

EVENTS OF 1919 PASSED IN REVIEW

World Found Great Difficulty in Returning From War to Peace Conditions.

MAKING THE GERMAN TREATY

Europe in State of Ferment, While the United States Was Struggling With Grave Industrial and Economic Problems.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

After nearly five years of frightful warfare, in which all of the great powers and many of the smaller nations had been involved, the world found it difficult to return to anything like normal conditions during the year 1919. While the armistice which was signed in the closing weeks of 1918 brought a cessation of hostilities between the two groups of nations that had been engaged in the great struggle, it did not bring peace to all the peoples involved. Technically the world still was at war throughout practically all of the year just closed as the peace treaty which was framed in Paris after months of negotiation could not be made fully effective until ratified by the great powers and formally promulgated by the peace conference.

The revised covenant of the League of Nations was presented at a plenary session of the peace conference on April 28. President Wilson, as chairman of the commission which framed the covenant, explained the changes that had been made, mostly as a result of criticism in the United States. One of the most important of the amendments made was that providing that the covenant should not affect existing understandings for maintaining peace. While it was not so stated specifically, this amendment was designed to prevent the League of Nations covenant from interfering with the Monroe doctrine. The revised covenant was adopted by the unanimous vote of the peace conference.

On April 30 the council of four, which by this time had been reduced to a council of three by the withdrawal of the Italians, agreed to transfer to Japan the German possession of Kiau-Chau. The Chinese delegation objected strenuously to this settlement, although Japan agreed ultimately to restore the territory to China. On May 6 the council determined that Great Britain and her colonies and dominions should become mandatory for the islands north of the equator.

By May 8 the treaty had finally been completed and on that date it was presented to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. The pact, while it represented chiefly the deliberations of the council of four, had been adopted by a conference in which 27 allied and associated powers were represented. At the same time it was announced that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George had negotiated treaties with France providing that the United States and Great Britain would come immediately to the assistance of France in case of any future unprovoked attack by Germany. When the peace treaty was submitted to the Germans the Italian delegates were present, having returned to Paris in response to an invitation extended by President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

The German delegates were not permitted to discuss the peace treaty with the conference but were given fifteen days in which to submit their reply in writing. Announcement of the terms of the treaty caused a storm in Germany. The terms were denounced by President Ebert of Germany as being the most severe ever "imposed upon a vanquished people." Several communications requesting changes in the treaty were submitted by the German delegates and these were given consideration by the council of five. As a result some parts of the treaty were made more lenient toward Germany.

The revised terms were presented to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation on June 16 and the Germans were given seven days in which to sign. The German national assembly on June 22, by a vote of 237 to 138, authorized the government to sign the treaty. On June 28 the treaty was signed at Versailles by representatives of Germany and of the allied and associated powers. The Chinese delegates alone refused to sign because of the Shantung settlement.

On June 29 President Wilson sailed from France and returned to the United States after an absence of more than six months. On July 10 he presented the treaty to the senate and there at once developed bitter opposition to its adoption without change or reservation.

On September 10 Senator Lodge submitted the majority report of the committee on foreign relations, proposing amendments and four reservations to the peace treaty. Senator Hitchcock presented a minority report, recommending the adoption of the treaty without reservation. There began then a determined fight between the opposing forces in the senate, which ended finally in a deadlock that prevented the ratification of the treaty either with or without reservations.

President Wilson had continued to combat every suggestion of a change in the treaty or the covenant of the League of Nations and in an effort to force its ratification had undertaken an extensive tour of the country, beginning on September 4. After delivering more than forty speeches throughout the West he broke down and returned to the White House. His condition was regarded as very serious, and he was unable to take a leading part in the battle for the treaty when the contest reached its climax. The president still insisted, however, upon the adoption of the treaty without reservations, and when the question came to a final vote in the senate on November 19 the Democratic minority, aided by a number of Republicans opposed

and President Wilson, upon his return, delivered an address at Boston in which he emphasized the necessity of the United States taking a leading part in the organization of the League of Nations.

Meantime the peace conference was endeavoring to reach a solution of several other vexing problems. A bitter dispute had arisen between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav state as to the possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The Italians demanded possession of the city of Fiume on the ground that its population was largely Italian, while the Jugo-Slavs maintained that possession of this port was essential if their newly organized nation was to have access to the sea.

The Japanese delegates also gave an early indication of their attitude by insisting upon Japan's right to retain the Marshall and Caroline Islands, which she had taken from Germany.

President Wilson returned to Paris after spending little more than a week in the United States. With his arrival in France on March 14 the peace conference began consideration of recommendations by various committees, and the peace treaty began to take definite shape.

On March 24 the council of ten which had been considering the chief problems before the peace conference was replaced by a council of four, consisting of President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando. From that time up to the actual signing of the peace treaty all of the problems arising were disposed of by this council of four, in which, at times, the premier of Japan also participated.

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to the league in any form, defeated the majority resolution of the Republicans, which would have carried with it the reservations adopted by the senate. Senator Hitchcock thereupon offered a resolution providing for ratification of the treaty without reservations, and this, in turn, was defeated, a number of Democratic senators voting with the Republicans. With a compromise between the opposing groups apparently impossible, the senate adjourned.

In the meantime the peace treaty had been ratified by the other great allied nations and by many of the smaller nations that had been engaged in the war against Germany.

Foreign Affairs.

While the treaty was being negotiated conditions remained very unsettled not only in the territory which had been included in the four defeated nations but throughout Europe. Russia continued in a state of turmoil throughout the year. Although the bolshevik government under the direction of Lenin and Trotsky maintained its control over a large part of the former empire it was hemmed in on all sides by opposing groups which attacked it with varying success. The newly constituted nation of Poland was beset for a time on all sides, by it, too, succeeded in weathering a storm and had established a stable government before many months had passed.

Failure to reach a settlement of the Fiume question continually threatened an armed conflict between the Italians and the new Jugo-Slav state. Serious conditions existed in Hungary because of internal disorders and because of clashes with Romania and with the new Czech government.

In Germany a split among the German socialist leaders resulted on January 7 in serious street fighting. The government was seriously threatened, and on January 9 its troops in Berlin were re-organized and regained control of the situation. On January 18 Dr. Carl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacists, or anti-government faction, was killed while attempting to escape after arrest in Berlin. His companion, Rosa Luxemburg, long known as a radical leader both in Germany and Russia, was killed by a mob. Disorders in Germany were suppressed and on January 19 the people elected a national assembly, the majority socialists led by Chancellor Ebert retaining control.

The assembly met at Weimar on January 6 and on February 11 elected Chancellor Ebert as first president of the German republic, after adopting a provisional constitution. In Poland opposing factions reached an agreement on January 17 whereby Ignace Jan Paderewski became premier, with General Pilsudski as foreign minister and M. Demoski as president.

In England the ever-present Irish question had again come to the front. On January 21 the Sinn Fein members elected to the British parliament met in Dublin and after reading a declaration of independence proclaimed an Irish republic.

On February 21 Kurt Eisner, independent socialist premier of Bavaria, who shortly before had placed the blame for the war on Germany and Austria, was assassinated by an army officer in Munich.

Opposition to Japanese control had been developing rapidly in Korea and on March 12 Korean nationalists issued a declaration of independence, declaring themselves ready to "fight to the last drop of blood." Serious disorders also were reported in Egypt in support of the nationalist demand for autonomy and on March 25 the British secretary for war, Mr. Churchill, admitted that the whole of Egypt was virtually in a state of insurrection.

On March 16 a new Germano-Austrian government was established at Vienna with Doctor Renner as chancellor. Count Karolyi had been made president of the new Hungarian republic on January 11, but on March 22 he was forced to resign and there was constituted a new government which proclaimed a dictatorship of the proletariat and an alliance with the Russian soviet government.

A ministerial crisis arose in Italy as a result of the government's policy in connection with the peace conference. As a result the ministry of Premier Orlando was unexpectedly overthrown on June 19 and two days later Francesco Nitti, former minister of finance, became premier of Italy. At the same time the German cabinet resigned because of the determination of Chancellor Scheidemann not to recognize the peace terms offered by the allies. Gustav Adolph Bauer, former minister of labor, was appointed chancellor by President Ebert and formed a new cabinet. A clash between the new German government and the allies was threatened on June 21 when the German fleet which had been interned in British waters under the armistice was scuttled by German crews, twenty battleships and cruisers being sunk.

Serious disorders arose in Peru as a result of the contested election for president held on May 18. On July 4 Peruvian troops and police took President Jose Pardo, prisoner and proclaimed Augusto B. Leguia president. Later Pardo was permitted to leave the country in exile.

On August 1 Bela Kun, who for four or five months had been dictator in Hungary, was compelled to retire when socialists seized control of the government.

The situation in Ireland where the Sinn Fein continued its efforts to establish a republic grew more serious as the year advanced. Repeated disorders occurred and on September 12 Viscount French, lieutenant governor of Ireland, prohibited further meetings of the so-called Irish parliament. Many arrests were made by the military.

An unusual incident of September was the plebiscite which was held in Luxembourg to determine whether the people wished the Grand Duchess Charlotte to continue as their ruler. The people decreed that the grand duchess should remain in power and voted to establish an economic alliance with France.

On October 6 the people of Norway voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibiting the sale of whisky and other strong liquors. The fighting in Russia had continued without decided advantage to any group until on October 25 the force

commanded by General Yudenitch, advancing against the bolsheviks, reached a point within fifteen miles of Petrograd.

While other problems growing out of the war were being settled, the question of the disposal of Fiume continued to cause trouble. On September 13 Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian soldier-poet, entered Fiume at the head of several thousand soldiers and took control of the port in defiance of the Italian and allied military authorities. On September 19 he representatives of the great powers handed a peace treaty to Bulgaria. Under this treaty western Thrace was taken from Bulgaria, her army was reduced to 20,000, and she was required to pay \$45,000,000 as reparation for damages done by her armies.

German troops had been operating for some time in Russian territory, advancing against the Baltic states. The allied governments on September 27 presented a note to Germany demanding withdrawal and stating that failure to comply would result in a withholding of food supplies and raw materials. On October 16 it became known that the Supreme Council at Paris had invited Germany and the European neutrals to join in a blockade of bolshevik Russia.

Reverses for all of the forces opposing the bolsheviks were reported in November. On the 15th General Yudenitch was forced to retreat to the Estonian border and resigned command of the Russian northwest army. On the same day it was reported that the bolsheviks had captured Omsk, the seat of the Kolchak government. D'Annunzio created a still more serious situation for Italy when he seized Zara, Dalmatia, on November 14.

Domestic Affairs

The return of the United States to a condition of peace was not accomplished easily. Unusual conditions existed and the people of the country were confronted with problems that had been unknown in the days before the war.

The adoption of nation-wide prohibition and the submission by congress of the constitutional amendment for complete woman's suffrage were important events of the year. Ratification of the national prohibition amendment came early in the year with a rapidity that surprised the nation. On January 29 the state department proclaimed the ratification of the amendment and set January 16, 1920, as the date when it would become effective.

On January 9 Attorney General Gregory tendered his resignation, to become effective March 4, and A. Mitchell Palmer was appointed to succeed him on February 27. On January 11 Walker D. Hines was appointed director general of railroads to succeed William G. McAdoo.

The government's first blow at the radicals during the year was delivered on January 8 when Congressman Victor L. Berger and four other Socialist leaders were found guilty by a federal jury in Chicago of conspiring to interfere with the successful conduct of the war. On February 18 they were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

In response to an appeal by President Wilson, the senate after several days of bitter debate on January 24, passed a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for the relief of the starving in Europe, stipulating that none of this money should be used for the relief of peoples of the central empires.

On March 2 Herbert Hoover was appointed by the president to be director general of American relief among the population of Europe.

Because of the necessity for legislation to meet the new after-war conditions, President Wilson on May 7, by convention from Paris, called a special session of congress to convene May 19. On May 10 the campaign for the Victory Liberty loan, the last popular loan, closed with a heavy oversubscription of the \$450,000,000 bond issue.

The special session of the Sixty-sixth congress opened on May 19 with the Republicans in control of both house and senate for the first time since 1912. The house of representatives was organized by the election of Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts as speaker. In the senate Senator Cummins of Iowa was elected president pro tem.

One of the first acts of the new house was to pass the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 304 to 89. The amendment was again brought up in the senate on June 4 and this time was adopted by a vote of 66 to 25.

The activities of anarchistic elements were manifested on June 2 when bombs were exploded simultaneously at the residences of ten men in eight Eastern cities.

On July 1 the war-time emergency prohibition act went into effect and for the first time in history the sale of liquor was illegal throughout the United States. On July 12 President Wilson vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill because of a "rider" repealing the daylight saving law and when President Wilson vetoed this measure, both houses passed the bill over his veto on August 20.

Much of the industrial unrest existing throughout the country was attributed to the greatly increased cost of living. As prices continued to advance, the government took steps to curb profiteering and to reduce prices. On August 8 President Wilson addressed congress on the necessity of reducing the cost of living, recommending measures designed to produce this result. Some of the legislation proposed was enacted by congress and the department of justice undertook to enforce vigorously the laws prohibiting profiteering.

The country was aroused during the summer by a series of race riots, the first of which occurred in Washington on July 21. Four persons were killed in the rioting at the capital. On July 27 the most serious race riots of the year began in Chicago. It was found necessary to call out state troops and before order had been restored 23 persons had been killed and hundreds injured.

In recognition of the services which he rendered as commander-in-chief of

the American expeditionary forces, General Pershing was made a general for life by act of congress. His commission was handed to him as he landed on September 8 at New York with the First division.

The United States entertained a number of distinguished officials from abroad during the latter part of the year, including Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and the prince of Wales.

During the closing weeks of the year a determined attack upon the war-time prohibition act held the attention of the country. On October 27 President Wilson vetoed the stringent prohibition enforcement bill passed by congress on the ground that the emergency for which the prohibition law had been enacted, had passed. Congress immediately passed the bill over the president's veto and it became a law. Attacks were made upon the prohibition law in federal courts in all sections of the country and varying decisions were given. Appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court which on December 15 upheld the act.

Labor and Industrial.

Serious industrial disturbances were prevalent during the greater part of the year in all countries that had been engaged in war. The series of great strikes in the United States was inaugurated on January 9 by a walk-out of marine workers in New York. This strike was of short duration, however, as it ended on January 12, pending an arbitration of the dispute by the war labor board. South America apparently was affected also by new conditions as great strikes were in progress during January in Argentina and Peru.

On February 6 the country was startled by announcement of a general strike in Seattle called in support of striking shipbuilders. Authorities announced that this strike was forced by the radical labor element and prompt measures were taken by Mayor Ole Hanson to suppress it. As a result the strike ended on February 10. On February 16 a nation-wide strike of building trades workers was started and on March 4 the marine workers in New York again went out. On April 15 a strike of girl operators tied up the telephone service throughout the New England states, but this was ended on April 20 by a compromise wage increase.

The American Federation of Labor began a two weeks' convention at Atlantic City on June 9. On June 22 Samuel Gompers was re-elected president and on the following day the federation declared for a 44-hour week for all crafts as well as for all United States employees.

On July 18 the Building Employers' association of Chicago, combating a strike of building workers, locked out 200,000 employees. On the same day Boston street car employees went on strike. Chicago surface and elevated car men struck on July 29 but the strike ended three days later with a compromise wage agreement. Railway shopmen throughout the country struck on August 1 for an increase from 68 cents to 85 cents an hour, but the strike was called off on August 14.

On August 7 there was inaugurated in New York one of the most unusual strikes on record—a walkout of actors. The strike spread to Chicago and was not settled until September 6 when the actors won.

On September 9 the largest part of the Boston police force went on strike after the suspension of patrolmen active in forming a union. Rioting followed in which seven persons were killed. The striking policemen voted on September 12 to return to duty.

On September 22 steel workers throughout the country went on strike, demanding wage increases and shorter hours. Many plants were closed for a short time but the strikers soon weakened and within a few weeks practically normal conditions were restored.

On October 6 an industrial conference called by President Wilson, representing labor, capital and the public, opened its sessions in Washington, but after ineffectual attempts to agree upon a proposal to recognize the principle of collective bargaining, the labor members withdrew on October 22 and two days later the conference came to an end without having accomplished any result.

On October 15 bituminous coal miners were ordered to quit work on October 31 upon failure of the miners and operators to agree upon a new schedule of wages and hours. The leaders of the miners refused to consider an appeal by President Wilson to call off the strike, pending an effort to effect a compromise, and the government proceeded to take vigorous steps to prevent the shutting of the mines. The department of justice obtained an injunction from Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis to prevent the leaders of the union from directing the strike, which, however, began on November 1.

The shortage of coal, especially in the middle and western states, became alarming and the situation was rendered worse by a severe cold wave. The fuel administration and local commissions put into effect drastic orders for conservation of coal. President Wilson then proposed that the miners accept a wage increase of 14 per cent and return to work at once and that a commission of three to be appointed by him investigate and settle the wages and conditions for the future. This plan was accepted by the miners on December 10 and coal production was resumed.

Mexico and the United States.

Conditions in Mexico continued to provide a perplexing problem for the United States government during the year 1919.

A report on July 6 that armed Mexicans had attacked and robbed a boatload of American sailors near Tampico caused bitter feeling and on August 17 this was intensified by the capture of two United States army aviators by bandits, who held them for \$15,000 ransom. The ransom was paid by the United States government on August 19, and a troop of cavalry, accompanied by airplanes, crossed the border in search of the bandits. President Carranza demanded the withdrawal of the United States troops, but his demand was ignored. The punitive expedition attacked a bandit stronghold on August 21, killing four men, but on August 24 the pursuit was abandoned and the troops returned to the United States.

The relations between Mexico and the United States reached a crisis on November 19 when Secretary of State Lansing dispatched a note demanding the immediate unconditional release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, who had been arrested on charges of complicity with bandits who kidnaped him and held him for \$150,000 ransom. A few days later Jenkins was released on bail, but this did not relieve the strained relations.

General Angeles, who had been proclaimed provisional president by Villa, was captured by Carranza troops and, after trial by court-martial, was sentenced to death. Strong efforts were made to save General Angeles who was regarded as the most eminent soldier of Mexico, but in spite of appeals from citizens of the United States and other countries, the sentence was executed by a firing squad on November 26.

HOUSE EAGER TO SETTLE TREATY

REPUBLICANS NOTIFY LEADER IS TIME TO PART COMPANY WITH FOES OF TREATY.

URGE SPEEDY COMPROMISE

Democrats Are Reported in Mood to Accept Best Terms of Opposition in Order to Speedily Ratify Treaty.

Washington, — Dissatisfied with the progress made toward settling the peace treaty, senators, both political parties moved to greater pressure on their party leaders for a compromise to insure ratification promptly on the re-assembly of Congress early in January.

The mild reservation group of publicans, notifying their party leader, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts that in their opinion the time had come to part company with the conciliable foes of the treaty, declared that unless compromise negotiations got more whole-hearted support from the Republican side they were preparing to act independently to agree with the Democrats.

Among the Democrats the sentiment was not so well defined. Critics of the course of President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock of braska, the acting Democratic leader, reached proportions which predicted soon would be given to the form. One Democratic senator told the Republicans that more than 30 of the 47 on that side would move to ratify the treaty once on the best terms they could get.

The effect was a scrambled situation in both party organizations which the leaders seemed confident they could straighten out, but the compromise advocates predicted would greatly strengthen the movement for a bipartisan conference, the determined to ratify the treaty even at the expense of material concessions on both sides. The fact among those who are ready to proceed ahead without their leaders seemed to be that the treaty deadlock had to be broken by a compromise, too much a compromise talk, that both sides had overplayed a long game in the hope that a would come in the opposition.

Phosphate Deposits Are Found in Papeete, Tahiti. — The Makarua, northeast of Tahiti, operations on the rich phosphate deposits have been held up by a strike of Japanese workers, is said by lists to be founded on a submarine canoe, passes from which develops the phosphate.

Pay Line Is Held Up. — New York. — A hold-up rival technique the masterpiece of Carlisle, Western bandit, is here when two robbers covered revolvers a pay line of 75 locomen at an East river pier, with companions, marching into the master's office, seized \$5,000.

Two Are Killed in Wreck. — Joplin, Mo. — Russell Hooper and his infant son were killed instantly when their motor car was struck by a north-bound Pacific passenger train five north of Carthage, Mo.

Distillers Lost \$400,000. — Chicago. — Liquor interests are their losses as a result of the settlement of the war-time prohibition at \$400,000,000, according to a statement made here by Levy Mayer, counsel for the distillers in the trade west.

Cola Fatal To Soldiers. — London. — Seven hundred of the army commanded by Kolchak, head of the all-Russian movement in Siberia, have been frozen to death in a hospital camp, according to a wireless patch received here from Moscow.

Luigi Illica. — Rome. — Luigi Illica, Italy's grand opera librettist, is dead. He gave the world the words of operas, including works of Mascagni, Cilea, Giordano and Chetti.

Serious Rioting in Egypt. — London. — Serious rioting erupted at Alexandria, Egypt. Egyptian policeman being according to belated cables from Cairo.

Home Made Whiskey. — Kewanee, Ill. — Three men dead and two are in a serious condition as a result of drinking home-brewed whiskey here. Mike John Kean and Tony Sisk were dead.

First Cuban Sugar Arrives. — New York. — The first crop of new crop of Cuban sugar, of 24,000 tons, reached here yesterday. The cargo was consigned to American refiners.

Is Held as Candidate. — Chattanooga, Tenn. — D. J. McCall, at one time candidate for governor of Alabama, was arrested at Anniston, Ala., and held on a \$10,000 bond on a federal charge of conspiracy and mail fraud.

Yellow Fever To Be Eradicated. — New York. — Yellow fever was eradicated from the earth within 100 days, it was said by Dr. T. C. McClamman of the Yellow Fever Institute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1919. — The House of Representatives today passed a resolution authorizing the president to negotiate a peace treaty with Germany, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The vote was 372 to 12. The resolution also authorized the president to negotiate a peace treaty with Germany, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The vote was 372 to 12. The resolution also authorized the president to negotiate a peace treaty with Germany, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The vote was 372 to 12.