

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

Leon Trotzky, Soviet-Bolshevist minister of war and marine, is reported to have arrived at Petrograd to arrange for the defense of the city. Every available man, including veterans 70 years old, is said to have been mobilized by the Bolshevist authorities. Germano-Russian forces in Lithuania have been defeated by Lithuanian troops in two encounters, according to information issuing from Lithuanian sources.

The Bolshevist official report claims that their troops have recaptured Pavlosk and Tsarkoe-Selo south of Petrograd. Many prisoners are reported to have been taken.

A message by way of Honolulu says that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist premier of Russia, has been captured by anti-Bolsheviki, the details of which are said to be forthcoming.

Roumanian demands for articulation of the frontiers fixed in the determination of the western borders of Roumania have been refused by the supreme council of the peace authorities. In reply the supreme council says it cannot consider the clauses of the agreement which have been communicated to the allied powers.

Former Emperor William has commissioned Herr Siebert, an attorney, of Berlin, to institute a suit against the actor, Ferdinand Bonn, who prepared what are known as the "kaiser films," which were barred in Berlin but were permitted to be exhibited elsewhere.

William C. Magnelsson, United States consul at Melbourne, died suddenly October 17 on board the steamer Sonoma, which arrived at Honolulu from Australian ports. Mr. Magnelsson was formerly a resident of Rushford, Minnesota.

The returns from the Ontario province of Canada shows that the "drys" won overwhelmingly and that the united farm and labor party had swept itself into office.

King Albert of Belgium, who is in the United States, says there is no doubt about the United States having won the world war.

The names of Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and others of the former German royalty and nobility of Germany appear on the lists of German officers whose surrender for trial by common law crimes in France and Belgium will be demanded in accordance with the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Domestic

Active preparations are being made here in Washington, D. C., for the forthcoming convention of the Atlanta Deeper Waterways Association, which will be held in Charleston, S. C., November 10-13, 1919, inclusive.

The Chesapeake and Delaware canal has been taken over by the government, which gives the government the key to the entire Atlantic coastal situation.

The entire South is being scoured in an effort to apprehend three alleged confidence men, charged with swindling a prominent business man of Chicago out of more than ten thousand dollars in Atlanta, Ga.

Adjourning to meet in Portland, Oregon, in 1922, the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America ended at Detroit, Michigan, in what Churchmen consider one of the most momentous and history-making sessions of its history.

Maintenance of stable government and suppression of enemies of social order—these were the notes sounded at Atlantic City, N. J., at the first public session of the international trade conference. Upon these factors depend the prosperity of the world, speakers told 2,500 delegates.

Three agents of the department of justice were indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of having engaged in a conspiracy to blackmail liquor dealers in New York, and thereby frustrate the operation of the wartime prohibition law.

It is hard to buy a drink in New York. Arrests of federal agents accused of grafting and indications that one of them would turn state's evidence, scared cafes, cabarets and motor inns where hitherto nothing but the price has been necessary to satisfy any alcoholic craving.

Opera in the German language in New York at this time would tend to a breach of the peace and should be prevented by the police. This is the opinion of New York City's corporation counsel.

An unusual rush of emigrants toward America is in progress. Two thousand Italians applied for passports to the United States at Naples recently. The removal of restrictions as to the visas on American passports are given as the cause for the emigratory movement.

There is military efficiency about the work of the German prisoners engaged in clearing up the battlefields scattered over the low lying country between Ypres and Dixmude, scene of many a battle, and once more making it fit for habitation.

Word is received that the bodies of Lieutenants Frederick B. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, American aviators, who were buried at Bahia, Los Angeles, Lower California, recently, have been disinterred and placed aboard the United States destroyer Aaron Ward.

The question of granting the Jacksonville street car company the right to raise the fare to 7 cents was defeated by a vote of more than three to one in a special city election.

Rioting which broke out in the Braddock, Pa., steel mill district, was renewed when a crowd of about fifty strikers and their sympathizers clashed that he will release one-third of left one of the plants. One man was shot during the melee and many others were injured.

Washington

With a recommendation to President Wilson that he create a commission to carry on the work which the national industrial conference was wholly unable to accomplish, the public group, the last remaining element of that body, quit and went home.

William C. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Meico, was kidnaped by three masked bandits and held for \$150,000 ransom, the state department is advised. The American embassy on inquiry has been informed by the Mexican foreign office that the government would take all possible steps to effect the liberation of Jenkins. The American embassy has been authorized to detail a member of its staff to Puebla to assist in obtaining the agent's release.

Meager details of the kidnaping of William Oscar Jenkins are contained in a telegram from his wife, Mary Street Jenkins, to his father, John W. Jenkins, at Hanford, transmitted by the latter to Governor Stephens, of California.

The action of President Wilson in signing the amendment of the food control act, recently approved by congress, puts the department of justice in possession of new and effective power to conduct the government's campaign on the high cost of living. Although the amendments, which are nothing more than additions to the war-time Lever act, can be regarded merely as temporary expedients for dealing with the price situation, they will afford definite penalties for profiteering and hoarders in food and clothing.

Concurrence in a suggestion by Attorney General Palmer that ten cents a pound would be a fair price for the new beet sugar crop has been received from producers' representatives, ninety per cent of the output in this country, it was announced at the department of justice. This is an increase of one cent a pound over the old price.

Opposition to renewing the licensing power of the present sugar equalization board led Chairman McNary, of the state agriculture sub-committee investigating the sugar situation, to announce that he would introduce a new bill authorizing the president to retain the present board, or appoint a new one, but containing no licensing provision. At his request the board will meet in New York to consider the substitute measure.

The Mexican house of deputies has voted general approval of a proposal to withdraw extraordinary powers granted to President Carranza two years ago under which he decreed many laws.

Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France, on January 13 next, is to face his accusers on a charge of intriguing to bring about a dishonorable peace with Germany.

Although Lieutenant B. W. Maynard was the first to complete the transcontinental air race, Captain J. O. Donaldson made the flight in about 10 hours less flying time.

Only three members of the house, all Democrats and from the South, voted against the budget bill when it came up for final passage in the house—Representative Moon of Tennessee, Blackman and Steagall of Alabama.

After a day of uncertainty during which President Wilson sent to Secretary Lane, chairman, a message of conciliation to be used as a last resort, the national industrial conference cleaned its slate October 21 by rejecting all collective bargaining resolutions, as well as the labor proposal for intervention in the steel strike.

Advised that the navy department has in reserve nine million pounds of sugar, Secretary Daniels has intimates that he will release one-third of the stock or three million pounds for public use.

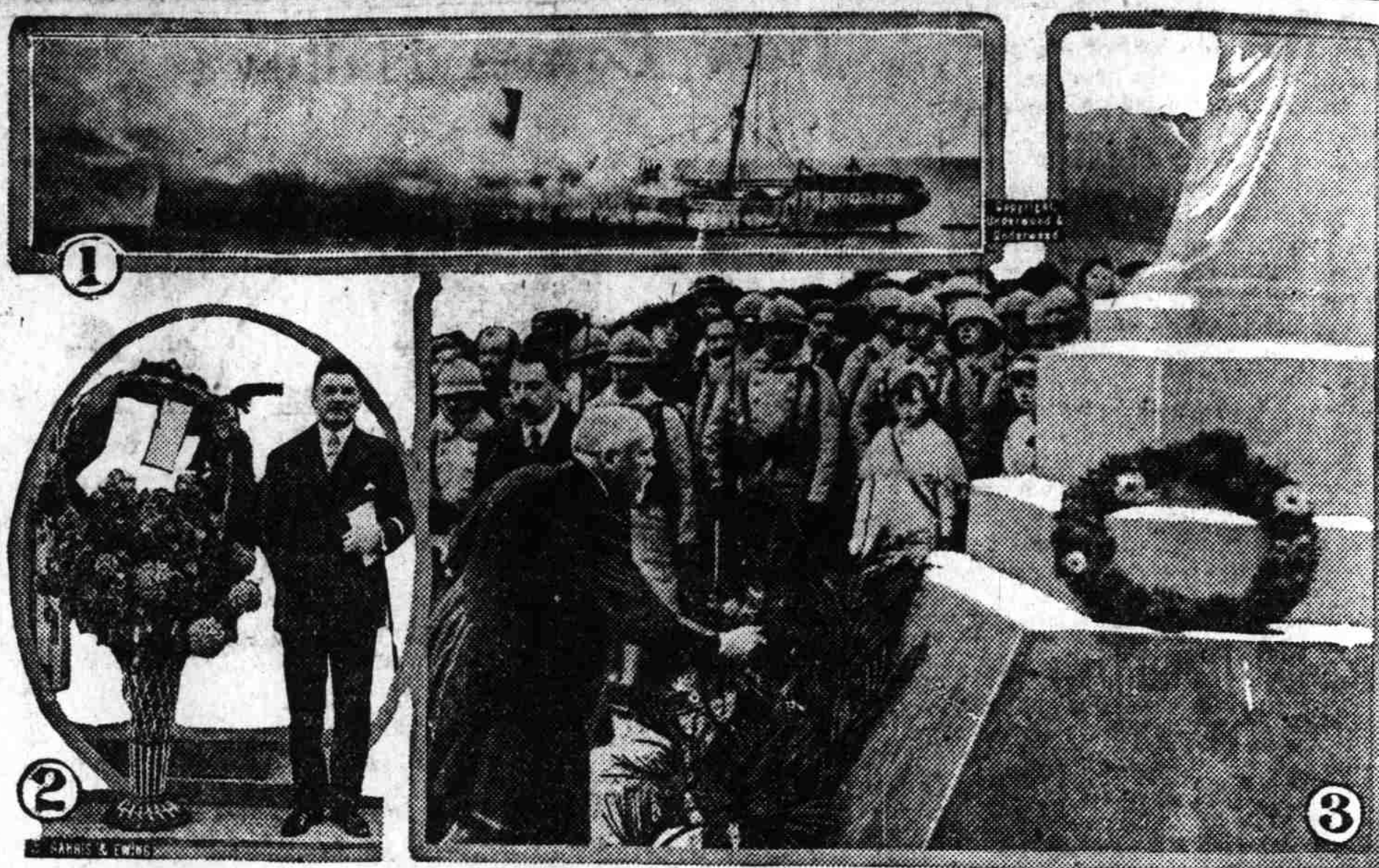
The republic of Panama will be represented at the international labor conference at Washington by Federico Mojica, Jorge Luis Paredes, Andres Mojica and J. A. Zubiatea.

The reconcentro system, made famous by General Weyler in Cuba, and afterwards used by Caso Lopez and the Huertistas against the Zapatistas in Morelos, have been inaugurated by the Mexican government against the Villistas of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Food prices are on the decline, the department of labor's bureau of labor statistics announces in a statement asserting that the retail price of 22 staple foodstuffs show a decline of 2 per cent.

The long treaty fight in the senate is about to enter its final phase. Leaders hope during the coming week to clear away all proposed progress in the framing of a ratification resolution.

Virtually conceding that no amendments to the peace treaty will be adopted, the opposition managers are determined to qualify the ratifying resolution with reservations.



1—The French liner Venezia burning in mid-Atlantic. 2—President C. M. Selph of the National Association of Postmasters and the floral piece he presented to President Wilson with best wishes for his recovery. 3—President Poincare of France laying a wreath on foundation stone of big monument to be erected at St. Mihiel in honor of the American victory there.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Labor's Withdrawal Breaks Up
Industrial Conference in
Washington.

OTHER GROUPS ALSO QUIT

Coal Miners Reject Offer and Prepare
to Strike—Government May Operate
Mines—Senate Committee
Adopts Strong Reservations
to the Peace Treaty.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After two weeks of discussion and negotiation, the industrial conference at Washington was disrupted Wednesday by the withdrawal of the labor delegation. Mr. Gompers led his bloc out of the conference because its resolution on collective bargaining was rejected. As he departed he declared the employers' group was adopting exactly the position assumed by the I. W. W.—that workers should not enter into agreements with employers—and that he had nothing further to submit. "You have defeated labor in its declaration here," he added, "but we will meet you again in conference, and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining."

Spokesmen for the capital group denied the employers were opposed to collective bargaining, but said the resolution submitted, if adopted, "would go out to the world as a concession on the part of the employers' group that they recognize the necessity of the unionization of all the industrial establishments in the country and the kind of collective bargaining that the labor unions insist upon as distinguished from other kinds."

The group representing the public approved the resolution, and it was beaten in the employers group by ten votes to four. The rules of the conference required a unanimous vote for the passage of any resolution. I. E. Shepard of the railroad conductors charged that political motives inspired the action of some of the delegates, and to others it was apparent that the steel strike issues really were responsible for the attitude taken by the majority of the capital group.

President Wilson, on his sick bed, had dictated and signed a letter to the members of the conference pleading for continuance of the sessions until a solution of industrial relations was reached, and this was read by Chairman Lane, but it did not have the desired effect on Gompers and his colleagues.

When the labor group quit, the employers followed suit, disclaiming responsibility for the fiasco. President Wilson asked the representatives of the public to continue the work alone, but this was deemed useless and the conference broke up entirely.

The utter failure of the industrial conference to accomplish anything is disappointing enough, but public attention is centered just now on another labor trouble that is imminent—the threatened strike of soft coal miners which is set for November 1. Secretary of Labor Wilson has been working desperately to avert this, and made a proposal that would grant the miners an increased wage, but that ignored their demand for a 36-hour week. The miners' committee formally rejected this offer, though it was thought the operators would agree to it, and the leaders of the miners left Washington at once to prepare for the struggle. The territory involved is the "central competitive district," including western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Secretary Wilson and the other government officials directly involved in this matter did not announce their plans for the future, but they have intimated that if necessary, in order to insure a supply of coal to consumers, the mines will be kept open and operated by the government, with troops on guard. Congress also may intervene if the efforts of the government fail. Already in both house and sen-

ate measures are being framed that would declare it a crime to incite a strike in coal mines. Senator Frelinghuysen was especially severe in his comment on the miners' demands, and took the occasion to denounce trade unionism under its present leadership as a "new autocracy" tending toward bolshevism.

On the surface there is little change in the steel strike situation, but the American Federation of Labor and some state labor associations, notably that of Illinois, came out strong for unlimited support of the strikers, both morally and financially. In the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor a general strike was advocated in order to "stop the wheels of industry and bring Gary to his knees." The labor leaders are planning to spread the strike in various directions and rejoiced at the action of the officials of the railway brotherhoods giving the workers permission to take such action as they may find necessary in each district. This may mean the men operating the lines into steel plants will quit work.

Last Wednesday was the last day on which steel strikers could return to their jobs and save their seniority and pension rights, and many of them did go back to the mills.

The railroad workers of the country, who are demanding increased wages, time and a half overtime, the eight-hour day, and changes in working conditions, are preparing for a finish fight with the railroad administration, according to what Timothy Shea, chief of the firemen, told the administration's board of working conditions. Shea's data and claims were strongly combated by A. O. Wharton, who left the presidency of the railway employees, department of the American Federation of Labor to become a member of the board.

Director General Hines put a sudden end to the strike of express drivers in New York by threatening to fill their places with troops, but efforts to settle the longshoremen's strike there were futile and the food shortage in the metropolis grew worse daily with prices soaring. In order that there should be no further delay in government work on transports and other vessels, Secretary of War Baker sent a large number of troops to the port to take the places of strikers, and the latter were warned that interference with the soldiers would be met with bullets. The troops, it was declared by the army officials, would do only government work. Although some of the longshoremen's locals have voted to abandon the strike and it is disapproved by their international officers, most of the men refuse to return to work unless they are given \$1 an hour and \$2 an hour for overtime.

The senate committee on foreign relations prepared the ground for the final battle over the treaty with Germany by adopting 14 reservations and a preamble to the resolution of ratification providing that America's ratification of the pact shall not be effective until the reservations have been accepted by three of the four chief allied nations, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The reservations, which Senator Lodge said will be supported by a majority in the senate, are framed to accomplish the following:

To give the United States unqualified right of withdrawal from the league upon notice by congress.

To relieve the United States of any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any country under article X or to go to war under any article unless congress so decides by act or joint resolution.

To provide that no mandate may be accepted by the United States except by express authorization of congress.

To protect the sovereignty of the United States over domestic questions.

To guard the Monroe doctrine by declaring it outside the jurisdiction of the league.

To declare the dissent of the United States from the Shantung settlement.

To protect American exports to Germany from interference by the reparations commission unless congress approves.

To remove the United States from any obligation to contribute to the league's expenses unless congress authorizes such appropriation.

To reserve the right of the United States to decide for itself the size of its armament.

To reserve the right of the United States to refrain from entering into the economic boycott provided for in article 16 of the league covenant.

To invalidate any act of the league in so far as it affects the United States, unless the American representative on the league council or assembly has been confirmed by the senate.

To protect the rights of American citizens under the articles of the treaty dealing with debts and property.

To relieve the United States of any obligation to assume trusteeship for any of the German overseas possessions surrendered to the allied and associated powers.

To reserve the right of the United States to refuse to submit to the league any question affecting the vital interests and national honor of the United States.

Senator Hitchcock, speaking for the proponents of the treaty as it stands, said the reservations were utterly obnoxious and that 40 Democrats would vote against ratification with such conditions. The preamble he considered especially objectionable.

Bringing up unexpected strength to the defense of Petrograd, the bolsheviki succeeded in postponing the fall of that city, though their officials moved to Moscow with all their records. At latest reports, the troops of the Russian northwest army were but a few miles from Petrograd and the fighting was severe. It is known that General Yudenitch's men are not well equipped, and they are not numerous; therefore the Finns are expecting that he will reconsider his refusal to accept the help they offered him some time ago. In the Volga region General Denikine claimed to have defeated the bolsheviki near Kamshin, but the soviet government announced that Denikine's advance on Moscow from the south had been definitely stopped.

According to the British admiral, the story of the bombardment and capture of Kronstadt by British naval forces was untrue; but last week a message from Helsingfors said French warships had been shelling the fortress for several days. Two bolshevik torpedo boat destroyers attacked British and Estonian vessels in the Gulf of Finland and were promptly sunk.

The Letts continued their struggle for the possession of Riga with the Germans, who are under the command of Col. Avaloff-Bermond since Von der Goltz quit. The Germans claim to be carrying on their campaign against the bolsheviki and to have offered an armistice to the Letts. They have been joined by an entire regiment that had been stationed at Thorn to guard the Germano-Polish frontier.

The American mission to Armenia under Major General Harbord arrived at Constantinople after a strenuous trip in the course of which the members, except Harbord, were captured by Kurds and held prisoners for several hours. Correspondents who have interviewed the commissioners say most of them are opposed to America's accepting a mandate for Armenia or any other part of the former Turkish empire unless the other powers first pledge themselves to a policy of hands off.

Premier Lloyd George found himself up against another "crisis" almost immediately after the opening of parliament. By an unexpected shift of the line-up the government was defeated on a minor amendment to a pending measure. But because only about half the members were present it was believed the cabinet would not consider it necessary to resign, as is customary when it finds itself outvoted.

The French military authorities have unearthed a great conspiracy in Alsace-Lorraine having for its object the establishment of an autonomous republic. The leader has confessed it was financed by Germans and that a relative of Bethmann-Hollweg was the intermediary between the Berlin foreign office and the conspirators.

PRESIDENT VETOES PROHIBITION BILL

AGAIN PASSED IN HOUSE
REPRESENTATIVES BY VOTE
OF 176 TO 55.

THE VETO WAS UNEXPECTED

When Senate Duplicates House Bill
All Hope of "Wet" Season Ruled Out
Over Christmas Will Vanish

Washington—President Wilson expectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill and within three days the house had repassed it over the veto by a vote of 176 to 55.

The total vote was barely more than a majority of the entire membership. Dry leaders in the senate immediately began laying plans to open the bill there. They expect to obtain unanimous consent for its consideration, claiming enough votes to pass through.

The President refused to sign the bill because it included the extension of wartime prohibition. The objects of wartime prohibition the President said in his veto, had been satisfied, and "sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for its repeal."

It would not be difficult, the President held, for Congress to deal separately with the two issues.

The veto hit Congress unexpectedly. The house, getting on its feet after deserted its leaders, who wanted to defer consideration so as to round up all the dry members. But the bill swept into the chamber and there was an overwhelming sentiment among them to give the government ample weapons for dealing with the liquor traffic.

Nobody had really professed to know the President would veto the bill.

Attorney General Palmer, it was said, had declared it constitutional.

But the President, propped up in bed, dictated and then signed a message and sent it along to congress, without worrying, apparently, what Congress might do.

With repassage of the law by the house and the prospect of the same thing happening in the senate, the veto of the big "wet" spell that would cover the Christmas season vanished.

PUBLIC APPRECIATES DANGER IN IMPENDING COAL STRIKE

Washington—Many telegrams urging Congress to support the President on his attitude towards the coal strikers are arriving here.

The coal mine leaders could be prosecuted under the Lever food control act if they carried out their plan for a strike. It was pointed out that they have already violated this law by agreeing to a strike.

It is held by officials of the government who met at Cleveland some days ago and "agreed" to the strike are already guilty and can be dealt with. Although the attorney general will not divulge his plans, it is believed that he is preparing to strike hard if the miners carry out their threat.

Congress is giving the President its loyal support in his efforts to protect the public against the strikers.

SENATE REJECTS JOHNSON AMENDMENT TO THE TREATY

Washington—The Johnson amendment to the peace treaty designed to equalize American and British voting strength in the league of nations, was rejected in the senate by a vote of 40 to 40.

On the roll call, which came unexpectedly during a lull in the debate, two Democrats joined the Republicans supporting the amendment, and nine Republicans voted with the Democrats against it. Of 15 senators absent, or paired, four Republicans and two Democrats were recorded as opposing it and 12 Democrats as opposing it.

MANUFACTURERS OF SPAIN TAKE STRIKE INITIATIVE

Madrid—More than a million persons throughout Spain will be thrown out of employment Tuesday, November 4, if the decision of the congress of Spanish employers at Barcelona, declaring for a lockout, is carried out. In Barcelona alone, 200,000 men and women will be affected.

Governmental authorities are expected to exert every influence to reduce the manufacturers to reconifer.

AIR SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE PROBE FOR IRREGULARITIES

New York—Further investigation of irregularities in the army air service reported on at President Wilson's request by Charles E. Hughes, was requested by a special congressional sub-committee. It is a division of the committee on investigation of war department expenditures. Among the witnesses summoned are John D. Ryan, former head of the aircraft board; Piny Fiske, of Harvey Fiske & Sons.