

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

The dramatic escape of Pierre Lenoir from death at the hands of a firing squad in the Vincennes woods is the subject of lively conversations in political circles in France.

Five masked men bound and gagged the mail clerks on the Ocean Limited Express of the Canadian National railway near Harlaka, Quebec, and robbed the mail car of \$75,000 in paper and silver.

Queen Wilhelmina, in opening the Dutch parliament, announced that the Dutch government would propose joining the league of nations.

The Mexican secretary of the treasury has been ordered to make immediate payment to the United States government of ten thousand pesos, presenting the sum paid to obtain the ransom of two American aviators who were captured by Mexican bandits in August.

The British empire put 8,654,467 men into the war. Of these England recruited 4,066,158.

The present world unrest means that the old order of things is in its death throes, says Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor party.

Martial law is being rigorously enforced in the Shantung province by the Chinese governor, three leaders of the anti-Japanese movement having been summarily executed.

Washington

Further details of the negotiations which resulted in a settlement of the Adriatic and Fiume issue acceptable to all powers, obtained in Washington, reveal that Italy will receive concessions of territory in Africa from Great Britain and France.

Informal exchange of views between the Chinese and Japanese governments in regard to the Shantung settlement is now in progress, according to statements made in a well informed Chinese quarter.

Cable advices to the war department from the commanding general state that the approximate strength of the service of supplies in France of the American forces at midnight, August 31, doing full duty in foreign countries is 53,705.

The Turks have resumed their attacks upon the Armenians and the very existence of the nation is in danger, says the American committee for the independence of Armenia.

"I take pleasure in extending your excellence on this anniversary of the independence of Mexico my cordial felicitations and best wishes for the peace, prosperity and progress of the Mexican people," wired the state department to the president of Mexico, at the direction of President Wilson, on the occasion of celebrating Mexican independence day, September 16.

The house declined to exempt farm and labor organizations from prosecution under a \$200,000 appropriation in the pending deficiency bill for enforcement of the anti-trust laws. The vote was in committee of the whole house, and is not final. Another vote will probably be demanded with roll call.

Practically the entire file of correspondence between the Mexican and the American governments will become a part of the records of the senate foreign relations subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation.

The Red Cross announces the dispatch of two special army trains carrying emergency supplies and a large detachment of relief workers to the hurricane-stricken district between Brownsville and Corpus Christi, Texas.

The United States has asked the Japanese government to fix a definite date for the return of Kiao Chau to China, according to cable advices received at Honolulu. The Japanese government has not answered the communication.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips has received a dispatch from London stating that as a result of the efforts to raise the German vessels scuttled at Scapa Flow, the battleship Baden, the cruisers Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Emden and fifteen destroyers have been floated and three other destroyers probably will be raised.

Washington officials in the absence

President Wilson has signed an act of congress incorporating the American Legion, an organization of veterans of the world war.

Formal reading of the German peace treaty for amendment has been begun in the senate.

A strong undercurrent of opposition in the house to presenting General Pershing a \$10,000 gold sword resulted in eliminating that item from a resolution extending thanks of congress to the military leader.

The state department has been officially advised that China has issued a mandate declaring herself now at peace with Germany.

President Wilson, stumping the nation in behalf of the peace treaty, ratification, arrived in Portland, Oregon, to make one speech and spent the rest of the day motoring and resting.

Domestic

Five thousand well-to-do British women determined to obtain American husbands soon will arrive in the United States, according to a warning issued to bachelors by Mrs. S. C. Seymour of Camden, N. J., who has just returned from Europe, where she was employed by the military authorities to supervise the transportation of the war brides of American soldiers in different parts of Europe.

Recovery of ninety-eight additional bodies along the north shore of Nueces bay brought the known dead as a result of the gulf storm to nearly four hundred and caused fears that the total death toll might reach double that number. The message is from Corpus Christi.

That the Spanish steamer Valbana, carrying three hundred passengers and a crew of one hundred and fifty, went down in the hurricane that swept Key West, Fla., ten days ago, appeared to have been made certain by the statement of Ensign L. B. Roberts, commanding officer of the United States sub-chaser 203, who stated that he plainly saw the nameplate of that steamer on the vessel found in forty feet of water near Key West.

An extract from a magazine article written in 1914 by Theodore Roosevelt was read by President Wilson in an address at San Diego, Cal., in favor of the league of nations. "I am glad to align myself with such utterances. Here in concrete form is the fulfillment of the plan they advocated," said the president.

The president in San Diego, Cal., spoke from a glass-enclosed platform, and his words carried out to the distant rim of the stadium by means of an electrical device. Only part of those present could hear him, however, and before he finished there were many empty seats.

Notification that President Wilson had selected them to act as representatives of the public in the labor conference he has decided upon to meet in Washington, October 6, next, are in the hands of twenty-two men residing in all parts of the country. The notification was sent out embodying an expression of the president's "sincere hope" that the recipient might find it possible to "undertake this very important service."

Besides the representatives of the public, twenty-two representatives of organized labor and organized labor employers are to participate in the conference.

A new world's altitude record is believed to have been made at Mineola, N. Y., when Rolan Rohlf, test pilot for the Curtiss Airplane company, soared 34,610 feet above sea level. Roosevelt field, his starting point, is 110 feet above sea level. Rohlf actually climbed 34,500 feet, according to the barograph. His altimeter registered 34,400 feet.

The total grain crops of the Southern states for the present year will show a gain of about three hundred and twenty-six million bushels over the crops of last year, while in the rest of the country there will be a decrease of about three hundred and fifty-seven million bushels.

A thorough survey of the demolished section of Corpus Christi by newspaper correspondents showed block after block of the beach residential section without a vestige of the former beautiful homes.

Reports to the department of justice from twelve states indicate that there has been a decline of 10 to 15 per cent in food prices since the time the fair price committee began their work.

Clothing is still high, and the fair price committee, operating out of Washington, are hot on the trail of the clothing "privateers," both wholesale and retail.

The engine of a northbound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad blew up at Hygeia, Tenn., killing the fireman, injuring the engineer and setting fire to the station and train.

Rapid growth of the death list resulting from the hurricane and tidal wave that swept Corpus Christi and nearby points caused the belief to prevail among the relief workers and Texas officials that the total dead would approximate five hundred persons.

Reaching its climax in a scene in the house chamber at Washington that drew added dignity from the simplicity of the setting the nation's welcome to General Pershing came to an end when the thanks of congress and of the American people were extended to him and the army he commanded. There were no military bands or ranks of soldiery, and but one flag, that draped on the wall back of the speaker's chair, was displayed. The only other touch of color was the uniforms of the high officers of the army and navy gathered to see a comrade given highest honors.



1—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium and Cardinal Gibbons photographed at the latter's home in Baltimore. 2—Armenian flag brought by General Torcom to be presented to President Wilson. 3—Scene during the great oil tank fire at Greenpoint, Long Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Conference Devises Plan for Settling the Problem of the Adriatic.

D'ANNUNZIO'S FIUME RAID

Baltic States and Russian Bolsheviks Talking Peace—President Wilson Explains Application of League Covenant to Shantung and Irish Questions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

While D'Annunzio held possession of Fiume after his spectacular raid on that disputed city, the peace conference in Paris got busy and announced its solution of the entire Adriatic problem. It is a compromise plan designed to satisfy both Italy and Jugoslavia, and it was cabled to America to be submitted to President Wilson.

This compromise settlement provides that Fiume shall be a free state and that its harbor shall be a free port; that the Jugo-Slavs shall have all of the Dalmatian mainland except the city of Zara, which shall be a free port, and most of the Dalmatian islands; that Avlona and the surrounding territory shall be under Italian sovereignty, and that Italy shall receive a mandate for all of Albania except the Epirus, in the extreme south, which shall go to Greece. Both Italy and Jugo-Slavia make concessions under this plan, and it is believed that it will enable Fiume ultimately to become a part of Italy—a consummation which the American peace delegation was able to prevent during the treaty negotiations.

D'Annunzio's seizure of Fiume was decidedly embarrassing to the Italian government. To use force against him was plainly out of the question, for the sympathies of the nation were with him, despite the fact that he and his troops were technically mutineers. However, the government did take steps looking toward a blockade of Fiume by land and sea in the expectation that the poet-soldier's army would be soon starved into submission, and in this measure the Jugo-Slavs co-operated by cutting off all supplies by land. D'Annunzio had about 10,000 regulars and four battalions of volunteers under his command, and occupied a fortified line around the city. It was reported that he was prepared to raze Fiume if he could not hold out, and that in this he was supported by the citizens.

Naturally, the Germans were watching this affair with great interest, and the news that the allies had decided it was to be handled by Italy alone was looked on by them as significant, for some of them were contemplating the possibility of a similar raid on Danzig. They figured that if the expressed will of the allied peace conference could be defied in one place, it might be defied in another.

In Hungary the allies are gradually bringing the situation around to their own way, for the Roumanians, it is announced, are withdrawing their troops and have promised to restore the materials they had confiscated. Prime Minister Friedrich of Hungary, it is expected, will quit, and a coalition cabinet will be recognized by the allies.

The representatives of the Baltic states are holding, or about to hold, conferences with the Russian bolsheviks, with the prospect that peace between them will be arranged. Whether this is with the tacit consent of the allied nations is not clear. At any rate, the White Russians are desperately fighting against such an outcome, for it would mean their destruction by the Reds. The German troops in the Baltic states, commanded by General von der Goltz, are increasing in numbers and are very active. The Berlin government, in response to the demand of the peace conference that they be withdrawn, said they were not under German control, but this plea the conference refused to allow. The Russian soviet government asserts that, despite its recent victories on the

Baltic front, it desires peace and friendly relations with the new states formed in that region. Of course it would then be able to turn most of its attention to the East, where Admiral Kolchak is reported to have had several notable successes recently.

Japan, according to report, has been asked by the United States to pledge formally the return of Shantung to China, and to set a date for the restoration. At the time of writing no reply had been received from Tokyo, and the Japanese foreign office denied that any such note had been received from Washington. In statements issued in California, in reply to lists of questions asked him, President Wilson asserted that the League of Nations would have a powerful effect in forwarding the final restoration of Shantung to China, and that no other instrumentality or action could be substituted which could bring about that result. In one of his San Francisco addresses he said the great powers had Japan's promise to return Shantung to China, and intended to see that it was fulfilled under the league. His colleagues at Versailles, he said, told him they meant under the league to inaugurate a new policy toward China.

Another subject taken up by the president in his answers to questions and in his speeches was the Irish question. This, he asserted, could properly be brought up in the council of the league under article XI, "which makes it the right of every member of the league to draw attention to anything anywhere that is likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations, upon which the peace of the world depends." The covenant would not bind the United States to assist in putting down rebellion in any foreign country, he said, nor would it limit the power of this country to recognize the independence of any people who seek to secure freedom. He explained that Ireland was not given a hearing at the peace conference because the conference had no jurisdiction over questions of that sort that affected territories that did not belong to the defeated empires.

The Irish-American opponents of the league were far from satisfied with this reply, and especially did they dislike what they termed the president's ambiguity. They asked him to answer point-blank the question: "Are you in favor of self-determination for Ireland?" and requested a reply by September 25, when the Irish executive committee meets in New York. It does not seem possible that they expect a "yes-or-no" answer to such a question.

Some one must have whispered a warning to Mr. Wilson concerning the resentment caused by his general attacks on all senators who do not favor ratification of the treaty as it stands, for last week his speeches were much more conciliatory, and he even had good words to say concerning the "mild reservationists." But his expressed opinion of the Borah-Johnson group had not changed. Throughout the country there is evident a determination to learn definitely what the treaty and covenant mean, and the crowds that flock to hear the president and the opposition senators are not actuated solely by curiosity to see and hear notables. Each in his own way, and from his own standpoint, the speakers are trying to enlighten the people, and it is especially gratifying to note that Mr. Wilson is more explicit in his explanations of the articles over which the main contests have arisen.

The national committee for organizing iron and steel workers announced that the great steel strike would begin Monday, September 22, according to schedule, since every effort to hold a conference with Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation had failed. Mr. Gary issued a statement explaining his refusal on two grounds: First, that he did not believe the committee was authorized to speak for large numbers of the employees; second, that a conference with the committee would have been treated by it as a recognition of the closed shop method of employment, which method the corporation is determined not to countenance, since it destroys the worker's personal independence and ambition to succeed and prosper. The organizing committee replied that these two reasons are false.

and that the employees of the corporation are now compelled to resort to a strike in order to prove to Judge Gary the authority of their selected representatives to present their grievances. In the Chicago district, at least, strike-breakers will not be employed, according to the company officials. The strikers will be paid off and discharged permanently, and if the walkout is general, the mills will shut down.

Disorders in Boston, due to the strike of policemen, were largely suppressed by the military, but the situation otherwise was little improved. The firemen, however, decided not to quit, and the threatened general strike was at least postponed. The attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the Boston case is peculiar. President Gompers, while defending the strike, admitted the police were given a charter on the express understanding that they would not strike. Then Mr. Gompers' secretary visited Boston to study the situation, and on leaving announced that the federation stood solidly behind the striking policemen. He intimated that he did not favor a general strike at this time.

Chiefly because the police force of Washington also was unionized in the face of orders to the contrary, President Wilson took a hand in the matter of police unions. He sent a telegram to Commissioner Brownlow of the District of Columbia in which he said: "I think that any association of the police force of the capital city, or of any great city, whose object is to bring pressure upon the public or the community, such as will endanger the public peace or embarrass the maintenance of order, should in no case be countenanced or permitted."

Announcement that the carpenters' strike and consequent building industry tie-up in the Chicago district had ended was not only premature, but seemingly false. The carpenters were ostensibly given a chance to vote on the question, but instead of a secret ballot, the voting was open, and the contractors assert that this the labor bosses were able to intimidate the men and obtain a majority for rejection of the compromise offered.

Two big meetings of general interest were held in Chicago last week. The first was the annual convention of the Zionists of America, at which plans were laid for the industrial invasion of Palestine by the Jews. The first of the invaders will be members of the Jewish legion that fought in the Holy Land under General Allenby. Steps were taken to raise the immense sums needed to develop Palestine. The executive committee expects to get as much as \$7,000,000 in America during the coming year.

The other meeting was of some 300 leaders of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who were completing their program for a campaign designed to make the whole world dry. They decided they must raise at least \$5,000,000 for the work and that prohibition must be enforced in American cities as proof to the world that the sale of liquor can be stopped.

The gulf coast of Texas suffered severely from the tropical hurricane that swept up from the Caribbean sea. Scores of persons were drowned and immense property damage was done, especially in Corpus Christi and the region roundabout.

Prosecution of the packers by the government proceeded apace with the presentation of evidence to the grand jury in Chicago. Notwithstanding the outcry of Chicago organizations in defense of the "big five," this evidence and what is yet to come is declared by Attorney General Palmer to be ample to sustain the indictment of the combination of packers, and he added that when the collected data "is laid before a jury the wrath of the American people will compel a verdict of conviction. The story will amaze America."

Patriotic Americans were gratified by the sentence imposed by Judge Dean at Jackson, Minn., on President E. C. Townley of the Nonpartisan league and Joseph Gullbert, former manager, who had been convicted of conspiring to teach sedition. They were given 90 days in jail—the limit under the statute.

NOTHING DECISIVE SO FAR IN STRIKE

COMMANDERS OF LEGIONS OF LABOR CONCEDE THAT LONG STRUGGLE MAY BE AHEAD

CLAIM 284,000 MEN ARE OUT

Steel Corporation, Against Which Main Opposition is Directed, But Slightly Affected.

At the end of the opening day of the economic war between organized labor and the greater part of the steel industry of the country, both sides rested, apparently satisfied with reports received from the far-flung fighting line, reaching 20 states and affecting directly or indirectly half a million workers. After the first test of strength, industrial leaders and commanders of labor's legions were willing to admit that they faced a struggle which might prove long and bitter. Grim evidence of preparations made for the industrial conflict were seen in the armed guards surrounding the mills, but the first day of the strike ended with no signs of serious disorder, except in New Castle, Pa., where seven persons were shot in rioting following an alleged attempt to prevent workers from entering a plant.

Until the first smoke of battle rolls away, an accurate estimate of the number of workers who marched in obedience to the strike order and the number who remained at their posts is not obtainable.

From strike headquarters in Pittsburgh came claims that 284,000 men had taken their places in the ranks of the strikers, but, although no statement was forthcoming from the steel corporation's headquarters in New York, company officials in the zone of action hastened to challenge the estimate of labor leaders.

The steel corporation, against which the main offensive is directed, is able to operate most of its plants in the Pittsburgh district.

ALLIES ARE APPEALED TO DRIVE D'ANNUNZIO OUT

London.—The Italian government has appealed to the allied powers to send an allied force, exclusive of the Italians, to drive d'Annunzio out of Fiume according to a report here, which is considered reliable.

It is understood the American naval authorities here, who control the operation in the Adriatic have declined any assistance whatsoever, pending the final decision from Washington or the peace delegates in Paris.

NEGRO CITIZENS ENDORSE LYNCHING OF OBE COX

Athens, Ga.—A number of negroes residing near Lexington, Ga., have met and adopted resolutions approving of the action of whites who recently lynched Obe Cox, a negro, accused of assaulting and murdering the wife of a white farmer, it became known here.

The resolutions condemned in strong terms the crime that aroused 1,000 men and set them to a 24-hour search of swamps and woods which was concluded with the shooting of the negro and the burning of his body. At the time the crime as committed Cox was under indictment for an attack on a negro woman. He is said to have confessed before death to the crime.

SENATOR OVERMAN STANDING PAT FOR TREATY OF PEACE

Washington.—Senator Overman returned from Salisbury where he had been to see Mrs. Overman, who was sick. He brought back encouraging reports.

"North Carolina," said he, "is for the league of nations. Here and there you find men opposed to it, but I found no serious opposition to it among the people I saw."

NO TRACE SO FAR FOUND OF THOSE LOST ON VILBANERA

Key West, Fla.—Search for the 400 passengers and 88 members of the crew of the Spanish passenger steamer Valbanera, lost off Rebecca shoals light, 40 miles from here, continued without results.

Cuban Consul Milford, who directed the work of the divers who identified the sunken hulk, wired a complete report of his investigations to officials of the Penelle line, which owned the steamer.

SOUTHERN CONSIDERING THREATENED CLERK STRIKE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The board of adjustment of the Southern railway system opened a three-day conference here, among the important matters to receive attention being the proposed strike of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, strike ballots for which were distributed a few days ago. Southern railway clerks have been instructed to refrain from balloting until the present conference has considered the question.