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FRANCE'S VIEWS ON COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATION PRESENTED

Paris, Feb. 15.—In presenting the views of France regarding the covenant of the league of nations at yesterday's plenary session of the peace conference, Leon Bourgeois, French representative on the commission which framed the covenant, spoke as follows:

"I rise to express the deep satisfaction of all, and of France more than any other country because she is among the countries who have most suffered, to see the unity of our wills and of our hearts in a passionate adhesion to the principles of the league of nations. That act of faith we shall do in a spirit of cordiality and good will that has been of the committee. Under the eminent chairmanship of President Wilson the committee has worked with all their hearts to attain this great object.

"Lord Robert Cecil has said we now present to the conference and to the world the result of our work, but we do not present it as something that is final, but only as the result of an honest effort, to be discussed and to be examined not only by the conference, but the public opinion of the world.

"We are unanimous in our opinion that this scheme must be presented to the world as it resulted from our deliberations. We must preserve the character of unanimity which its note has given. We still retain our rights when further discussions take place to state more definitely our views on some details.

"We rise to prevent the renewal of war like that which we have just seen; we rise at the appeal of all those who have fallen to spare their offspring the renewal of such an ordeal. We are persuaded that war in the future can be limited to a small area. The interdependence of the different parts and different interests of the world has become such that no conflict can be limited. It is that the whole world may keep itself from danger that we today have ordained that right and justice must be the basis of settlement in all he conferences. In the view of just people there are no small and no great states. All are, and all will, be equal before the principle of international justice and in the tribunal that will give the decisions the judges will sit not as the representatives of one particular nation, but as the representatives of international right.

"This is a principle to which we are particularly attached. All the states, in consenting to submit to international justice, take at same time a definite pledge to guarantee to each other the integrity of their territories as established by the settlement of the present peace treaty, and also to guarantee their political independence against future aggression."

STAMPER ALSO KILLED?

A telegram from the War Department was received in Statesville Wednesday, announcing that Gurney A. Stamper, of Statesville, a member of the 105 Ammunition Train, had died January 21st of a fractured skull. It is assumed that Stamper was killed in the railroad accident in which Bruce King, of Statesville, was killed.

Stamper was a member of the Iredell Blues and was on the border with the company. He was in training at Camp Sevier and went to France with the 30th Division. He was about 25 years old and was a son of the late Alex Stamper, who lived near Statesville. He is survived by two sisters and two brothers: Ralph Stamper of Mooresville, Malon Stamper, of Winston-Salem, Margaret Stamper, who is in school in Georgia, and Lois Stamper, who lives with her uncle, Mr. J. M. Stamper, near Statesville. A half-brother and three-half sisters also survive: A. Stamper, who has been in camp in Texas; Mrs. Geo. Smith, of Concord, Mrs. Philip Williamson, of Greensboro, and another sister, who lives in Philadelphia, landmark.

FURTHER ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

Coblentz, Thursday, Feb. 13.—Further evidence of determination to prevent the intermingling of Germans and men of the army of occupation was given today in the issuance of orders forbidding American soldiers to patronize German doctors. Regulations against fraternizing are still strictly enforced and today's order was in line with that forbidding the local purchase of foodstuffs.

Local newspapers express satisfaction with the establishment of the new German government but the increasing food shortage seems to arouse more popular interest. A slight but very insignificant increase in the meat supply has been made possible by an order directing the sale of condemned American army horses.

The shortage of milk, according to statements by physicians, is being reflected in the health of babies. Local appeals have been made to the people to use as little milk as possible even the ill. The milk consumed by babies in Coblentz is 3,180 quarts daily. Before the war this consumption, as shown by statistics was 25,320 quarts.

Germany is a Land of Graves.
Germany is pictured as "a land of graveyards" by Lieut.-Col. Searle Harris, of the United States medical reserve corps, who has just returned to Paris after having investigated conditions east of the Rhine. He says that the German nation is bankrupt, the people are actually starving and that "probably no one will very know the number of casualties suffered by Germany during the war."

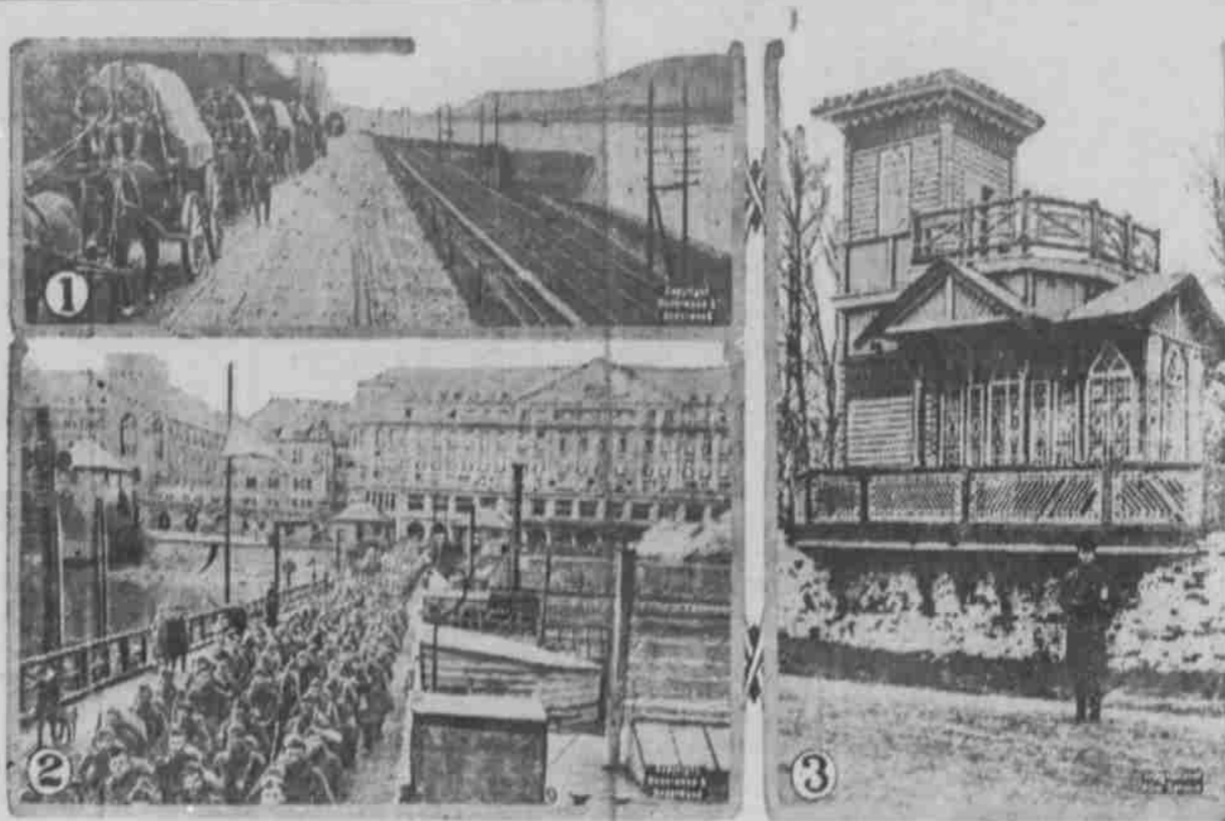
"There are no eggs, no milk and only half a pound of beet sugar for each person a month," he says. "Shop girls have lost from 10 to 45 pounds in weight, while every one shows a lack of vitality. I found children going to school shod with paper sandals or with cloth shoes to which wooden shoes had been attached.

"No one knows the composition of the black, gritty bread that is being issued in limited quantities by ticket. Tuberculosis is increasing and skin diseases due to lack of nourishment and lack of soap are prevalent. One beneficial result of the low diet which has been enforced upon the German people is found in the fact that it has helped many who were over-eaters. Bright's disease has decreased and diabetes has disappeared. There is no more gout in Germany, but on the other hand, intestinal diseases have greatly increased. These are attributed to coarse bread. Beer that is being sold has no substance."

Conditions which he found have led him to the opinion that many women and children will die or become defectives if not supplied with food. "The German who overran France," he says, "should be punished and permitted to starve, but not the women and children. Hungry men and women do not make good neighbors."

30TH DIVISION LOST 49 PER CENT OF ITS MEN

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15.—The Thirtieth division's casualties amounted to approximately 49 per cent, according to a letter from Major J. Shapter Caldwell, formerly assistant adjutant general of South Carolina, to W. W. Moore, the adjutant general, received several days ago. Major Caldwell is the adjutant of the "Old Hickory division." The Thirtieth division was stationed at Ballou, France, on January 13, the date the letter was written. The latter, which is full of interesting gossip, relative to the division and the officers, said that Colonel McCully, who trained the 118th infantry (the old first South Carolina national guard infantry) at Camp Sevier, Greenville, and who was relieved of his command in Belgium is again in command of the regiment.



1—American army trucks on the road between Coblentz and Bonn on the left bank of the Rhine. 2—Vanguard of the American army of occupation crossing the Rhine at Coblentz, one of the gateways to Germany. 3—Garden house of the governor's mansion at Archangel, Russia, used by the American Red Cross as part of its headquarters.

EIGHTEEN WAR BRIDES ON INCOMING VESSELS.

New York, Feb. 16.—The United States cruiser Huntington and the transports Matsonia and Louisville docked here today, debarking 7,101 officers and enlisted men of the American expeditionary force. The steamers Dante Alighieri with 1,588 officers and men aboard and the Sixaola with 47, reported off the coast by wireless and were expected to arrive tonight.

The Matsonia has the largest passenger list, composed of 3,345 officers and men, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, of Statesville, N. C. The units included the 68 coast artillery, made up of former national guardsmen from Connecticut and several western states; 151st artillery brigade headquarters; seven officers and 21 men, and casual companies 27, 355, 356, 358, 370, 361, 363, 364, 365 and 367, comprising 22 officers and 1,225 men from Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts and Alabama.

On board the Huntington were more than 1,700 officers and men of the 41st division, comprising former national guard organizations from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. These included the supply company, machine gun company, third battalion headquarters and companies E, K, L and M, of the 163 infantry, of the 41st division the first battalion headquarters and companies A, B and C, of the 161st infantry of the 41st division, the 164 ambulance company; casual company number 231 of Ohio; casual company number 237 of Pennsylvania and a small number of casual officers and civilians.

The Louisville brought 1,773 and 301 other passengers, the latter including 18 "war brides" who are wives of army and navy men. The troops included the 351st field artillery, field and staff supply company medical detachment and companies A, B, C and D, with headquarters of the 167th field artillery brigade and detachment company G, of the 388th infantry, all of the foregoing except the officers being negro national army of the 93rd division and several medical and convalescent detachments and a number of casuals. The wounded and sick on the Louisville numbered 217 officers, men and nurses.

All the vessels reported encountered severe storms which lasted throughout virtually the entire voyage. The men on the Huntington had the added discomfort of a mild influenza epidemic which sent 45 of their number to the sick bay. Private Louis E. Wells, of Wozier, Ala., died during the trip.

Wearers of the distinguished service cross and the croix de guerre were sprinkled liberally through the passengers. Capt. Joseph W. C. Stephens, of Wincomico Church, Va., returned with a D. S. C. for gallantry at Soissons, where he brought up reinforcements after being severely wounded.

Lieut. G. R. Touchstone, of Hattiesburg, Miss., an aviator told of having been captured by

Germans after being shot down and wounded last August by a group of German Fokkers. Although he was severely injured, he declared, a German soldier bayoneted him through the hand and had poised his weapon for another thrust when he was checked by a German officer. He and another officer later escaped from a prison camp and walked 200 miles to safety.

DR. JETT IN TROUBLE -OVER-LOAD OF LIQUOR

Danville, Va., Feb. 15.—Word reached here this morning from Martinsville of the arrest there yesterday of Dr. Jett, of Reidsville, a well known physician, also a companion whose name was not learned, but was said to be an insurance agent. Dr. Jett is charged with having violated the Mapp liquor law officers having found 20 gallons of ardent spirits in the tonneau of his automobile which was found on the road near the Henry county seat. There are three warrants in the case, one for the state alleging transportation of ardent spirits, another charging violation of the Martinsville municipal law and a third issued by the federal authorities charging a violation of the internal revenue laws. Bond for his appearance amounted to more than \$1,000 and the automobile was confiscated by the government.

A friend motored over from Reidsville and took the physician and his friend back home.

According to the information received here, Dr. Jett ran out of gasoline when just outside Martinsville, very early yesterday morning. He sent a negro to the town to get some fuel but waited two or three hours for his return. By that time day had dawned and passers by who caught sight of what was in the machine gave the secret away by telephoning to Sheriff H. L. Turner and Chief of Police H. G. Stultz, who made the arrest.

Arrival of Soldiers in This Country.

From the signing of the armistice to February 8, 287,332 American troops in France and Great Britain had embarked for the United States, while up to February 10, 64,454 officers and 1,069,116 men had been demobilized in this country. Total arrivals of overseas troops up to February 7, were 215,749.

These figures were made public by Secretary Baker together with others relating to the number of sick and wounded in France and the number returned home. Men in France being treated for disease on February 1, totaled 62,561 and those suffering from wounds were 24,480. The aggregate of 87,045 was 4,688 less than in the preceding week and 106,403 less than the number in hospitals overseas on November 14.

Since the end of hostilities 53,042 sick and wounded have arrived in this country, bringing the total since the beginning of the war to 63,160. On February 1, the occupied beds in hospitals in the United States numbered 60,777, while there were 47,048 vacant beds available for returning cases.—Landmark.

PRESIDENT WILSON IS EN ROUTE TO AMERICA.

Brest Feb. 15.—President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the U. S. S. George Washington shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The George Washington weighed anchor at 11:15 o'clock.

The President arrived in Brest from Paris at 10:30 o'clock and went direct to the dock where he embarked on a French gunboat which took him and his party to the George Washington.

From the railroad siding to the dock were drawn up a battalion of American soldiers and a French marine band played the Star Spangled Banner as the gunboat left its moorings. All the ships and all traffic was suspended while the President's party was transferred to the George Washington.

A French naval escort consisting of the cruiser Condo and several torpedo boats acted as a guard of honor for the Washington. This escort with the American battleship New Mexico will accompany the President out to sea and then return. The New Mexico had as companions four American torpedo boats. George Leygues, the French minister of marine, and Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, accompanied the President to bid him goodbye.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, American assistant secretary of the navy, arrived in Brest shortly before the President boarded the George Washington, and was taken aboard the liner on special naval craft.

The weather was misty and cloudy with a moderate temperature.

After exchanging greetings the President stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the docks and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock but the President continued to waive his hat and smile as the boat headed toward the George Washington. The President was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Madame Jusserand by Representatives Helvering, White and Norton, who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American ambassador to Russia, and his son and daughter also were members of the party.

PLACES TOTAL COST OF WAR AT 193 BILLIONS

Washington, Feb. 14.—The total cost of the war to all belligerents, including the central powers, was placed at \$193,000,000,000 by Secretary Baker in an address here at the American Woman's victory dinner. This estimate, the secretary said, was based on figures just compiled by the war college.

New inventions in the process of development by the associated governments and the enemy, Mr. Baker said, would have made the fifth year of the war twice as destructive in human life as all the four years that had gone before.

FRANCE MERELY SEEKS PROTECTION IN FUTURE AGAINST THE GERMANS

Paris, Saturday Feb. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—"There never has been any disagreement on the fundamental principles of a league of nations between the French delegates and the delegates for other powers," said Prof. Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and one of the French delegates on the league of nations commission today.

"The only differences of opinion were those expressed by Leon Bourgeois with whom I am completely in accord. We do not seek an international army for the purpose of making war, but for the purpose of preventing it. God knows we are a peaceful people and we have proved it during 44 years of mental anguish in the face of the military preparations going on east of us.

"Further disturbances of the world's peace will come from Germany alone. Germany's unsatisfied greedy appetite, her lust for power and domination, will return as soon as she feels strong enough to renew her aggressions. Inasmuch as Germany some day will be admitted to the league of nations, what M. Bourgeois and myself objected to was the necessity of being placed in the position of taking Germany's word for anything. The German people have not progressed along the lines of sincerity.

"We have every confidence in the undertakings of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and all other members of a league of nations. We are willing to accept their word, but we desire in the future to avoid the possibility of having no other guarantee than Germany's engagement for our safety.

"Henceforth Germany will strive to develop her recent chemical discoveries and devise new ones and new means of destruction in which gun powder, cannon and rifles will not enter. The Germans will seek to profit by their development along the lines of chemical discoveries at the expense of other nations which are somewhat belated or are unwilling to search for new methods of destruction.

"These means of destruction may be easily concealed, and therefore it is not possible for us to accept the declaration of an interested nation in such matters when such an interested nation is Germany."

Professor Larnaude added that with new developments in aerial warfare Germany might prepare secretly sufficient air forces to destroy Paris in one day.

"Surely when Germany enters a league of nations," Professor Larnaude continued, "she will agree to sign every undertaking we desire; but we know what undertakings means to the Germans. Did they not sign a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium?"

Referring to the international army which the French desired formed, Professor Larnaude says:

"What we asked for was not an international army in the strict sense of the word. We are too grateful for what America did for us in the present war to expect that she would again send her men by hundreds of thousands to future wars. But perhaps we meant the protection of America's great fleet. We thought it unfair that France should have to keep a huge standing army to protect herself from Germany's attacks.

"It will be hard financially. It will be the harder because of our depleted young manhood after losing a million and a half men during the war."

Asked if the matter of the formation of an international army would be brought up again, Professor Larnaude replied that he was unable to say.

"But," he added, "the covenant has not yet been signed. It has merely been presented, and it is hard to tell what discussions may yet arise."

In conclusion Professor Larnaude said: "Upon one thing, however, all the delegates are fully agreed.

DRUMMER ATTACKED BY DANVILLE HOTEL CLERK.

Danville, Va., Feb. 15.—R. F. Revson, a traveling salesman of 210 South Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C., had a terrifying experience during the early hours of this morning when while in his room at the Hotel Burton he was attacked by R. P. Brice, night clerk, crazed with liquor and armed with two six shooters. It was the drummer's first visit to Danville and he leaves the place with reminiscence of the wild and wooly west.

How the hotel clerk secured his liquor is not revealed, but it is known that Revson was awakened from his slumber at 4 o'clock this morning by a pistol shot in the hotel corridor. This was followed by a hammering at the door and clamor for admittance. Revson unlocked his door and met a wild eyed man armed with pistols, who said that he had come to "protect the hotel."

Brice backed the drummer down to his bed and then threatened to shoot him. Other guests seeing the predicament through the door, which was ajar, had no inclination to wade in to the rescue, but Hugh Robertson, manager of the hostelry, telephoned for the police. In the meantime Revson was using his wits and he humored the drunken man until he found an opportunity to leap upon him. In their struggle they plundered through the bed slats and when three officers arrived, Revson had one of the pistols and one knee on the hotel clerk's chest.

It took four men to take Brice to jail. This morning, after all of the evidence had been presented against him he was asked if he had anything to say in his defense. He refused to make a statement and was fined \$92. Not having the collateral he went back to jail. Brice is given an excellent reputation by his employer, Mr. Revson is taking stock of his wounded feelings and blames hotel management for keeping such a terror behind the lobby desk. This may result in another chapter on the affair, but at a different angle.

Situation Grows Serious To Farmers and Railroads.

That the fertilizer movement has been slow this year and that congestion of traffic is probable unless farmers put in their orders at once, is the burden of a statement issued yesterday by Regional Railroad Director Winchell, which is as follows:

"Please let me say a word to our farmer patrons.

"The normal yearly movement of fertilizers in this region runs from three million to five million tons. This means, in round figures, 160,000 carloads to be handled.

"Ordinarily most of this very large item of traffic is thrown on the railroads in the months of January, February and March. Great activity on their part is necessary to handle the same well.

"By February 10 at least 40 per cent of the whole fertilizer tonnage has usually been shipped, but this year less than 15 per cent has moved so far; that is to say, the movement up to date is about 50,000 cars short of what it should have been.

"It is easy for you to see what I fear.

"A flood of business at the last moment cannot be moved to the satisfaction of our patrons and complaints will surely follow. We are anxious to avoid complaints, but it is obvious that we cannot move all of this tonnage at one time. In order to do the job right it is necessary that it be well distributed throughout the whole three months.

"During the past four or five weeks car conditions and weather have been favorable, but the fertilizers have not moved freely and immediate activity is now necessary to avoid a condition which will be serious alike to the farmers and the railroads."

It is that your President is blessed with a most amiable disposition. He presided over the sessions with great dignity and equanimity even during the most trying discussions and we wish him God speed and a prompt return."