

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

"The proletariat will descend into the streets, build barricades and give up their lives rather than fall into the rapacious claws of the military," is the gist of a resolution passed by the Italian council of the chamber of labor at Rome.

Paris dispatches says that President Wilson insists upon a plebiscite for a buffer state between Italy and Yugoslavia, but he consents to the rectifications of the eastern frontier of Austria in favor of Italy, in the district of Albania.

Italian Foreign Minister Tittoni says it would be difficult to find a graver period than this in the whole history of modern Italy.

Viscount Grey, newly appointed ambassador to the United States says he will not put forward any new proposals for treaties and alliances, but will endeavor to promote existing good will between all English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

In an encounter at Saarbrücken between Bourgeois and French soldiers many persons on both sides were wounded. One hundred Frenchmen participated in the conflict. Numerous Germans have been arrested for having attacked the Frenchmen.

Budapest is now the hungriest of the great cities of Europe. On meat days one light ration of beef, mutton or veal of poor quality is to be had at the midday meal in the larger restaurants that remain open, but on such days supper is meager. At the largest and most fashionable hotels in the city, supper consists of a green pepper stuffed with rice and tomatoes, boiled spinach and a fragment of poor pastry.

London hears that the Bolsheviks have abandoned Kursk after severe fighting with Denikine's troops.

Domestic

A strike of 200,000 shipyard employees on the Pacific coast is certain unless the navy department and the shipping board revoke their joint order prohibiting wage increases after October 1, James O'Connell, president of the metal trade department of the American Federation of Labor, says. O'Connell further said that an equal number of workers on the Atlantic coast will join in the strike unless the order is changed.

At the conference of the Democratic executive committee held in Atlantic City, N. J., not the slightest hint of a third term for President Wilson was given.

Dennis E. Metcalf, charged with the murder of Robin J. Cooper, and Nora Lee Jones, negro, charged with being accessory before the fact, were held to the Nashville, Tenn., grand jury without bail before a magistrate following their arrest on warrants sworn out by Gabriel Hansen of Memphis, Tenn., self-styled psycho-analytical detective.

Ill from over-exertion on his long tour for the peace treaty, President Wilson cancelled the speaking dates at Wichita and turned back toward Washington, where he arrived Sunday morning.

Eleven United States war vessels are tied up at the New York navy yard without crews sufficiently large to man them.

Many naval officers have sent in their resignations, claiming they cannot live on the navy salaries.

Twelve American owned steamships valued at more than ten million dollars, the property of a German subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, have been ordered from German ports to the Firth of Forth, for allocation among the allied and associated nations recently at war against Germany.

Cranberries will be cheaper this year than last year. There will be 637,000 barrels this year against 350,000 barrels last year.

Fifteen hundred lieutenants of the regular army have sent in their resignations to the war department, because they say they cannot live on ante-bellum wages.

General Pershing will have around him in his new headquarters in Washington only a fraction of the great staff which comprised the American grand headquarters at Chaumont during the war. Twenty-five officers, forty-five clerks and thirty-five soldiers comprise the general's forces.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz has been appointed chief of naval operations, the highest office in the navy.

September 24th three million Baptists of the South gave themselves to prayer and fasting in behalf of the Baptist \$75,000,000 campaign. The devotions began at sunrise and continued far into the night.

Speaking to a great crowd in the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, President Wilson says opponents of the league of nations are cutting their heart out of that instrument. There is in Article X, he says, no peril, and that power of war still remains with congress. He asserts that proposed reservations will destroy plan for the league of nations.

Two disastrous fires in the Los Angeles national forest are spreading. One hundred men fighting fires in the Big Tejonca canyon, about ten miles north of Pasadena, were forced to flee for their lives when the fire destroyed their camp. The total area burned so far, September 25, is over one hundred thousand acres. The principal damage has been to watersheds forming the source of water supply for a number of southern California communities.

Action to remedy defects of the American cotton bale will be considered at the world cotton conference to be held in New Orleans in October. It is said by some authorities that the American bale is a disgrace when it reaches the other side of the "big pond."

Drastic action has been taken by Director General Hines to compel the prompt release of refrigerator cars. After receiving numerous complaints of delay in the unloading of such cars, Mr. Hines ordered regional directors to place an embargo against all consignees who fail to release such equipment.

Leo Stevens, balloon instructor at Fort Omaha, announces that Prof. David Todd will attempt to communicate with the planet Mars this fall in a balloon to be constructed and piloted by Stevens. The balloon will ascend 50,000 feet. Its capacity will be 140,000 feet.

The field kitchen used by the former German emperor is among the 2,700 trophies of the world war, which have been brought to this country by the transport Santa Rosa. They will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington to be placed in the permanent war exhibit, where grandchildren and great-grandchildren may view them in the days to come.

Several tons of war trophies have already reached Washington and have been put in the national museum. Many of these trophies are associated with some of the most dramatic episodes of the war, others vividly depict German military brutality and others stand out for their mechanical perfection.

Washington

More than two thousand men who have been in Siberia are on their way home.

All drafted men remaining in Europe will be brought home by the end of October.

Over 2,000 advances and but 898 reductions in class rail rates for the South are shown in a report sent out by the traffic bureau of the Mobile chamber of commerce.

British and Japanese control all Oriental news. Little American news is printed on the eastern Asiatic coast.

The Florida state board of health has refused to permit the United States government to establish a leper colony at Cedar Key. It is announced that Louisiana will permit the establishment of such a colony, and that it will probably go there.

The storm sufferers of the Texas gulf coast have asked that the weather bureau be investigated, on the ground that the bureau failed to take any notice whatever of the coming storm.

War-time restrictions governing the operation of radio stations and radio equipment by amateurs will be removed early in October.

William Jennings Bryan made an address in Washington, in which he urged the senate to ratify the treaty without any reservations. If senators were dealing with their own affairs, he said, they might take chances, but they have no right to take chances with the people's affairs.

Two long distance seaplane flights are planned for early next year by the navy, one to Brazil and another to the Philippines.

It is announced from New York that John D. Rockefeller has given twenty million dollars for the improvement of medical education.

The house committee has reported favorably on the bill authorizing increased bank loans upon commodities.

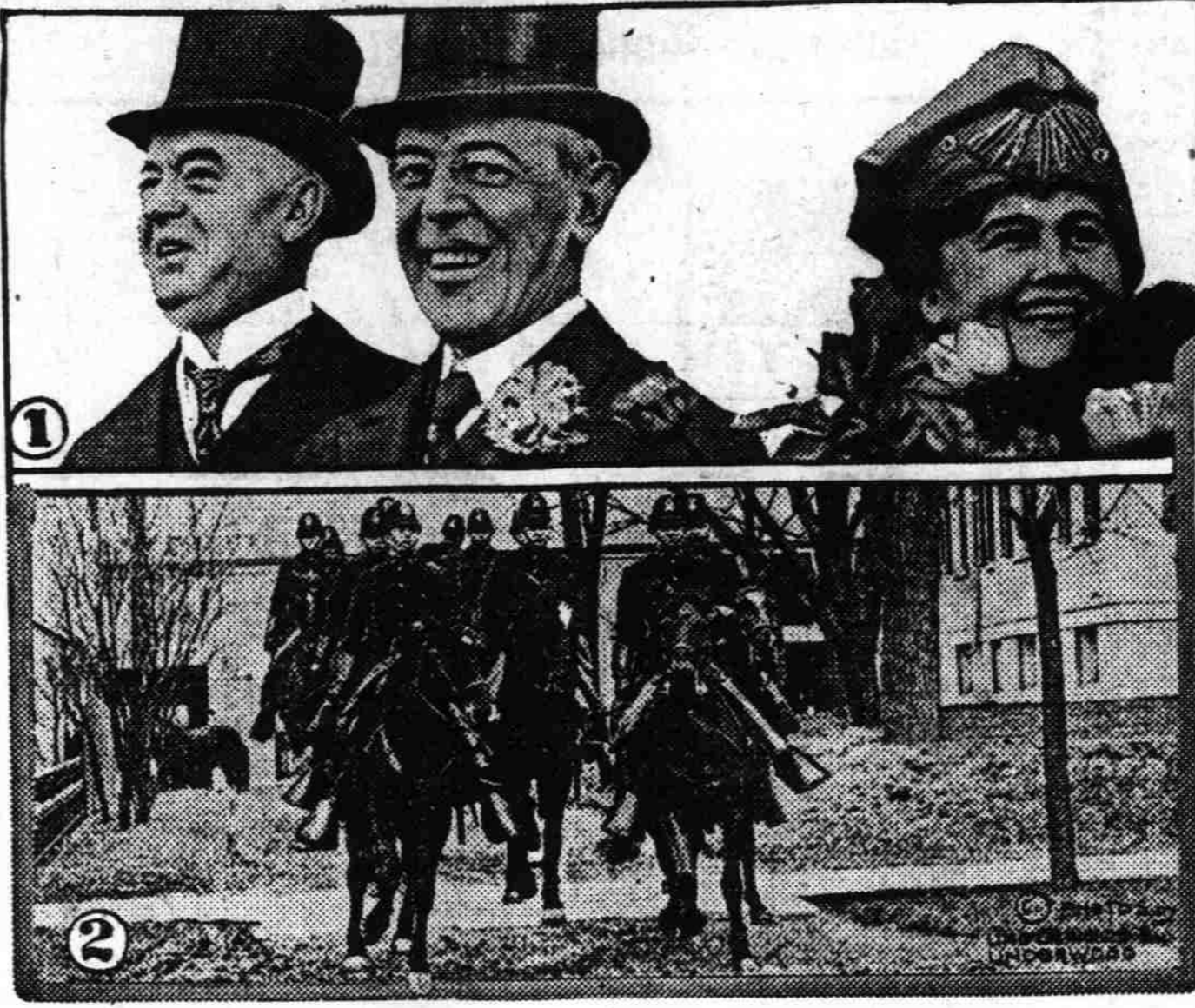
The secretary of war has instructed his military associates to establish an organization within the general staff to be charged with development and supervision of matters pertaining to education, recreation and moral training of officers and men of the service. This organization will undertake the work of the seven affiliated welfare societies, beginning November 1, as far as they relate to military establishment within continental limits of the United States.

The secretary of war has informed the seven affiliated welfare associations which co-operated with the departments during the war of his sincere appreciation of the valuable work they rendered the country during the world war.

The Mexican foreign office, it is learned in Washington, has instructed Mexican consuls to refuse to issue British passports. This does not apply to British nationals who live in Mexico. No reason is given for the action, but it is stated that Great Britain had refused to issue passports of Mexican citizens who were not going to Britain but were on their way to France.

Eighteen nations are preparing to send delegates to the first international labor conference called by President Wilson to meet in Washington, October 29. The conference will meet under the league of nations.

The German consul in Mexico has received information from his government that thirty thousand immigrants from Germany will soon arrive in Mexico to make their future homes. This is the first considerable body of Germans to leave home in answer to the overtures made by the Mexican government immediately after the armistice was signed.



1—President and Mrs. Wilson photographed as they began their return trip from the Pacific coast; at the left is Gavin McNabb, the president's western representative. 2—Troop of the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary leaving their barracks to disperse turbulent steel mill strikers. 3—Lieut. Col. D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier whose seizure of Fiume has precipitated a crisis in Italy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Indications That Union Labor May Get the Worst of the Great Steel Strike.

SENATE STARTS AN INQUIRY

Many Workers Said to Be Returning to the Mills—Status of the Peace Treaty Contest—D'Annunzio's Raid Precipitates Crisis in Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Developments of the week in the great strike of steel workers indicated that this, perhaps the severest test to which union labor in America ever has subjected itself, would result adversely to the unions.

At the beginning many thousands of men in the United States Steel corporation's numerous plants scattered throughout the country quit work, regardless of whether or not they were members of the unions. W. Z. Foster, general organizer, claimed that 342,000 had gone out before the week was half over. This was not directly disputed by the corporation officials, but they declared the tide already had turned and that the men were coming back to the mills in large numbers seeking their old jobs. A great many of the plants were closed down at the beginning of the week, but in some of the districts these were being reopened gradually with increasing forces of workers. In the Pittsburgh district the employers asserted they were increasing production in all the important plants; the Gary and Indiana Harbor mills resumed partial operation; the strikers at Canton, O., and Birmingham, returned to work. On the other hand there was virtually a complete tie-up in the Mahoning valley, the Colorado district and at other points.

Though the union officials had declared the strike would be conducted without violence on the part of the men, rioting started promptly in some regions, especially in Pennsylvania. Several deaths and many injuries resulted. The state constabulary got into action promptly and effectively, breaking up all assemblages and in general restoring order. Sabotage was in evidence in various plants.

The strike leaders were earnestly endeavoring to expand the strike into a walkout of allied crafts, which include the men in 25 unions. On the Great Lakes it appeared likely the seamen and marine firemen who, transport iron ore would go out, and switchmen on railroads that especially serve steel plants were reported to be ready to quit.

The senate committee on education and labor began an inquiry into the strike and the first witness was John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee on organization of the steel workers and real leader of the strike. It was announced that Mr. Gary would appear before the committee later to present the case for the employers.

Fitzpatrick admitted to the committee that there had been no demand from the steel workers for unionization, but that the Federation of Labor considered it necessary because the steel industry was a "bad spot" in the industrial situation and that the conditions prevailing in it led other large employers to consider imposing similar conditions on their employees. He told at length of the vain efforts to induce Mr. Gary to confer with his committee, and said that even if the steel corporation should now consent to meet the union representatives it would be too late to stop the strike, as the men "are going to demand decent justice of the United States government."

However, Fitzpatrick said, the unions would call off the strike if the steel corporation would agree to submit the issue involved to arbitration by a commission to be named by President Wilson. When this was told to Mr. Gary in New York, he replied that,

speaking for himself, he believed the board of directors could not negotiate with Fitzpatrick and his associates as union labor leaders and that questions of moral principles, such as are involved in this struggle cannot be arbitrated nor compromised.

Samuel Gompers, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, gave the steel strike his approval though he said he would have preferred to have postponed it until after the industrial conference in October. He laid all the blame for the strike on Mr. Gary for his refusal to deal with the union chiefs. As a matter of plain fact, the whole contest hinges on the question of the open or the closed shop and its outcome will go far to determine the power and right of the unions to organize industries that have not asked such action and to enforce their closed shop policy everywhere.

Mr. Gompers also appeared before the senate committee on the District of Columbia, where he maintained the right of policemen to organize, but said they should not go on strike. "Private employees" he said, "can quit work, while policemen have no such recourse." At the same time he defended the policemen of Boston by asserting that the trouble there was not really a strike but a lockout. As for the constabulary of Pennsylvania, he declared the events of recent days have proved they are nothing but Cosacks, and they would not be admitted to the Federation of Labor.

The resentment of the public, which of course is always the "goat" in industrial disputes, is being reflected in congress. Senator Thomas of Colorado leads the fight in the upper house against tyranny by union labor, and last week introduced a resolution condemning the closed shop principle as un-American and calling for the reputation by congress of the special immunity it has granted to labor unions from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws. In the lower house Representative Cooper, who is from the Youngstown district and is himself a union labor man, uttered a warning against the danger of organized labor being misled by such a "revolutionary leader" as William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel worker's committee. Foster is the author of a book on syndicalism and secretary of the Syndicalist League of North America and in his book defends the syndicalist methods of violence, sabotage and lawlessness to win strikes. Congressman Kahn of California, asked Attorney General Palmer if Foster could not be prosecuted in connection with the steel strike, but Mr. Palmer said he thought any such action should be brought by the various states rather than by the federal government. Mr. Gompers and other "conservative" union labor leaders must enjoy their close relation with Foster and his like.

If anyone supposed President Wilson would compromise with the reservationists concerning the peace treaty, he seemingly was mistaken. The president, on his way back from the Pacific coast, delivered himself of speeches that showed his spirit was, if possible, more uncompromising than ever, and he rather plainly intimated that if the pact were not ratified as it stands he would pigeonhole it for the present and make it the issue of next year's presidential campaign. To his audience in Cheyenne he said if the proposed reservation to article ten were adopted by the senate he would regard it as rejection of the whole treaty, and that it would mean the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany, which would turn the whole world against us. He predicted that without the League of Nations covenant, including article ten unchanged, the world would be plunged into a war far more horrible than the conflict just ended.

Mr. Wilson also continued to defend the arrangement by which the British empire has six votes to one for the United States in the league assembly. The proposed amendment to this article was causing both sides in the senate considerable worry, and they dodged a vote on it for the time being. The proponents of the covenant wanted to wait until after the president returned in the hope that he might be able to bring some pressure to bear,

and the opposition were not at all sure of their strength. The mild reservationists hoped some way might be found to avoid the direct issue.

The French chamber of deputies, in which the government was pressing for ratification of the treaty, was much exercised by the hostile attitude of the American senate and the government was called on for explanations. Tardieu said he was satisfied the senate would ratify the treaty, and Pichon said even without the United States the League of Nations could exist, legally speaking. Barthou replied that France wanted political, not legal guarantees. Premier Clemenceau then said:

"Should the United States reject the League of Nations, two treaties of alliance between France and Great Britain and France and the United States exist. Nevertheless it was precisely because we felt that the League of Nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come that these treaties were drawn up. The League of Nations for the present has nothing to do with the Franco-British-American treaties, which constitute sufficient guarantees for France."

Italy was in the midst of a tremendous crisis, brought on directly by the seizure of Fiume by D'Annunzio and blamed by the Italians themselves on the great powers which refused to carry out all the promises in the treaty of London. Foreign Minister Tittoni was compelled to resign, and the peace conference in Paris was deeply concerned by the situation. The Italian government asked the allies to oust D'Annunzio and his followers, but at this writing nothing in that line had been started. The poet-soldier was still defiant and his forces were increasing in strength. Other Italian leaders, it was reported, were following his example and making raids on Spalato, Sabenico and Trau, towns on the Dalmatian coast which have been under the domination of the Jugo-Slavs. In Ragusa, near the Montenegrin frontier, there was a veritable reign of terror. There are rumors, also, that the Italians are planning to restore King Nicholas to the throne of Montenegro. He is the father of the queen of Italy.

Late advices from Spalato by way of Copenhagen said an American destroyer appeared at Trau and landed marines, compelling the Italians to leave, after which the Jugo-Slavs took over the town from the Americans.

Officials of the state department at Washington admit that the president has agreed with the allies on a plan to give support to Kolchak and Denikine in their fight against the bolshevik. The United States is to supply the former with the things he needs, and Great Britain and France will take care of the latter. Presumably this arrangement means that the American troops now in Siberia will not be brought back for some time. Both these Russian leaders have been scoring considerable success against the bolshevik lately, and it may be the recognition of the Omsk government by the allied powers will not be much longer delayed.

The bolshevik government, while willing to make peace with the Baltic states, is laying its plans to conquer the rest of its foes. Trotzky, speaking recently in Petrograd, said his armies would continue their methods of beating their enemy singly, taking Kolychak first and then Denikine. "If Finland wants war" he said, "it will be necessary to begin against her a campaign of extermination such as hitherto has been unknown to history."

Lenine, it is said, is anxious to be at peace with all the world. There was a report in Paris that he had been assassinated. If this were true Trotzky probably would be more powerful than ever, and the peace he seeks is founded on the destruction of his enemies.

The king and queen of the Belgians are on their way to visit the United States. Before his departure Albert said he had much to learn in this country owing to the "excellent relations existing between capital and labor" here. Can it be that Albert was spoofing us?

REUNION OF WORLD FAMOUS THIRTIETH

MORE THAN 3,500 MEMBERS OF
WORLD FAMOUS DIVISION IN
ASSEMBLY AT GREENVILLE.

ORGANIZATION IS EFFECTED

The Homes of Greenville Thrown Open
to Veterans and Everything Done
For Their Entertainment.

Greenville, S. C.—More than 3,500 members of the famous Old Hickory (30th) division had registered here for the first annual reunion of the Old Hickory association. Addresses by Governor R. A. Cooper, of South Carolina, Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina, Major General E. M. Lewis, who commanded the division when it broke the Hindenburg line and other high officers were features of the day. The association at its business meeting adopted constitution and by-laws and perfected its permanent organization.

The enlisted men are playing an important part in the reunion, one of them introducing each of the two governors to a vast audience of about 5,000. They were Corporal Herman McManaway, of this city and Sgt. L. L. Mallard, of North Carolina.

The reunion in a way is a homecoming of heroes, for the renowned division was trained at Camp Sevier in the suburbs of this city, and while there formed friendships in the community which are now being renewed. The homes of Greenville are literally thrown open to the veterans and everything possible is being done for their entertainment and amusement. The principal streets of the city are a riot of red, white and blue and the carnival spirit is in evidence everywhere, harmless fun with much noise being engaged in by residents and returned line smashers.

SHIPPING BOARD HAS STOPPED SAILINGS TO BRITISH PORTS

Washington.—Shipping in American ports, so far as it concerns shipping board vessels with cargoes consigned to ports of the United Kingdom, was at a standstill because of the strike of British railway workers.

Suspension of the sailings of all vessels under the control of ports of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was announced by the shipping board through the making public of an order issued at Saturday night when the railroad strike became a certainty.

The shipping board, it was explained, ordered sailings suspended following receipt of information from its representatives in England as to conditions in the ports there and after the issuance of the British order prohibiting the furnishing of bunker coal to any ships other than outboard British vessels.

SUBJECT BEFORE SENATE IS IGNORED IN LONG DEBATE.

Washington.—Not one passing reference was made in the long peace treaty debate in the senate to the 30 odd fall amendments, which Vice President Marshall had ruled would be the special and continuing order of business.

The discussion embraced almost every other point. It covered all the ground from Omaha, Neb., to Persia, and Vice President Marshall's prediction that the senate, once it took up the amendments, would discuss everything else under the sun, was abundantly fulfilled.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN PLACED ON BROTHERHOOD FOOTING.

Washington.—Changes in the wage scale of railroad shopmen under which they will be paid on the basis of an eight hour day similar to members of the four brotherhoods, are embodied in the first national agreement covering their wages and working conditions.

STRIKERS CLAIM ENEMY RESPULSED AT CHICAGO.

Chicago.—Efforts of the big steel mills in the Chicago district to induce a sufficient number of strikers to return in order to operate on a larger scale failed. Although additional police protection was provided at every large plant and special appeals were issued to the men to go back, the number who returned was no larger. At some of the mills the number of men reporting at work was smaller.

STOLL DECLARED THE NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

Columbia, S. C.—The state executive committee declared Philip H. Stoll, attorney of Kingstree, the nominee of the party for congress from the sixth congressional district by a majority of 26 votes. After purging the box at Andrews, Georgetown county, of 12 illegal votes, the protest of E. J. Sherwood, of Horry, Mr. Stoll's opponent, were cast at the Andrews box was dismissed by the committee.