

# 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

### Domestic

The most sensational robbery in the history of Girard, Ala., opposite Columbus, Ga., was pulled off in true western style. Four masked and armed highwaymen entered the Phoenix-Girard bank, held up the president, assistant cashier and other officials at the point of pistols and proceeded to loot the institution, making their getaway with currency aggregating about thirty thousand dollars. Officers of Columbus, Ga., Phoenix City and Girard are on the lookout for the robbers.

Harry New was found guilty of second degree murder in Los Angeles for the murder of his fiancée, Freda Lester, in Topanga canyon, near that place, on the night of last July 4.

Enforcement of nation-wide prohibition, which becomes the law of the land, begins at 12:01 a. m. on January 17, it was announced at New York City at the office of Col. Daniel L. Porter, of the United States internal revenue service.

A call for one of the greatest international conferences of commercial and financial figures ever assembled, in an effort to find a remedy for the financial and commercial chaos in which the world has been left by the war has been issued in New York following a meeting of a coterie of nationally known financiers.

Atlanta, Ga., stands twelfth in national bank clearings for the year 1919 with a total of \$3,290,186,377. This is the announcement in the annual compilation of figures published in Bradstreet's Journal.

Stories of terrible cruelty, unredressed murders and devastation of properties were given the senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation by men in close touch with conditions in Mexico. The subcommittee is holding sessions in San Antonio, Texas.

A six-year job faces the federal prohibition agents in making the United States dry. At the end of that period the revenue bureau figures that the United States will be as dry as a desert.

The senate subcommittee now in San Antonio, Texas has received a report that a large shipment of ammunition for the Carranza government has been received at Manzanillo, Mexico. It seems to have been shipped on a Japanese vessel.

Leading members of the New York Bar association, the trustees of the New York City Club and the trustees of the Citizens' Union united in voicing condemnation of the action of the state assembly in suspending its five Socialist members.

### Washington

The partial lifting of the blockade against Soviet Russia is described in a dispatch "as an exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and allied and neutral countries." The decision, it is stated, provides that facilities will be afforded the Russian co-operative organization to import clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery and other necessities, in exchange for grain, flax and other goods of which Russia has a surplus.

Definite plans for furnishing Poland with war materials and food to aid in checking the westward spread of bolshevism are being considered by the United States and by allied governments. Secretary Baker said before the house ways and means committee, supplementing the declaration of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss that Poland was "the only bulwark against bolshevism."

Establishment of a separate state, under the protectorate of the United States, for the segregation of the nation's negro population, was advocated before the house judiciary committee by representatives of the negro race.

Establishment by the United States Grain Corporation of \$150,000,000 in credits would feed Europe until the next harvest without imposing any burden on taxpayers. That is what Herbert Hoover told the house ways and means committee. Early payment of the loans made could be counted upon, Hoover said.

Decision to withdraw the American troops from Siberia upon the completion of the repatriation of the Czech-Slovak forces next month has been reached by the American government.

In one of the broadest constructions yet placed on provisions in the act for enforcement of constitutional prohibition, Prohibition Commissioner Kremer has ruled that fruit juices and ciders come within the dry ban if they contain more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

Private charities in the United States are sending five to six million dollars' worth of food abroad monthly, it has developed, and within a fortnight three million American families with relatives in central and eastern Europe will be able to buy "food drafts" from American banks.

A list of fifteen admirals, headed by Admiral William S. Sims, was submitted to Secretary Daniels by Senator Hale of Maine, chairman of the senate naval subcommittee on investigation of navy decoration awards, with the request that the officers be summoned to appear before the committee.

The coal strike settlement commission has begun actual work of considering and adjudicating claims of bituminous miners for advanced wages and shorter working hours, the operators having agreed to abide by the decision of the commission whatever it may be.

### Foreign

Premier Georges Clemenceau went down to defeat at the hands of his countrymen in a caucus of the French senate and chamber of deputies to choose a candidate for the presidency of the republic. Clemenceau then announced his withdrawal and asked his supporters to cast their votes for the re-election of President Poincaré.

In an official communication issued in Paris, the supreme council approved of recommendations to relieve the population in the interior of Russia by giving them medicine, agricultural machinery and other commodities, of which the people are in sore need, in exchange for grain and flax.

The supreme council, at Paris, has drafted a note to the Dutch government asking for the extradition of the former German emperor.

The note refers to article 227 of the treaty of Versailles and invites Holland to join the allied powers in the accomplishment of this act.

It is rumored in London that before peace with Germany is a week old the British public has been brought up sharply against the possibility of another war.

The estimates of the Berlin papers of the casualties in the rioting places the dead in excess of thirty and the wounded at one hundred. Quiet has been restored.

The German Social Democratic party has issued an appeal to its members not to allow themselves to be provoked by Independent and Communist "wire pullers" to play an unscrupulous game with human lives.

Many persons were killed or wounded in Berlin when the troops fired upon or bayoneted demonstrators who tried to rush the reichstag in Berlin in protest against the exploitation law. Crowds have paraded the streets of Berlin following an appeal from the radical Socialist organ for workmen to demonstrate in protest against the law. The demonstrators bore flags inscribed "We Demand an Unrestricted Workers' Council Bill." The street car service was partly suspended, the men being on strike. Ten dead were taken into the court of the reichstag building, and order was finally restored by the police.

The so-called German exploitation law is an outgrowth of resolutions by the Social Democrats endorsing a system of workers' and economic councils as the first step towards socialization. The Soviet system is strongly condemned by the German Social Democrats.

The Russian Bolsheviks have captured seventeen columns of Polish legionnaires, sixteen guns and 20,000 rifles in the Krasnoyarsk region. The Bolsheviks have also occupied the Balai station, fifty miles east of Krasnoyarsk.

London newspapers state that the only two countries in the world now at peace are United States and Germany.

In the supreme council at Paris, the United States ambassador raised the question whether the council intended to maintain the percentage previously adopted for distribution among the allied and associated powers of the warship tonnage to be given up by Germany. Receiving an affirmative, the United States ambassador stated that, in that case, the United States waived its claim to any part of this tonnage.

Immediately after the peace protocol was signed the allied leaders handed a memorandum to the German delegates, including the delivery of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 cars, Germany's failure to evacuate all parts of Russia, the sinking of certain submarines which were to have been turned over to the allies, failure to deliver stolen works of art taken from Belgium and France, the delivery of agricultural machinery and exportation of certain aeronautical materials in contravention of the agreement with the allies.

A Korean national army has crossed the Siberian frontier into Korea and has captured En Chin from the Japanese provisional government forces, according to a cablegram received in Honolulu from Shanghai to the Korean Hawaiian association.

Germany is now at peace with the allies. The treaty of Versailles, completed after months of labor last June, has been declared formally in effect, operative January 10, 1920.

Consideration is being given by the supreme council to a plan for the appointment of a committee of ambassadors to complete the details for presentation and signing of the Hungarian peace treaty and to carry on other unfinished business of the peace conference. The decision will be left to the heads of the governments of the principal powers.

Thirty-five members of the crew of the British steamer Trevald were drowned when the big vessel was wrecked on Kimmer Edge Rock near St. Albans Head, England, during a violent storm in the channel.



1—Recent photograph of Anthony Caninetti, commissioner general of immigration, who signs the deportation orders of the reds. 2—Throng of Italians arriving at Boston on the steamer Cretic showing the tide of immigration has turned again. 3—The reichstag in Berlin, scene of the bloody riots that were said to be part of a revolutionary plot.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### League of Nations Is Born but United States and Other Nations Are Absent.

### BLOODY RIOTS IN BERLIN

### Communists Attempt to Start a Revolution—Poland Needs Help to Repel Bolsheviks—Settlement of Adriatic Trouble—Constitutional Prohibition In Effect.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The League of Nations came into being last Friday, the first meeting of its council being held in Paris pursuant to a call issued by President Wilson. At present it is admittedly somewhat of a weakling, since the United States is not a member and Russia, Germany and some other powers have not been admitted. But America doubtless will adhere to the covenant before long, and the league will then proceed to fulfill, or not fulfill, the rosy predictions of its creators. Most of the world wishes it well and hopes it will prove to be the beneficent institution that its ardent supporters believe it will be.

The nations participating in the opening meeting of the league council and their representatives were:

- France—Leon Bourgeois, former premier.
- Great Britain—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, foreign secretary.
- Italy—Signor Scialoja, foreign minister.
- Belgium—Paul Hymans, foreign minister.
- Spain—Count Quinones De Leon, ambassador to France.
- Greece—Eliptherios Venizelos, premier.
- Japan—Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain.
- Brazil—Dr. Gastao Da Cunha, ambassador to France.

The people of the United States, especially, perhaps, the business men, do not at all relish the fact that this country alone is now technically at war with Germany. They are letting the senate know how they feel, and thus the pressure on that august body to reach a compromise on the treaty has been increasing daily. The people do not wish the matter put up to them as a political issue in the presidential campaign, for they do not claim to be experts at treaty-making and feel that the senate should attend to its own business. All last week the compromisers were busy trying to reach a common base, assuming that President Wilson would not reject moderate reservations despite his repeated assertions to the contrary. But article 10 was, as ever, the sticking point, and at this writing a settlement was not in sight. Meanwhile, immediately following the promulgation of the peace treaty, the other nations are sending their representatives to Germany and pushing their campaigns to secure trade.

Plans are being laid for a great educational, financial and industrial conference for the purpose of restoring normal conditions throughout the world. Support for the scheme has been asked of the governments of Europe and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a large number of leading men of this country and Europe. The original call does not include Germany and Austria, but it is stated that these countries as well as Japan and the Latin-American republics will be asked to send delegates.

The communists of Germany, who take advantage of every excuse to start trouble, staged a great demonstration in Berlin against the government's measure putting the workmen's councils on a legal basis. Thousands of them undertook to force their way into the reichstag and Noske's

police, patiently resisting for a time, finally opened fire with machine guns and rifles. About forty of the rioters were killed and scores wounded. The government openly accused the Independent members of the reichstag with aiding in the attack, asserting some of them went to the windows of the building and motioned the mob on. Next day it was officially announced that the demonstration was the beginning of an attempt to start a general revolution which was to be led by radical government officials.

Ever since the signing of the armistice Germany has fostered the idea that the reds were likely to get control of that country unless it were given milder terms by the allies, and some correspondents have insisted that such reports could not be believed. This latest apparent revolt will give some support to the German appeals for leniency and to the insidious, cleverly worded editorials of certain American metropolitan papers which argue that the reparations commission must treat Germany gently and permit her to regain her old strength, in order that she may successfully stand between the bolsheviks of Russia and western Europe. If the German press represents the German nation, what it would do with its regained strength is made very clear by the articles published after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. The burden of them was recovery of all the nation had lost, and Revenge with a big R.

The allied nations have been disposed to regard Poland as the real bulwark against the bolshevist flood, and Poland so considers herself. Last week Secretary of War Baker recommended to the state department that the United States furnish surplus military supplies to Poland to help her in repelling the bolsheviks. General Bliss appeared before the house ways and means committee to discuss a proposed loan of \$150,000,000 for food relief for Europe, and declared that if the loan were made this country should call on the allied governments to contribute their surplus military supplies to Poland because that nation alone could prevent the bolsheviks from swamping western Europe. The Poles, he added, are poorly equipped as to everything, while the soviet armies are well trained, well equipped and well led, and outnumber the Poles.

The imminent return of the 8,000 Americans in Siberia is again promised, and apparently it is high time. A correspondent at Harbin says an American detachment in trans-Baikal recently fought with troops of General Semenov, commander of the all-Russian army, and took an armored train from them. Two of the Americans were killed. The Czechoslovaks, to aid whom the Yanks went to Siberia, have had frequent clashes with Semenov's men.

The bolsheviks have continued their forward movement in the Caucasus and along the Black sea, and now comes news of a new movement in that part of the world which they are said to be supporting. Enver Pasha, who formerly was minister of war of Turkey and was elected king of Kurdistan, has started what is called a bolshevist revolt in Turkestan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan and for which the government at Moscow has contributed large sums of money. Enver's ultimate aim, it is said, is India. Those who understand conditions in the countries mentioned assert this is not a genuine bolshevist movement, but is directed against Great Britain. However that may be, it is likely to cause the British considerable trouble.

The Adriatic problem seems about to be solved, and in a way quite opposite to that of which President Wilson insisted. Mutual concessions have been agreed upon, and though neither Italy nor Jugoslavia is wholly satisfied, probably both will yield. By the arrangement, Fiume is to be governed by a municipal council under the advice of an Italian high commissioner and a small independent state will surround the city. Italy is given control over the city of Zara but abandons her demand for the neutralization of the Dalmatian coast. She is granted a mandate over Albania, but

will modify her boundary claims in favor of Serbia. The Slovenes of Jugo-Slavia so strongly opposed some features of the settlement that the country's delegation felt inclined to reject the proposal, whereupon Lloyd George and Clemenceau told the government at Belgrade that it must say yes or no to the Italian offer at once.

The French, British and Italian premiers on Thursday hatched the conditions of peace to the Hungarian delegation in Paris. There was no ceremony. Ambassador Wallace and the Japanese ambassador were present.

Secretary of Labor Wilson says that every alien who advocates the overthrow of the American government by force or who belongs to an organization holding such views will be deported "as fast as we can get the ships." But each of them will be given a fair hearing, he added. In New York Federal Judge Knox has caused the federal officials some worry by ruling that those held in deportation proceedings must be released on bail immediately. Immigration authorities say this would make it almost impossible to get cases against many of the radicals. The government officials are now eager for legislation that will permit them to handle properly those reds who are citizens. The senate passed the Sterling sedition bill for this purpose, but the house considers it too stringent in some particulars and is formulating one of its own. The chief objection to the Sterling measure was it put too much power in the hands of the postmaster general, virtually re-establishing war-time censorship of publications.

John Barleycorn turned up his toes on Friday. At eight o'clock that morning the forces of the directors of federal prohibition were afield all over the country looking for violators of the constitutional amendment which went into effect. The day dreaded by so many Americans was preceded by several events that caused wets preliminary distress. The Supreme court destroyed one of their hopes by refusing to permit the New Jersey liquor dealers to institute original proceedings in that court to test the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment. The court decided it had no jurisdiction. Next the internal revenue office announced that after Friday no liquor might be kept except in government bonded warehouses or in homes. A general movement of bottles and jugs from club lockers and hotels to residences began forthwith, and the officials were kind enough not to enforce the provisions against the transportation of intoxicants while it was in progress. Then along came Prohibition Commissioner Kremer with a ruling that fruit juices and ciders came under the dry ban if they contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and that the penalties are the same as in the case of stronger liquors.

Presidential politics is humming these days, and the contest among the candidates for the head of the ticket, especially the Republican ticket, is growing mighty lively. The managers and scouts of each of the chief contenders are hustling around after delegations and the headquarters are the scenes of almost continuous conferences. General Wood, Governor Lowden and Senator Harding seem to be leading the field, but the others are not idle or hopeless by any means. It is a notable fact that women are taking a prominent part in the campaign. The Democrats are still resting under the shadow of the third-term possibility.

Herbert Hoover is looked at with the appraising eyes of the Warwicks of both parties, for his political affiliation has been uncertain. Now Julius Barnes, his close friend, declares Mr. Hoover is a "progressive Republican" who "will never allow himself to be a candidate for high office nor allow his friends to make an effort in his behalf, unless there shall come such indisputable evidence of such spontaneous and universal popular demand that it will overwhelm his present resolution not to enter politics." From which it may be deduced that Mr. Hoover is almost in the conventional receptive mood.

## KINSTON TOBACCO MARKET TO CLOSE

FARMERS BEING ADVISED TO  
BRING IN ALL REMAINING  
LEAF BEFORE FEB. 6.

## TREAT COMING TO STUDENTS

Dr. Bernard Spilman, Noted Wit and Orator, Is Beginning a Tour of State College Institutions.

Kinston.—The local tobacco market will close for the 1919-1920 season Friday, February 6, after the most successful five months in its history. Farmers are being advised by the Tobacco Board of Trade to market leaf remaining on hand as rapidly as possible so that none will be outstanding when the auctioneers and buyers lay off.

Some thousands of North Carolina college students have a treat coming to them. Dr. Bernard W. Spilman, educational field secretary of the Southern Baptist Sunday school board and president of the Baptist state convention, is going on a tour of institutions in the state. He has spoken at scores of colleges and to hundreds of other audiences in every part of the country. He is the pulpit's champion wit. His eloquence and sense of humor combined have made him famous. Dr. Spilman's methods were characterized as "unique" at the University of Chicago.

New Bern.—Announcement is made to the effect that the board of aldermen will be asked to call an election at which time New Bern people will vote on a bond issue of \$100,000 to be used in erecting three new school buildings here.

Raleigh.—Rev. Francis M. Osborne, for many years rector of two Episcopal churches and recently director of a \$250,000 endowment campaign for St. Mary's school in Raleigh, has been appointed to the chair of theology at the University of the South, Sawanne, Tenn.

Hickory.—Frederick Fisk of Oil City, Pa., has a clear title to the Watauga and Yadkin River railroad according to the United States circuit court of appeals, which handed down an opinion at Richmond confirming the sale of this property.

Charlotte.—The Charlotte postoffice receipts for the year 1919 amounted to a total of \$389,466.97, according to the figures compiled in the office of J. H. Weddington, postmaster, when the fourth quarterly report was completed the daily average receipts having been more than \$1,000, counting Sundays and holidays.

Winston-Salem.—Basing its appeal on the assertion that because of the increased cost of doing business it is losing money at the rate of \$10,000 a year, the Winston-Salem gas company has appealed to the North Carolina Corporation Commission for permission to increase its rates for gas from \$1.50 net per 1,000 feet, to \$1.80 net per 1,000.

Charlotte.—A Carolina Kiwanis district, embracing North and South Carolina, was formed at a tri-state conference of Kiwanis clubs held in Chatham and Paul F. Haddock, president of the Charlotte Kiwanis club, was elected governor of the North and South Carolina district, which was separated from Tennessee at the meeting.

Washington.—(Special).—Lieut. Col. E. C. Register, army medical corps, died at Tarnopol, Poland, January 3, according to advices to the war department. He went to Poland in 1919 with the American-Polish relief commission to fight typhus fever in that country. Colonel Register was a native of Rose Hill, N. C.

Preachers Against Dancing.—Charlotte.—The Charlotte Ministerial Association at a meeting endorsed the action of the committee of the association on public dance halls and continued the committee, adding to it Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt, of Tryon Street Methodist church, and Rev. John F. Crigler, of the Lutheran church. The association voted to have a union Bible convention here February 16-22 under the leadership of Dr. Clarence Dixon, formerly of the London Tabernacle, and one of the foremost preachers in the world.

Many Divorce Cases.—Raleigh.—January 31 has been designated as "divorce day" in Wake Superior Court. On that day 23 people, dissatisfied with their better halves, will lay their suits for divorce before the judge.

The thirty-three divorces now on the calendar represent the largest number of actions of this nature at a single term of Wake Superior Court. It is also understood that it is the largest number of divorces cases ever calendared at any one term of court in North Carolina.