

A subscription to this paper means that your subscription is about to expire, and will be discontinued if not renewed within 30 days.

THE BLOCKADE EATING AWAY PEOPLE'S VITALS DECLARES MANIFESTO.

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Saturday, March 1.—The government has issued a long manifesto from Weimar, denouncing the terrorist attempts to get rid of the national assembly. It proclaims faithfulness to the principles of democracy.

"Greater than the political danger is the economic distress," says the manifesto. "We cannot feed ourselves from our own supplies until the next harvest. The blockade is eating away the vital organs of our people. Thousands perish daily from ill-nourishment."

The manifesto denounces strikes saying: "Every strike brings us a step nearer the abyss. Only work can save us."

The manifesto promises the socialization of suitable industries and establishment of industrial councils representative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the government to wage relentless war against terrorism concluding: "Whoever assaults the life of the nation is our enemy."

Weimar, Saturday, March 1.—By Associated Press.—Members of the German national assembly rushed through several bills at this morning's session in an effort to get back to and finish the discussion of the national constitution, but the deputies again foisted on the transition law bill, on which discussion was deferred yesterday.

The house quickly passed a bill to shorten the length of election investigations which heretofore had been so choked with red tape, the former Reichstag having adjourned before an investigation was concluded.

A measure concerning the future of the German colonies was sponsored by the colonial minister, who declared that President Wilson's 14 points were spoken for justice.

The minister said that Germany was willing to submit the colonial question to any impartial and non-partisan commission on the basis of President Wilson's 14 points. The speaker protested against the alleged unjust charges of German mistreatment of natives in the German colonies. He said the accusations either were based on mistake or made with malice. He then proceeded to laud President Wilson.

The assembly rapidly passed bills providing safeguards against money going abroad, revising the 1917 law dealing with foreign securities and requiring that manuscript and printed matter and securities and cash be sealed before being sent abroad. The assembly also adopted a bill to reimburse the enemy armies in the occupied districts of Germany.

The features of the afternoon session of the assembly were a speech by Dr. Heim leader of the Bavarian peasant party in which he protested against the continual appeals for the raising of the British blockade and urging Germany to do what was possible to feed itself by a little real work, and a lively controversy between Emmanuel Worm, former food minister, and Herr Bauer, independent socialist labor minister.

Dr. Heim started the house by referring to sabotage as being more pertinent than was the blockade. "Do you know how much grain has gone to waste on account of strikes? In the meantime we are standing on the verge of a precipice. Death by starvation is facing us."

"Undoubtedly the Spartacides will live the longer but all could live if they worked. If something comes from abroad well and good, but let us do something ourselves."

Dr. Heim concluded: "Why cannot the government see that in the country's interests industry must be democratized and socialized?"

Herr Bauer said he would not challenge the good faith of Herr Worm, but it was a fact that every agreement with the strikers had been broken by the strikers themselves.

KINSTON MAN RETURNS WEARING WAR HONORS

Kinston, March 1.—John C. Duffy, lieutenant, 53rd infantry, was a boy when he left here to go to the army, to which he was commissioned from a training camp. He returned yesterday with a superman's record and a distinguished service cross. Last October Duffy, who went direct to the regular army from the training school, pulled off one of the "real stunts" of the war in Alsace. With five enlisted men, Lieutenant Duffy held off an attack of 300 enemy troops. The citation tells how by extraordinary heroism Duffy saved the day for the American forces, through he lost every man of his little command. The six fought with everything they had, with desperation, every member of the party risking his life and most of them making the supreme sacrifice ungrudgingly. When reinforcements arrived they found Duffy at bay, his jaws set and his nerves under complete control. The atmosphere was reeking with the smoke of battle and the young officer's comrades were stretched out around him. Duffy calmly set to work to remove a score of hand grenades, which had become heated and were threatening to go off, by this action possibly saving the lives of some of the relieving troops.

Lieutenant Duffy says such things were going on frequently along the front, but American citations have failed to record any just like it. He declines to state what his superiors said to him after the fight; it is rumored that the young officer's ears tinged with embarrassment. Duffy is the son of Mrs. C. W. Blanchard, wife of a well known Baptist minister, formerly of this city, but now residing at New Bern.

26 NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE CASUALTY LIST.

Washington, March 1.—The following casualties from North Carolina are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces: Died of disease:

- Royal W. Tilley, College Station, Durham.
- Christopher C. Perry, Kitty Hawk.
- Charlie Peppers, Middlesex.
- David L. Doshier, Southport.
- F. W. Hecht, Charlotte.
- David C. Adecock, Norlina.
- William H. Andrews, R. F. D. 2, Robinsonville.
- John Crowell, Gold Hill.
- Wounded, degree undetermined:
 - Furney B. Mintz, Mill Branch.
 - Walter M. Blackman, Benson.
 - Harry C. Catlier, Henderson cotton mill, Henderson.
 - Edgar M. Fisher, North Charlotte.

Neil T. McLeod, 1007 Angier avenue, Durham.

William W. Miller, North Wilkesboro.

John C. Wallace, 82 Tournament street, Concord.

Frederick E. Anderson, Camp Greene.

Levi A. Dawson, R. F. D. 1, Seven Springs.

Willie B. Taylor, Hertford.

Clarence E. Pitts, Connolly Springs.

Leamon Stevens, Smithfield.

Wounded slightly:

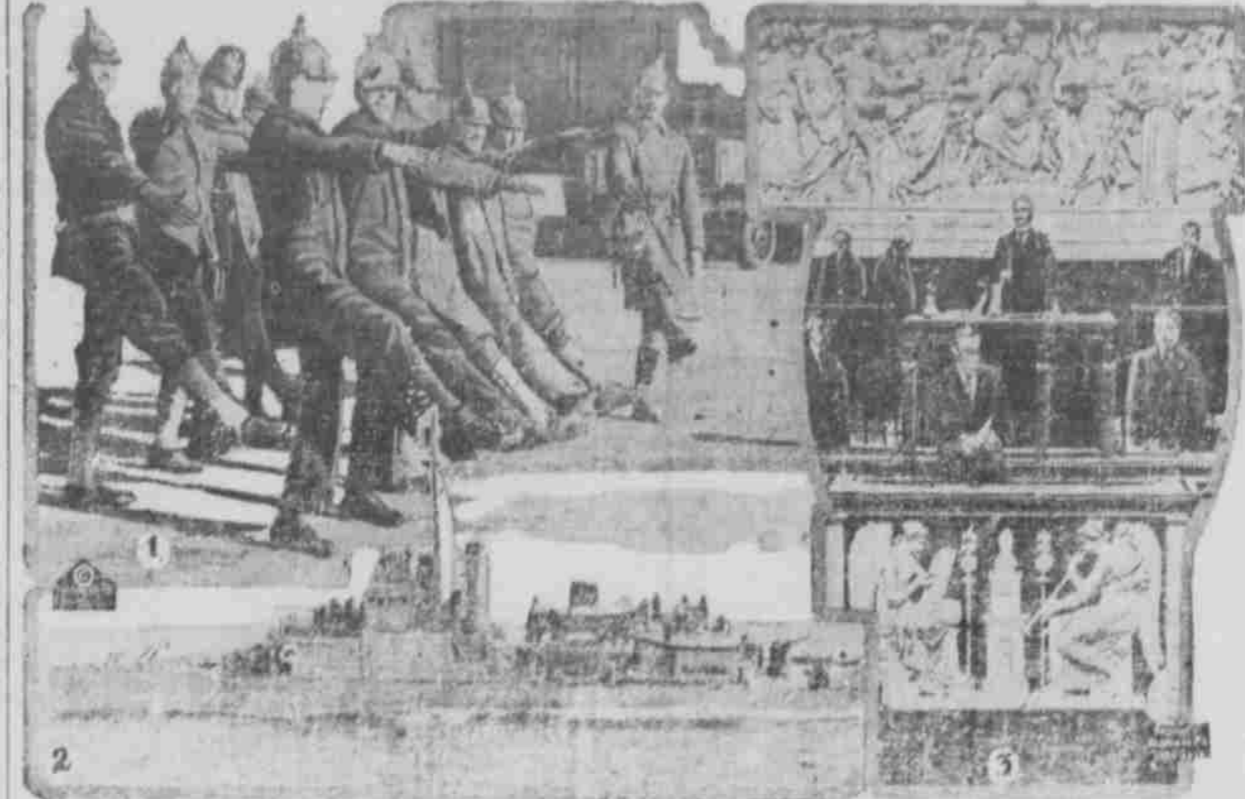
- Asa L. Bradley, R. F. D. 3, Marshall.
- Alex Underwood, Clinton.
- Julius Ray, 10 C Street, Fayetteville.
- John C. Sossamon, R. F. D. 2, Stanfield.
- Leroy P. Sykes, R. F. D. 9, Burlington.

Returned to duty, previously reported missing in action:

- Hiram A. Sprouse, R. F. D. 1, Mooresboro.

Total number of casualties to date, including those reported above:

Killed in action (including 381 at sea), 31,701; died of wounds, 13,189; died of disease, 20,155; died of accident and other causes 3,042; wounded in action (over 85 per cent. returned to duty), 189,361; missing in action (not including prisoners), 6,335; total to date 263,783.



1. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 2. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 3. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 4. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 5. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 6. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 7. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 8. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 9. Men of the 10th Cavalry, 10. Men of the 10th Cavalry.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS WHAT ENTENTE WOULD AVOID

Paris, March 2.—The peace delegates have been strongly impressed in the last few days of the danger of the collapse of the German government in which case a situation like that in Russia would exist in Germany and there would be no government with which to make peace.

Danger is also felt in the rapid spread of Bolshevism to other countries because of the German collapse. This feeling is hastening efforts to bring about a solution and is promoting acceptance of the American view that the blockade must quickly be relaxed.

Sir John Beadle in a report to the economic council offers striking evidence that the British are approaching the American point of view. Sir John says that not only must Germany be fed, but it must be permitted to pay for food with the products of its industry which it can only do through the relaxation of the blockade or the signing of a preliminary peace.

The German situation is also affecting the nation's ideas regarding reparation. Everyone realizes that there can be no reparation if the German government collapses. There is also danger of forcing the collapse of Germany by an excessive indemnity demand. Apparently the German factions are only holding together awaiting the peace terms and trying to keep the country on its good behavior till then. They are bribing workmen with printing press money. This process cannot last long, as events in Bavaria show. There Kurt Eisner precipitated trouble by trying to cut down coinage allowance. There is the greatest fear that the delegates of Germany will follow the Trotsky tactics at the Brest-Litovsk peace parley and throw the burden of the administration of Germany upon the allies.

No one here believes that the European people would consent to an allied expedition into Germany like the German expedition into Russia after the Brest-Litovsk fiasco.

It Would Take Three Years To Break up German Ships.

London, March 1.—(Via Montreal.)—Concerning the fate of surrendered German warships, Reuter's limited has been given the following official information:

First, it would take three years to break up the ships and the junk would bring only about \$2,000,000.

Second, any country taking over the ships would be faced with insuperable obstacles to find spare parts.

Third, the ships now are obsolete.

Fourth their use as merchantmen is impossible owing to their enormous coal consumption, and the difficulty of adapting their interiors to merchant use.

Fifth, the idea of sinking the ships for breaker purposes has been proved impracticable by experiments made at Scapa Flow.

FOCH SUBMITS TERMS INTENDED FOR GERMANS

Paris, March 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Marshal Foch presented today to the council of the great powers the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered Monday with the naval terms already submitted to the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials and the military and commercial use of the airplane is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms today, they were not discussed. The naval terms now before the council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for dismantling the fortifications of Helgoiland and Kiel canal has been made the subject of reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, whereby this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defenses, such as Hellgate and Cape Cod canal.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

To expedite the work of the peace conference in defining the approximate future frontiers of the enemy countries the supreme council has decided to appoint a committee comprising one member each from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The committee will outline the frontiers on the basis of the recommendation of the territorial commissions already appointed or yet to be created and submit the delimitations for consideration by the conference.

NINE SHIPS BRINGING 10,000 SOLDIERS HOME

Washington, March 1.—The battleship Nebraska, the hospital ship Mercy and seven transports are on the way home from France with about 10,000 troops.

The war department announced tonight the Nebraska was proceeding to Boston, the transports Caronia, Atenas, Ohioa, Suriname, Doehra, and the hospital ship Mercy to New York, and the transports Nansemond and Ampion to Newport News. All are expected to reach port before March 14.

The Nansemond is expected to reach Newport News March 10 with the 53 regiment, coast artillery corps, 25 officers and 1,438 men, the 74th engineers, 21 officers and 1,038 men, the 56th engineers, 28 officers and 952 men, 55th ammunition train, 596 men, cement mill company No. 3 for Camp Meade, 10 casual companies and more than 300 sick and wounded.

THE CITIZEN SOLD TO WEBB AND ASSOCIATES

Asheville, March 1.—Announcement will be carried Sunday morning in the local papers of the sale of the Asheville Citizen to George Stephens, of Charlotte; Charles A. Webb and Haywood Parker, of Asheville. The new owners assumed possession tonight. The entire interests of Robert Jones and James H. Caine were purchased by the new owners.

Mr. Stephens was elected president of the new company and Mr. Webb vice-president and treasurer.

C. K. Robinson will be chief editorial writer for the paper, C. B. Taylor, now telegraph editor of the Times, will be managing editor, and Gray Gorham, city editor of the Times, becomes city editor of the Citizen. A business manager has not been selected.

Mr. Stephens, who was formerly owner of a half interest in the Observer, Charlotte, will not change his residence, although he also owns large interests at Hendersonville.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Asheville Times by the Tribune Publishing company organized to start a new Republican daily, appear to have evaporated and it is generally believed that the Republicans are no nearer a purchase of a paper than they were at first. Many believe that advantage was taken owing to the absence in Washington of J. J. Britt, and of Browlow Jackson's in Raleigh who is a member of the state legislature, to let interest die in the movement.

GERMANY MUST MAKE LARGE LUMP PAYMENT.

Paris, March 1.—The feeling that the peace conference is making solid progress grows daily stronger. By next Saturday, when the various special commissions are to make their reports a number of controverted questions are expected to have been solved, at least in principle. The commission on reparations is believed to have reached a unanimous decision. Unless the forecasts of its report are inaccurate, it will suggest a round sum as payable by Germany in respect or reparations due to the allies. The total will be very large and provision may also be made for rendering Germany liable for pensions to widows of men killed in the war, but it seems improbable that the idea of making Germany responsible for the total cost of the war will be accepted by the commission for the simple reason that the total would be so large as to be entirely beyond the limits of what Germany is likely to be able to pay within any reasonable period.

On the other hand, concordant information from many reliable quarters in regard to the actual position in Germany tends to show that the question of revivifying the German population is likely to become extremely acute within the next few weeks.

ASSIGN UNITS OF 36TH TO OVERSEAS CONVOY.

Washington, March 2.—While it has been announced that the 30th division is preparing to sail for home, and is scheduled to leave France during March, the war department announces the various organizations in the division which have been assigned to early convoy. Assignment to early convoy ordinarily means that departure will be taken within a week or 10 days at most.

It is planned to send the entire division home at one time. The war department says organizations of the 30th which have been told to prepare for early sailing include:

- Division headquarters and headquarters detachment.
- Headquarters troop.
- Division postal detachment.
- Division gas defense unit.
- One hundred and thirteenth machine gun battalion.
- Fifty-ninth infantry brigade headquarters.
- One hundred and seventeenth infantry regiment.
- One hundred and eighteenth infantry regiment.
- One hundred and fourteenth machine gun battalion.
- Sixtieth infantry brigade headquarters.
- One hundred and nineteenth infantry regiment.
- One hundred and twentieth infantry regiment.
- One hundred and fifteenth machine gun battalion.
- One hundred and fifth engineers regiment.
- One hundred and fifth engineer train.
- One hundred and fifth sanitary train.
- One hundred and fifth supply train.
- One hundred and fifth train headquarters.
- Thirtieth military police.
- One hundred and fifth field battalion, signal corps.
- One hundred and eighth mobile veterinary section.
- Twenty-seventh sanitary squad.
- Fifty-fifth field artillery brigade headquarters.
- One hundred and thirteenth field artillery regiment.
- One hundred and fourteenth field artillery regiment.
- One hundred and fifteenth field artillery.
- One hundred and fifth ordnance repair shop.
- One hundred and fifth ammunition train.
- Salvage unit No. 12.

DON'T LIKE THE WAY OFFICERS ARE ACTING

Residents returning to this city from northern points are indignant over the alleged manner in which they are treated by Virginia officers, who search practically every train passing through the state in the hope of finding whiskey.

"I do not mind prohibition," one of them said, "nor do I object to enforcement of the law after it is made, so far as it concerns that state. But when officers create a more serious breach of rights in order to carry out a law of less importance, the limit has been reached. If there should start a rise of Bolshevism over prohibition, it may be attributed to the rude manner in which the officers of Virginia search the trains, and the support accorded these officers by the state."

"In the middle of the night the train is stopped, and with pistol staring them in the face the passengers are subjected to the roughest treatment. Disregarding the fact that a woman may be asleep in a berth, these officers pull the curtain aside and flash a light under the cover in search of whiskey. This is protection of womanhood forgotten in the eagerness to obtain reward for an arrest. The end does not justify means in cases of this nature. Even were the rain full of whiskey it would be better to let it pass over Virginia soil than to subject women to such degradation. Shall the innocent suffer in order to reward the officers of Virginia?"

"Only the other day a young lady from Charlotte was bringing her father a quart of Scotch whiskey, a favorite brand he had not tasted for years. Her personal effects were searched, and she was placed in jail overnight with negro women, merely because she had one quart for her father. Shall we, as a nation of principles, stand by and see such actions continue without interruption?"

"And if you have \$1,000 in your pocket you cannot give bond unless you own land in Virginia. Instead you must pay a Virginia land owner \$10 to go on your bond, or await delayed trial in a dirty cell. Virginia has stained her reputation as a state not only by permitting but by advertising this ruthlessness. But I do not think that America, as a nation, should be disgraced by its continuance."

ALLEGHANY MINISTER WAS ONE IN "SCRAP"

Complete verification has been made regarding the participants in the distressing affair in a local hotel on Saturday night, February 22, a general account of which was given in the Daily News of last Monday morning.

The names then given were not used until it could be ascertained positively that they were correct, the desire being not to embarrass any innocent persons. The woman in the case was Mrs. C. C. Bowman, of Carthage, while the preacher mentioned was A. R. Woodson, of Alleghany county. It is learned that many innocent persons have been connected by gossip during the past week and in one small town, it is learned, virtually every resident was made a party in the affair by gossip, the report being enlarged each time it was repeated.

Mr. Bowman only recently removed his family from Alleghany to Carthage, suspecting something was wrong. A letter from Woodson to Mrs. Bowman asking her to meet him in Greensboro was found by the husband and he followed her to this city, with the result as stated previously.

ITALIAN LINER BRINGS MANY AMERICANS HOME

New York, March 2.—The Italian liner America and the transport Niagara arrived here today from France with 3,017 officers and enlisted men of the American expeditionary forces.

The America's passenger list included headquarters 35th coast artillery brigade, nine officers and 63 men; headquarters 36th coast artillery brigade, 12

YEGGMAN CRACK SAFE AT ELM CITY; SECURE \$2,000

Wilson, March 1.—At Elm City, seven miles north of Wilson, Thursday night yeggmans broke into the postoffice, cracked the safe and secured about \$2,000 in cash, stamps, coupons, war savings stamps and jewelry that had been deposited there for safe keeping. They made a clean getaway and left no clue as to their identity. It was probably the work of professionals and they planned well their escape before attempting the job, going to the garages of four gentlemen and taking their cars and placing them at convenient points in readiness to make a hurried exit from the town in the event the police caught on to their movements. This precaution proved unnecessary as the whole town was wrapt in the arms of slumber.

officers and 54 men; 67th regiment coast artillery, 42 officers and 1,767 men; detachment 63rd regiment coast artillery, three officers and 106 men, all regular army units. The America also brought 107 casual officers, and 143 Italian residents of America who had served with the Italian army.

The Niagaras list included the advance school detachment, 11th field artillery brigade, detachments of the 312 trench mortar battery and casual companies 499, of Washington; 913, of California, and 916, of Michigan, together with a detachment of casual company 35, of Georgia.

Chaplain John J. Brady, of the fifth regiment marines, the first Catholic priest to go overseas as a chaplain, returned on the Niagara, wearing a distinguished service cross for heroism at the front.