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### SHAPE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN AMERICA.

Paris, March 16.—(By Associated Press)—Efforts are being directed today to shaping the league of nations covenant so as to insure its acceptance by the supreme council and within the approval of those Americans who are demanding its amendment.

Colonel House conferred with Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, and the American delegates and reported to President Wilson. It is conceded that some of the suggested amendments can safely be adopted, for instance those safeguarding the Monroe doctrine and fixing conditions which will permit of the adherence of the late enemy powers.

One of the powers has hesitated to accept a distinct expression of the right of secession from the league. The Americans are proceeding on the supposition that the covenant may be included in the peace treaty.

Foreign Minister Pichon said today that he felt it was practically impossible to include the covenant in the first treaty. The views of neutral countries, which had been invited and amendments could not be disposed of, he added, before the probable early signing of the preliminaries.

The issue, the minister suggested, might be met by a declaration in the treaty of the principles underlying the league, leaving the details in abeyance. The war would be ended when the preliminaries were signed he pointed out, but the Germans would not regain their pre-war status with liberty of movement until the signing of the final treaty, pending which the blockade would be lifted only partially.

Robert Rosen, M. Pichon said if the Germans persist in their rejection of the terms of the allied commissioners, the entente would have to intervene. Poland could not be left in its present dangerous situation. A French general would be sent to Poland with the first Polish division, which had fought in France, as soon as possible.

M. Pichon denied the report that the French government had accorded recognition to the Russian Bolsheviks, saying that the supreme council would consider the Russian question this week.

### THOUSANDS STARVING TO DEATH IN THE CAUCASUS.

New York, March 16.—Thousands of men women and children are starving to death in the Caucasus, according to the first report from Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the committee recently sent to that region by the American committee for relief in the near east, received at the headquarters of the committee here today.

"There is no bread anywhere," said the report. "The government has not a pound. There are 45,000 people in Erivan wholly without bread and the orphanages and troops all through Erivan are in terrible condition."

"There is not a dog, cat, horse, camel or any living thing in all the Igdar region. We saw refugee women stripping the flesh from a dead horse with their bare hands today."

"Thirty deaths a day are reported from Ashtarag: 25 from Etchmaidzin, Izair and Sadabad certainly more. Another week will score 10,000 lives lost."

"For heaven's sake hurry; we have enough food in the country now at Baku and Batum to keep the starving people alive for a time. The railroads are doing all they possible can to get food to the people, but snow is our enemy at present. Please expedite as many men as you can; also please remember we shall be through with our food supplies pretty soon, so money and credit are vitally urgent."

The food at Batum referred to in the report is part of the cargo of 5,000 tons of flour shipped from Seattle on the Western Belle.

### 31 VARIETIES OF CRIMES NOT ALL HUNS COMMITTED

Paris, March 15.—Here is the list of the 31 varieties of crime committed by the enemy countries during the war as classified by the sub-committee on fact appointed by the commission of responsibilities for the war:

- Massacre of civilians.
- Putting to death of hostages.
- Torture of civilians.
- Starvation of civilians.
- Rape, abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution.
- Deportation of civilians.
- Internment of civilians under brutal conditions.
- Forced labor of civilians in connection with military operations.
- Enemy usurpation of sovereignty during enemy occupation.
- Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among inhabitants of occupied territory.
- Confiscation of property.
- Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
- Debasement of currency and issue of spurious currency.
- Imposition of collective penalties.
- Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
- Bombardment of undefended places.
- Wanton destruction of religious, charitable educational and historic buildings and monuments.
- Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without warning.
- Destruction of fishing boats.
- Destruction of a relief ship.
- Bombardment of hospitals.
- Attack on and destruction of hospital ships.
- Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross.
- Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases.
- Use of explosive and expanding bullets.
- Directions to give no quarters.
- Ill treatment of prisoners.
- Misuse of flags of truce.
- Poisoning of wells.

Even this list, as the sub-committee takes pains to point out, does not exhaust the record of the enemy's crime and it recommends the appointment of some standing body for the purpose of collecting and systematizing further information with the view of laying before a tribunal or tribunals to be set up a comprehensive list of charges and accused persons.

In the commission on responsibilities, as a whole, more perhaps than in any other commission, differences of tendency are apparent. While some energetic people take common sense as their guiding star, there are others who are unable to get away from legal precedent, unable to see that war may even have rendered out of date all the ideas of their sacred temple.

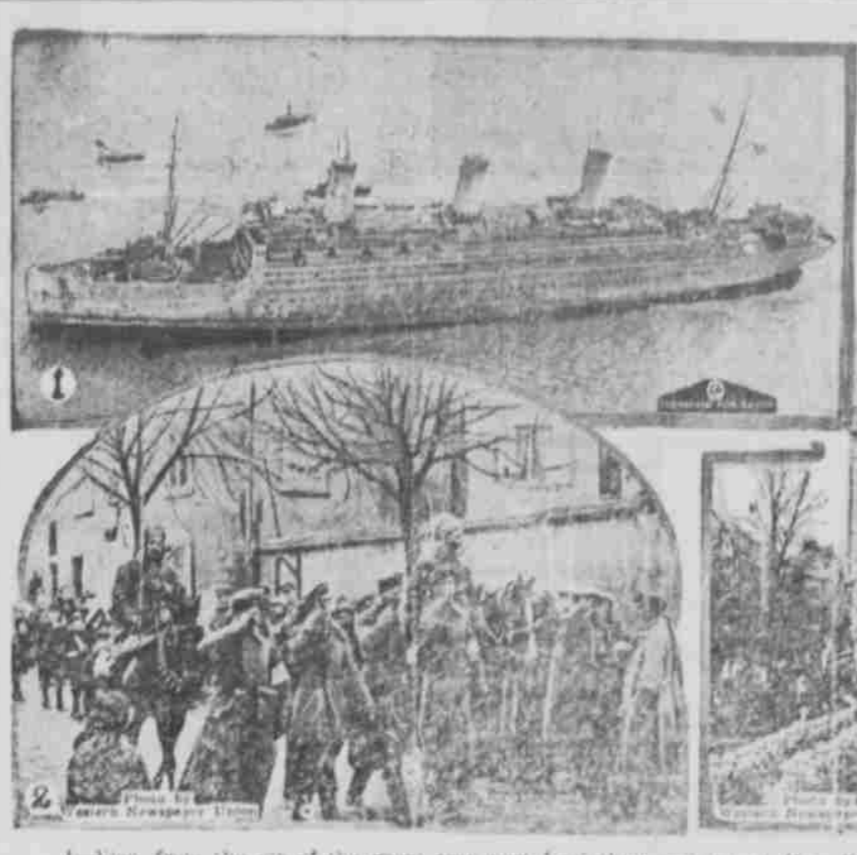
It may be said that the first draft of at least two of the sub-committees were not by any means satisfactory as to the punishment of those chiefly responsible for the war, which, it was suggested, would be satisfactorily meted out if a parliament of the world were to pass a resolution declaring the German emperor was not a jolly good fellow.

These drafts are being reconsidered and the British, at least, are doing their utmost to bring the ex-kaiser to book, together with other chief offenders.

### SEC. DANIELS SAILS FOR FRANCE WITH EXPERTS.

New York, March 15.—Secretary Daniels and a party of naval experts sailed for France today on the transport Leviathan to study naval and aviation problems. They will visit Great Britain and Italy also and will be absent until about May 1. The secretary was accompanied by Mrs. Daniels.

An army guard of honor, an army band, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, representing the navy; Major General David R. Shanks and Brigadier General George McManus, representing the army, and Admiral Grout, of the French navy, met the secretary and his party when they arrived at the pier, and a naval guard of honor and navy band



1—View from the air of the great transport Leviathan arriving at Newport. 2—German parliamentary offices on their way to French headquarters in Brussels. 3—Company M, Third and Sixty-first Infantry, U. S. Army, in front of the hotel de ville at Antwerp, Belgium.



3—Company M, Third and Sixty-first Infantry, U. S. Army, in front of the hotel de ville at Antwerp, Belgium.

### UNITS OF 30 DIVISION AT NEWPORT NEWS MARCH 23

Washington, March 15.—Departure from France of three transports with about 7,000 officers and men was announced today by the war department. They are due at New York and Newport News March 23.

The Nordam carries, for New York, a detachment of the 37th division headquarters company for Camp Sherman, the headquarters, ordnance, and medical detachments and machine gun company of the 148 infantry, 37th division, also for Camp Sherman, and several casual companies, including one from South Carolina.

The transport Koningin der Nederlanden, bound for Newport News, has aboard the 115th field artillery, less Battery A, 30 division, two-thirds of which goes to Camp Lee, and detachments of the 105th ammunition train, 30th division, the bulk of which also goes to Camp Lee.

The transport Matsonia, sailing for New York, carries the 160th infantry practically complete, but showing only about half of its full strength, and with detachments of the 159th infantry, both regiments being of the 40th division.

The ship carries also detachments of the 26th engineer regiment, a majority of the men being scheduled for Camp Kearney, two casual companies and a number of sick, wounded and casuals.

"piped" them on board, the ceremonies corresponding with those accorded President Wilson on his first trip to France.

The Leviathan fired a 19-gun salute as she started on her voyage at 4:30 p. m., flying the secretary's flag.

"We are going to Europe to study naval and aviation problems which have been brought about or made possible by the war," said Mr. Daniels, before sailing. "We are going to pay particular attention to types of capital ships and aviation."

As the transport was being warped away from the pier, a sailor appearing at an open port, and grasping a dock rope, swung himself ashore, while his comrades called good-byes. It developed that the youth, a member of the crew whose assignment had been disapproved by the bureau of navigation, had taken his case personally before Secretary Daniels aboard the liner. The secretary had approved the transfer, the sailor said, and, having no mind for another passage on the Leviathan, he made his dash for shore. He proudly exhibited the document signed by the secretary.

As the Leviathan passed the narrows, at 5:30 p. m., the U. S. S. Amphitrite fired a salute of 19 guns in honor of Secretary Daniels. Several seaplanes and a dirigible balloon accompanied the liner a short distance out to sea.

### POWER OF GERMANY DEFINITELY BROKEN.

Cologne, March 15.—It is safe to say none in the British army believes Germany, in a military sense, is any longer capable of taking the field against the allies. Premier Clemenceau's famous computation of the potential strength of the German army as 600,000 men, was technically accurate, but these 600,000 no longer constitute an effective military machine. Of the total number three-quarters, or about 450,000, of the 1918-19 classes are in depots and are immobile for lack of equipment. Their discipline is of the worst.

There is little respect for the officers who dare not attempt to enforce their authority and apparently numbers of the men make no pretense of submitting to military routine, but live as civilians, wearing only enough uniform to enable them to present themselves at barracks and draw rations. The remaining 150,000 are represented by Hindenburg's two armies in the east, and these also seem ill equipped and of questionable morale. The volunteer battalions recently organized were to be sent to join these armies, but found to be unable to proceed from lack of great coats, and the whole system of ordnance, commissariat and transport seems disorganized.

Undoubtedly a large part of the military caste still dreams of a future war which will reverse the verdict of this one, and it would be rash to believe any considerable part of the German people are really in their hearts repentant and honestly reformed. But I do not believe anywhere any illusion exists as to the immediate future or any hope of being able to renew the war against the entente.

The only national enemy now is bolshevism, of which, beyond doubt, the German people as a whole are terribly afraid. It is in the areas occupied by the allied troops alone that any sense of security exists.

### HUN U-BOAT ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND IS SUNK

Paris, March 15.—The German submarine U-48, while attempting to escape from Ferrol, Spain, last night, was chased by a destroyer and sunk, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid.

The U-48 took refuge at Ferrol in March 1918, and was interned. The attempted flight of the U-boat was observed and the torpedo boat destroyer Antola pursued her. The German boat was sunk outside the Ferrol roads. The crew was saved.

When the German submarine U-48 sought refuge at Ferrol her propellers were unshipped by the authorities and her guns and munitions were taken out, according to a dispatch from that port. The captain of the submarine declared his craft had been damaged severely in a fight with three ships. The U-boat carried a crew of 30 men, and for a time a Spanish warship stood guard over her.

### CONVICT GERMANY ON THEIR OWN EVIDENCE

Paris, March 13.—The committee on responsibility for the war will shortly present its report. It uses with considerable effect certain remarks made by Marshal von Bielestein at The Hague as to what is or is not permissible in sea warfare and convicts the Germans, so to speak, on their own evidence.

Set out in the report are two categories of breaches of law. In order to avoid delay it is recommended that all offenses which fall, as it were, under the common law of the state to which the accused belong shall be tried by their national courts and that offenses which are of a more general nature such as those connected with the responsibility for the war and those involving relationships of subordinates to superiors shall be tried before international courts. The list of persons whom it is suggested should be brought before this international tribunal is headed by former Emperor William.

### Hope for Extraction.

No recommendation, it is believed, is made in the report as to the means which shall be adopted to bring the former kaiser to justice, but among the members of the committee there is great hope that his extraction may be demanded from Holland.

Premier Hughes, of Australia, was the guest at lunch yesterday of the city of Lyon, the event being part of the fair program. M. Harriot, the mayor, presided. Premier Hughes took as the subject for his speech "Justice Must Be Done."

"Germany," he said, "deliberately attack the civilized world and deliberately endeavored to crush liberty and conquer the world. She has slain millions of men on the battlefields; has assassinated treacherously and maltreated thousands and tens of thousands of innocent non-combatants, men, women and little children; she has sunk at the bottom of the ocean thousands of ships and millions of tons after murdering in cold blood the crews; she devastated hundreds of the big cities and towns and villages of France and other countries, and imposed on the allied nations a crushing burden of debt. She must pay, and that completely, for her unspeakable crimes. She fancies by changing the form of her government and by a combination of other ingenious maneuvers she may escape chastisement, but she won't succeed and she must not be given the possibility of succeeding."

"She must reconstruct France Belgium and the other countries she has ruined; must reconstruct workshops deliberately destroyed; must restore or replace machines and plants stolen; must reimburse the cost of war.

"Justice demands these reparations. We must insist on justice being done. It is our duty to take all necessary measures to prevent Germany ever making war again on the world. Her navy must be surrendered to us to the last vessel; her army must be disarmed and disband-

### EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS FOR UNITED STATES.

Paris, March 15.—Under the agreement which the Germans made at Brussels, the United States will receive eight German ships which will be ready to go to sea within four days. The vessels are the Zeppelin, of 15,000 tons; the Prins Frederich Wilhelm, of 17,000 tons; the Graf Waldersee, of 13,000; the Patricia, of 14,466 tons; the Cap Finistre, of 14,500 tons; the Pretoria, of 15,200 tons; the Cleveland, of 16,900 tons, and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, of 25,000 tons.

The giant Imperator of 52,000 tons will go to the United States. At the present time the Imperator is stuck in the mud but it is believed she can be floated in a few days.

The total ships made available to the allies under the agreement number more than 700, approximating 1,500,000 tons.

The vessels going to the United States are passenger ships on account of the American desire to use them for the transport of troops. Those going to France and England immediately are cargo vessels in neutral ports in South and Central America and the Dutch West Indies. They will be permitted to leave with cargoes for Germany with German crews but under allied flags. When ships put out from German ports to be handed over they will be manned by Germans, but on arrival in allied ports the crews will be replaced by allied crews and the Germans returned.

There is available in England for immediate movement to Germany approximately 30,000 tons of pork products, 5,000 tons of beans, 5,000 tons of rice and 15,000 tons of cereals. The United States has in Rotterdam and on the way there approximately 75,000 tons of breadstuffs.

A summary of the agreement shows payment by Germany will be made by freight hire accruing to the Germans for the use of the shipping, and part from credits Germany may continue to establish and maintain in neutral countries; part from German exports; part from the sale of German owned foreign securities and part by the use of German gold.

The Germans agreed to place a deposit of gold in the national bank of Belgium at Brussels for use as collateral.

### CAPTURED HUN FOKKER PLANES TO FLY ABOVE

50 AMERICAN CITIES. Washington March 15.—Three flying circuses of American, French, and British aviators, in American and captured German Fokker planes, will tour the United States in connection with the Victory Liberty loan campaign, giving aerial sham battles and acrobatics over 50 leading American cities.

The demonstrations will be under the management of the Victory loan publicity bureau, of which Frank R. Wilson is director, and the actual flights will be under the supervision of the military aeronautics branch of the war department.

Fourteen captured German Fokker planes were landed today at Newport News and will be shipped at once to Washington. The best types of American planes developed during the war will be demonstrated.

The tours will start April 10, although the loan selling campaign does not open until April 21. Each squadron will be carried in a special train of 11 cars, traveling at night. Nine end-door baggage cars will be required to carry the 17 airplanes in each squadron.

ed; guns, large and small Zeppelins and airplanes must be handed over to us and her arsenals be razed. Justice demands it, and nothing less will satisfy the free nations of the world. Justice must be done and that without delay."

### PERSHING REVIEWS THE MEN OF 32ND DIVISION.

Coblenz, Saturday, March 15.—By Associated Press.—Within sight of the distant hills of unoccupied Germany, 20,000 troops of the 32nd division today heard General Pershing express appreciation of their efforts at Chateau Thierry, Soissons and on the Meuse-Aygonne front, which the commander-in-chief said, made it possible for them to stand where they were today.

The soldiers assembled in a small valley after being inspected and reviewed. General Pershing said he took the liberty of thanking the soldiers for their services in the name of more than 100,000,000 Americans at home, whose hearts had been with the soldiers all during the fighting and since.

The 32nd division, which was composed originally of national guard troops from Michigan and Wisconsin, is scheduled to start for home early in April. General Pershing said he realized how the relatives and friends of the soldiers were eagerly awaiting their return and how proud they would be of the part the soldiers had played in the great war. In the years to come, General Pershing said, when the history of the war was written, the people would appreciate more than ever the American share in bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion.

### FEARED MEN'S FRIENDS MIGHT LIBERATE THEM.

Raleigh, March 16.—Three officers from Surry county arrived at the state prison tonight, having in their custody Joe Cain, Gardner Cain and Joe Bowles, who were recently convicted at Dobson of a charge of murder and sentenced to death in the electric chair. These three men are to be electrocuted April 4. The Surry officers brought with them a document from Solicitor S. Porter Graves, of Mount Airy, alluding to fear that friends of the prisoners might seek to liberate them. The jail at Dobson not being particularly strong, it was considered wise to have the men placed in state prison for safe keeping, according to the papers forwarded by the solicitor. When they reached the penitentiary tonight the three men all were handcuffed together. They were of course placed in separate cells here.

### FREIGHT TRANSFER AT INMAN YARDS DESTROYED

Atlanta Ga., March 16.—Damage estimated by railroad officials at approximately \$1,000,000 resulted from the complete destruction by fire here early tonight of the Southern railway freight transfer at Inman yards.

About 80 carloads of foodstuffs and other freight within the transfer and a number of empty freight cars were destroyed. Fifteen of the 24 storage tracks in the yards were burned through, some of them for stretches an eighth of a mile long. The main freight and passenger tracks, however, were not in the burned area. The origin of the fire has not been determined.

Railroad fire fighting apparatus brought from points around Atlanta, railroad officials said, saved approximately 100 cars of freight from the flames.

The Inman yards plant was said to be one of the largest freight transfer stations in the south and was the receiving and re-routing point for freight from the extreme south billed for northern cities.

Next week is to be observed as clean-up week all over North Carolina. Let every merchant and family in Elkin, have their stores, cellars, back lots, and yards thoroughly cleaned up. Have all refuse matter put in piles in a convenient place so the wagon can get to it and it will be hauled away. Plenty of lime and other disinfectants should be used. Remember that a clean town means a healthy town.