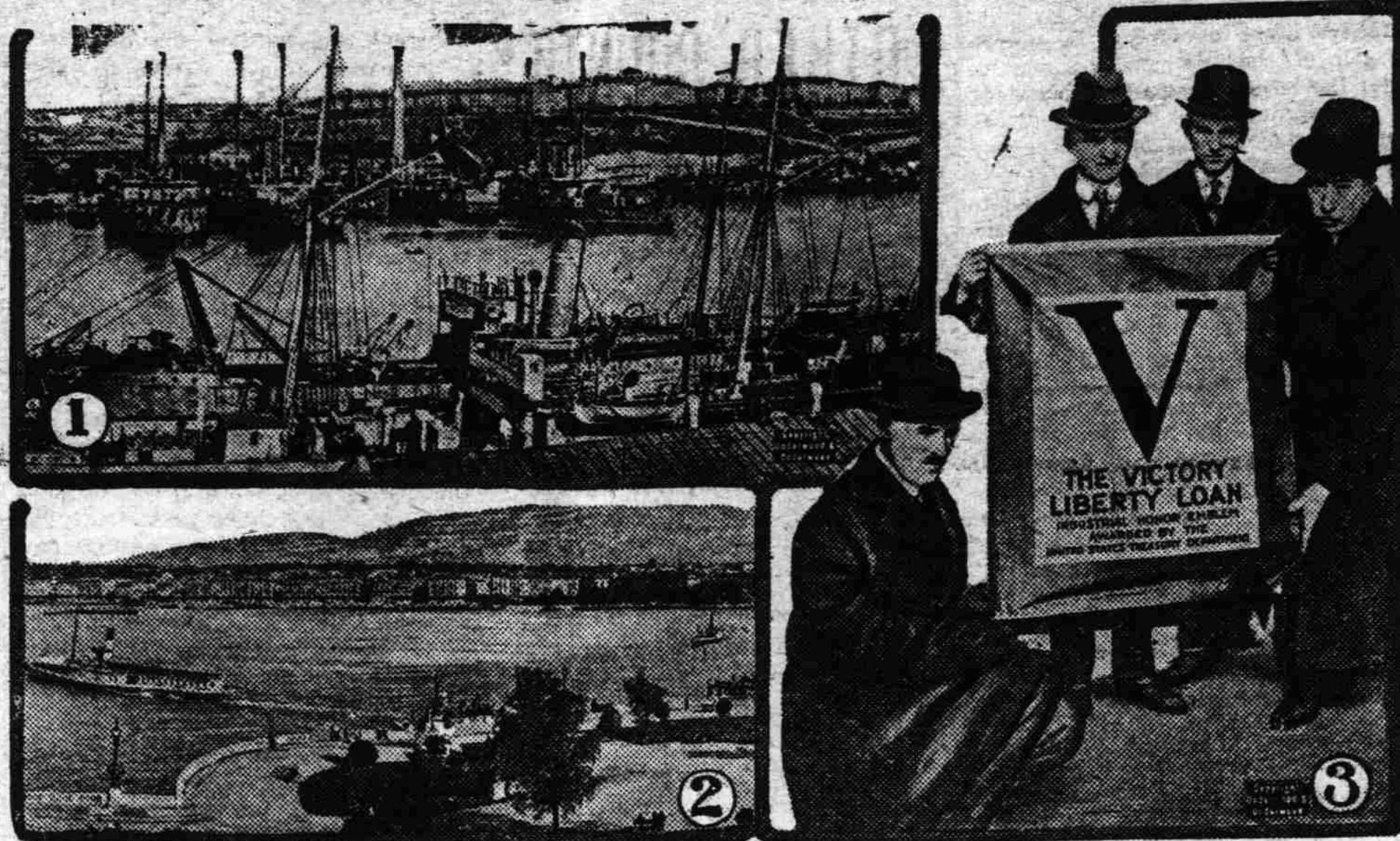
Brewers of the New York district have taken action intended to speed court determination of their claim that beer of 2 3/4% alcoholic content may be produced without violating the food conservation regulations when two of their number began distribution of a brew of the strength specified in barrels bearing labels describing it as a non-intoxicating beverage.

A telegram from San Francisco says that the Chinese World, a Chinese paper published there, has received information from its Shanghai correspondent that the Japanese government has settled with the United States for the killing of two American soldiers by Japanese soldiers in the recent disturbances in the French concession at Tien Tsin.

Wage increases averaging about \$15 a month for approximately 69,000 employees of the American Railway Express company have been announced by Director General Hines.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, has been appointed wheat director of the United States by President Wilson. It is announced at the office of the food administration in New York.

Transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes through a dry state is not prohibited under the Reed prohibition amendment, the Supreme court holds in an opinion rendered in proceedings resulting from the arrest of Homer Cudger at Lynchburg, Va., under the law while en route on a passenger train from Baltimore, Md., to Asheville, N. C.



1—View of the harbor of Sebastopol, which city may be evacuated soon by the allies. 2—Harbor of Geneva, Switzerland, the city chosen as the seat of the league of nations. 3—Secretary Glass and aids showing the industrial honor flag designed for the Victory loan campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Are Summoned to Versailles to Receive Peace Treaty on April 25.

TERMS NOT TOLD TO PUBLIC

Lloyd George's Spirited Defense of His Policy—No Military Intervention in Russia, but Food if Bolshevik Cease Hostilities—Communist Government of Bavaria Fighting Hard.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The peace treaty with Germany is completed and the German delegates have been summoned to Versailles to receive it on April 25.

The associated powers have agreed that there shall be no military intervention in Russia, but that they will send food to that country, under neutral control, if the bolsheviks will stop hostilities.

Those were the outstanding features of the news of last week, and they bore out the optimistic assertions that all was progressing well in the great task of settling the affairs of the world.

The delegation of Germans named to go to Versailles includes the most prominent of the German statesmen now active in the government, except Count von Bernstorff, and though they will be given time to submit the treaty to the national assembly at Weimar, it is hoped they will have the authority and the disposition to accept it without that formality, thus obviating delay. It was asserted in Paris that the allied governments would not wait beyond May 15 for a definite answer as to whether or not Germany would sign the pact. Of course the press and public of Germany are wailing with renewed agony as it is made more evident that the Huns will be required to pay to the uttermost limit of their resources, and repeatedly the assertion is made that Germany will not submit to the terms laid down in what is called there a "treaty of violence." Even Prince Lichnowsky joined the chorus of protests, saying an unjustly extorted peace can only bring forth fresh armaments, and implying that as a last resort Germany will "go bolshevik."

All discussion of the treaty, outside the peace congress, is based on unofficial reports, for the allied delegates decided that it would be foolish, if not dangerous, to reveal the terms of the treaty before it was submitted to the Germans. The public, or considerable parts of it, in England, France and, to a less extent, America, objected strenuously to this policy by which the German national assembly would get the treaty before the rest of the world; but it was sustained by the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 334 to 166, and it was vigorously defended by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the house of commons. The British leader argued that if the terms were made public now there would of necessity be much spoken and written criticism of them, since it was hopeless to satisfy everyone, and that those criticisms, reprinted in Germany, would give the enemy the false idea that the terms were objected to by the British public as too harsh, which would encourage the Germans to refuse to sign the treaty.

Lloyd George's speech was declared to be one of the most eloquent and sensational ever heard in the house of commons. Primarily, he arose to defend himself against the attacks of his critics, and he not only did that, but hurled defiance at those critics. He declared that his pre-election pledges of exacting full payment from Germany and punishing the former kaiser and other guilty Huns were to be kept; that the peace commissioners wanted a peace that was just and sternly severe but not vindictive; that military intervention in Russia would be a great blunder, but that the associated nations would be ready to stop

any attempt of the bolsheviks to overrun Europe by force. The premier asserted that there is complete accord among the allied commissioners, and then he launched into a bitter attack of Lord Northcliffe, whose newspapers, he said, had been striving to sow discord among the allies, to make France distrust Britain and hate America, and America dislike France, and Italy quarrel with everybody. He called attention to the fact that the Northcliffe papers, which formerly ardently supported President Wilson, are now hysterically attacking all his great ideals, and alluded to the "diseased vanity" of their proprietor and his disappointment because he had not been called on to save the world. With the exception, of course, of the Northcliffe papers, the London press gave considerable praise to the premier's speech, and his rejection of any idea of military action in Russia was especially well received.

If Lloyd George's assertion of full agreement among the allied powers is incorrect in any particular, the discrepancy involves Italy. At the close of the week the problem of Fiume had not been solved and the Italians had repeated their informal threats to refuse to sign the treaty with Germany unless that city were given to them instead of to the Jugo-Slavs, as President Wilson wishes. The threats were not taken seriously, however, and it was believed that after the British premier returned to Paris that difficulty would be adjusted. The treaties with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria may not be ready for several weeks after that with Germany is signed.

An interesting report printed in the Frankfurt Gazette says the German peace delegates are prepared to ask from the allies payment for damages sustained from aerial attacks, from the occupation of German territory by allied troops and for the delay in concluding peace, which caused a prolongation of the bolshevik and Spartan troubles. It is easy to guess how far they will get with such a demand.

The peace commissioners, or at least the correspondents in Paris, were somewhat worried by the setting up of the communist government in Munich, fearing lest this might make necessary a separate treaty with Bavaria, the second state in the German confederation. But it may be that before the treaty is presented the regime of the communists will have come to an end. They have been having a very stormy time so far and the troops of the socialist government have been pressing them hard, though some of the soldiers have joined the communists. That the food boycott of the peasants against Munich is effective is shown by the fact that the communist government has asked for a loan of a million marks from Italy for the purpose of buying food. It is said that chaos rules in Munich, all work has ceased, no trains are running and the banks, shops and houses are being looted. The decrees issued by the communists are many and radical, one ordering the communization of all women, including wives.

In other parts of Germany there was continuous disorder and strikes were started in many places. After further severe fighting in Magdeburg the Ebert troops gained entire possession of the city. In Berlin the employees in various industries struck because they were not given a voice in the management, and the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the army there also declared they would strike if the order reducing their pay to a peace-time basis was not rescinded. Troubles with the workmen in Bremen stopped the unloading of American food ships there. In the Cologne district, occupied by the British, General Plumer ordered the strikers to return to work at once and threatened the severe punishment of all persons fomenting or countenancing strikes in the zone of British occupation.

Apparently the state of affairs in Russia just now may be summarized in the statement that bolshevism is increasing in force but losing prestige. The director of the Moscow Red Cross arrived in Copenhagen with confirmation of the predictions that Lenin and Trotsky would soon seek an understanding with the moderate elements. He said bolshevism was giving way to

a "new bourgeoisie" and added that the situation in Petrograd is growing worse and that there have been numerous anti-bolshevik outbreaks. However, the Russians claimed Thursday that the soviet forces were gaining continued successes along the whole front from the Baltic to the Black sea, and in southern Russia the situation was such that the allied troops were constrained to abandon more positions, following the evacuation of Odessa, and it was predicted that they would soon get out of Sebastopol.

Reports from Libau said the bolsheviks were systematically and swiftly annihilating the bourgeoisie of Riga, having shipped 70,000 of them to the Island of Haens in the Dvina river and forbidden the taking of food to them. That, it may be recalled, was the method adopted by Constantinople to get rid of its horde of pariah dogs.

On Wednesday strong German forces surprised and overpowered the Lettish troops in Libau, overthrew the Lettish provisional government and arrested several officials. Premier Ullman took refuge with the British mission there and insisted that his government would resist the German demands.

In both Japan and the United States a considerable number of newspapers are busy trying to stir up trouble between the two countries, or professing to find signs of discord in current events. The latest matter to arouse them is the return of Ambassador Ishii, though this may be fairly attributed to the fact that the administration that sent him to Washington has gone out of power. Another possible reason is that Japan's appointment of Baron Yoshito Sakatani as financial adviser to China was not approved by the United States. A few days ago the story was published that the American troops in Siberia refused to help a Japanese contingent at Habarovsk because the latter had shot down Russian women and children; the Japanese detachment was practically annihilated. Now it appears the murders were committed by Cossacks and that the Japanese suffered while trying to defend them from another faction of Russians. General Graves would not interfere because American operations there are limited to the protection of property and of the railroad.

The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press is especially lively, and Uncle Sam is accused of being aggressive, hypocritical and selfish, presumably because the Monroe doctrine clause was included in the league of nations convention and the equality of nationals left out. Japan is not cutting quite such an important figure in the Paris negotiations as she had expected to, and the people are rather sore as a result. But there is no fear in official circles that friendly relations will be ruptured.

Affairs are not going smoothly in Poland, and for this some blame may be attached to the policy of the peace delegates in yielding to Germany in the matter of Danzig. Though General Haller's divisions already have begun their movement through Germany to Poland, the Paderewski government has lost prestige, for the people fear that the seaport they so much desire will not be awarded them by the treaty, and even may not be internationalized. There is almost continuous fighting on the borders of the Posen district and it has spread to the East Prussian frontier. Haller's troops are passing through Germany at the rate of three trainloads a day, and each train is accompanied by allied officers and guards. The utmost precautions are taken to prevent conflicts with the German populace.

After having successfully subdued the uprisings in Egypt, Great Britain now is confronted with a yet more serious revolt in the Punjab, India. Martial law was declared in some districts where the governor general said open rebellion exists, and mobs in one city were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire from airplanes.

Down in Mexico a new revolt against the government was nipped in the bud when Carranza troops defeated a body of rebels near Chavastia. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, who, with Felix Diaz, headed the movement, was killed.

MORE TROUBLE IN PEACE CONFERENCE

ASPIRATIONS OF ITALY SEEM IN
SURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE
TO FURTHER PROGRESS.

DELAY MAY BE OF BENEFIT

Marshall Foch Reports That German
is to send to Versailles Six Fully
Accredited Representatives.

Paris.—The aspirations of Italy as regards the Adriatic sea coast still appear to be the insurmountable question before the council of four at the Paris peace conference.

Discussion of the Italian claims was followed by two additional conferences, but as yet there apparently has been no breach in the deadlock over the demands which the Italians consider irreducible and the compromise offer of the other participants in the negotiations — Premier Clemenceau, David Lloyd George and President Wilson.

A delay of three days is in prospect for the meeting at Versailles between the representatives of the allied and associated powers and the German delegates for the delivery to the Germans of the allied peace terms. The German delegation, Marshal Foch has been informed, cannot reach Versailles until April 28. Originally they were invited to be there April 25.

The three days' delay possibly may be of benefit to the allies in completing the draft of the lengthy document, which is said to approximate 100,000 words. Some doubt has been expressed that the allies would be able to give the Germans more than a summary of their peace conditions at the first meeting at Versailles owing to the length of the document.

Talk of the German government sending merely "messengers" to Versailles to receive the peace treaty is discounted by official information received by Marshal Foch that the German delegation will consist of six high personages, headed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister.

FOCH READY TO ACT IF HUNS REFUSE TO SIGN THE TREATY

Paris.—The fact that Marshal Foch and the allied commanders have agreed upon the military and naval steps which will be taken in the event the Germans refuse to sign the treaty has made a good impression upon the country and the tendencies which are becoming daily manifest in favor of firm alliance, at any rate, until the peace terms have been executed, are greeted with great satisfaction.

The position of America in a matter of this sort is especially delicate, but there seems to be some ground for thinking President Wilson will not be unfavorable to some form of alliance until the league of nations is got in working order. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has been encouraged that only the financial clauses of the peace treaty are open to discussion by the Germans and that this discussion would be limited. The Germans, it was believed, would be heard as to the best means of enabling them to carry out the financial obligations placed upon them by the treaty. It is clear from the German attitude that the enemy counts still upon inter-allied dissension.

MORE THAN TWO MILLION ARE WORKING IN VICTORY DRIVE.

Washington. — Uncounted millions of subscriptions to Victory Liberty notes poured into banks and soliciting committees throughout the United States, but no official reports had reached national headquarters here to give any comprehensive idea of the harvest on the opening day of the three weeks' campaign. Subscriptions probably will not be shown fully in reports to the treasury until late in the week.

More than 2,000,000 volunteers were at work in the big concerted movement to "finish the job."

SOVIET TROOPS HAVEN'T OCCUPIED SEBASTOL

Paris.—The naval port of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, has not been occupied by Russian soviet troops, according to a dispatch to The Journal Des Debats dated Sunday at Salonik.

The dispatch says that fighting appears to have stopped for the time being in the southern Crimea. The bolsheviks are said to be shaking their advance in the face of allied artillery fire.

DETROIT FIRST LARGE CITY TO OVERSUBSCRIBE QUOTA

Detroit, Mich.—Detroit raised her Victory banner over the city hall, claiming the honor of being the first large city in the country to oversubscribe its quota in the Victory Liberty loan. The city has not "finished the job" yet, for the drive continues and loan workers predict the total subscription will near the \$100,000,000 mark. Today's subscriptions exceeded \$60,000,000. The city's quota was \$55,194,413.