

AMERICA WILL FEED PEOPLE OF GERMANY UNDER GUARANTEE

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson has sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany in reply to the appeal from Chancellor Kehr...

The reply was sent today by Secretary Lansing through Minister Sulzer of Switzerland, who delivered yesterday Ebert's request for intervention by the President to mitigate "the fearful conditions" threatened through enforcement of the armistice terms.

It says steps are to be taken at once to organize relief work in the same systematic manner in which the same relief was carried out in Belgium, but that the President desires to be assured that public order will be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

Will Feed The Germans.

Secretary Lansing's note to the Swiss minister, dated November 11, follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, transmitting to the President the text of a cable message...

Set Minds At Rest.

"Furthermore, the President expressed the opinion that by the use of the life tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations, and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand."

France Will Come to Aid Of The Germans

Paris, Nov. 12.—Premier Clemenceau, in concluding his speech in the chamber of deputies today on the armistice, said: "Germany surrenders to us all locomotives and 150,000 cars which had been taken from us. This will enable us to run her means of provisioning. Germany has waited until the last minute and when exhausted she has been obliged to accept capitulation. Conditions there are not normal. In the first hour we must come to her aid. We do not make war against humanity, but for humanity."

Strike of Telegraphers Virtually Is Ended Now

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—Orders calling off the proposed strike of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, set for today, reached virtually every point in the south which would have been affected. O. D. Gorman, chairman of the general committee of the southeastern district, said today: "The walkout was not carried out. Mr. Gorman declared, because he received a telegram last night from Secretary McAdoo promising action on the men's wage demands within four days."

3 High Commissioners Appointed by the French

Paris, Nov. 14.—The cabinet today considered questions concerning the organization of Alsace-Lorraine under French occupancy. Three high commissioners were appointed. They are George Marinier, commissioner general of national security for Strasbourg; Albert Tirman, state councillor for Metz, and Henry Poulet, state councillor for Colmar.

Former German Prince Arrives At Maastricht

(By the Associated Press.) The Hague, Nov. 13.—The former German crown prince arrived yesterday at Maastricht, according to a dispatch received here.

COTTON PRICES FALL

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—The cotton exchange, which has been closed since last Friday, re-opened today and prices fell a penny a pound, the maximum decline allowed in any day's trading.

REACH AMERICAN LINES

With the American Army in France, Nov. 14.—The advance guard of several hundred Russian, Polish and Italian soldiers, freed by the Germans in Lorraine, reached the American lines in a region of the Rhine today. The first group numbered 45.

ALLIES WILL MAKE SOLEMN ENTRY INTO METZ NEXT SUNDAY

Paris, Nov. 14.—American troops have crossed the German frontier toward Metz and Strasbourg. Marshal eich, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, will make solemn entries into Strasbourg and Metz on Sunday in the presence of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau.

Metz is one of the most important German bases in the west. The city and the twentysix encircling forts comprise what has been regarded as one of the most formidable fortresses in the world. Metz also is the center of important iron fields, which before the war supplied France and Germany with more than two-thirds of the ore used by their iron manufacturers.

Metz is on the Moselle, 10.3 miles west of the French border. The city lies astride the Moselle river as well as on both sides of the Sella. Part of the city is on islands in the Moselle. To the east, north and southwest are the iron and coal fields of French and German Lorraine. Deprived of these fields Germany could not conduct another war, it is asserted.

Great Iron Center.

The great iron field of the Rhine district is that of Lorraine, including the Basin de Briey (the center of which is the little village of Briey), the greatest iron-producing region in the world. It is located mainly in Alsace-Lorraine and overlaps into Belgium and Luxembourg. It extends along the Franco-German frontier for 120-150 miles, almost up to Pont-a-Mousson.

Germany's possession of the major portion of this productive area followed the signing of the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871. Previous to the present war Germany obtained from the mines on her side of the frontier 21,000,000 tons of her total annual production of 28,000,000, while France got 15,000,000 out of a total production of 22,000,000.

Since her occupation in 1914 of the mines on the French side of the frontier Germany has added to her mineral wealth the 15,000,000 tons annually obtained by the French, bringing her total production from Lorraine alone up to 43,000,000 tons a year.

Only Practical Road.

The only practical road to this important region, military authorities agree, is the valley of the Moselle. At the head of the valley and barring the way lies Metz, ranking with Strasbourg as one of the two great bulwarks of the German southwestern frontier. Metz is a city of 60,000 population, its chief industries being the manufacturing of weapons, clothes, shoes and hats.

As a fortress Metz has been important since the Roman era. Since that time it has never succumbed to frontal attack. To present system of fortifications includes 28 detached forts which encircle the city proper. 7 outer chain of defense, built within the last two decades, and undoubtedly perfected since the outbreak of the present war, extend to Thionville on the north, and Gravelotte on the west. German Forts Protected.

West and southwest of Metz the course of the Moselle is lined with high, wooded hills. The German fortresses also is protected by heights and woods northward. On the south, however, the terrain is more open, with low hills and little wood. From the American lines southwest of Metz the nearest forts are Forts Haeseler and de Sommy, on the right bank of the Moselle, and Fort Kronprinz, on the left bank. Fort de Sommy is less than five miles from the French town of Arnaville, on the Franco-German border. The forts surrounding Metz were similar to those at Liège, which were notable for their disappearing turrets. German guns, however, overcame these forts.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALL CENSORSHIP OF NEWS IS ANNOUNCED TODAY

Washington, Nov. 14.—Withdrawal of all volunteer censorship requests under which American publishers have been working since the United States went to war was announced today by Gen. Creel, chairman of committee on public information, after conferences with Secretaries Baker and Daniels. Mr. Creel issued this statement: "It has been agreed that there is no further necessity for the operation of the volunteer censorship under which the press has guarded from the enemy the military policies, plans and troop movements of the United States. The agreement may be considered as no longer binding, and the card carrying the requests of the government is hereby cancelled."

The secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, and all others concerned with the direction of America's war efforts, join in sincere acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude owing to the press of the United States for the honorable discharge of a high responsibility. Without force of laws, and under no larger compulsion than their own patriotism, the overwhelming majority of newspapers have given unflinching obedience to every desire of the government in all matters of military secrecy, carrying through successfully a tremendous experiment in honor and trust."

Marshal Hindenburg Remains At Head of Great Hun Command

London, Nov. 14.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg remains at head of the supreme German army command, according to a German wireless message received here, which gives the text of the message he has sent to army commanders ordering them to lead their troops home in order and discipline.

French Cabinet Meets To Consider Important Military Questions

Paris, Nov. 14.—The French cabinet will hold an extraordinary meeting today, the Matin announces, to consider important military and administrative questions concerning Alsace and Lorraine.

The government intends to appoint two governors with headquarters at Metz and Strasbourg as soon as the allies occupy the two provinces. Three missions made up of officials speaking German and the Alsatian patois, it is added, will be entrusted with arranging administrative questions. Their headquarters will be in Metz, Strasbourg and Colmar.

Herbert Hoover Goes To Feed the Peoples of Famine Ridden Europe

Washington, Nov. 14.—Food Administrator Hoover will sail for Europe on the White Star liner Olympic probably on Saturday, it was learned today at the food administration. He goes at President Wilson's request to direct the work of feeding the population of war-torn Europe.

All Express Employes Are Ordered Back to Work

Richmond, Va., Nov. 14.—Announcement was made today that a satisfactory adjustment was made last evening between the American Railway Express company, the United States railroad administration and H. A. Berry, general chairman of the express division of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, through Conciliator J. A. Moffitt, of the labor department of the railroad administration, whereupon Mr. Berry ordered back to work all express employes who went out on a strike.

Tremendous Allied Loans Continue to Mount Upward

Washington, Nov. 14.—A credit of \$100,000,000 for Italy was announced today by the treasury. This will be used largely to pay for foodstuffs and war supplies already ordered by the Italian government in this country and in process of manufacture or export. Italy's aggregate loans from the United States now amount to \$1,160,000,000 and those of all the allies to \$7,912,976,666.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The state-wide prohibition amendment to Ohio's constitution was carried at last week's election by a majority of 24,719 votes, according to complete returns received today at the office of the secretary of state. The returns are official from all but five counties.

LABOR PARTY WITHDRAWS

London, Nov. 14.—The British labor party at a conference today decided by a large majority to withdraw its members from the cabinet at the close of the present parliament which is expected to take place shortly.

DEPOSED EMPEROR DESIRES TO RESIDE ISLAND OF CORFU

London, Nov. 14.—The property of the Prussian crown will be confiscated, according to a German wireless message received here today, according to a proclamation issued by the new Prussian government, the entailed property of the Prussian crown will be placed under the administration of the ministry of finance. Property which is not entailed, but which is personal to the former king and his family, will not be affected.

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—

William Hohenzollern who, as German emperor, never liked to be kept waiting, had to remain Sunday in what amounted to temporary arrest in a railway car at a small wayside station until word came from the Hague permitting him to proceed on his way and telling him where to go. The former emperor, according to a contributor to a Maastricht newspaper, felt his position keenly, and kept himself hidden in a railway car throughout his stay at the station.

Some of his companions were much more visibly impressed with the situation than the former emperor himself. At any rate, the aged admiral, Count Oscar von Platen-Pallermund, chief of the former imperial military house, was noticed repeatedly wiping his eyes.

Last Of His Dynasty.

"He shall be the last of his dynasty," is recalled by the writer among other ancient prophecies, another quoted by him being: "He shall seek the sanctuary of Dutch soil with no more followers than can stand under the shade of a good sized tree."

The former German ruler was permitted to retain only his personal effects, all other property being taken into custody by the Dutch authorities, as is usual in the case of interned persons.

Will Live On Corfu

London, Nov. 14.—The deposed German emperor probably will remain only a short time at the Castle of Amerongen, in Holland, according to well informed Dutch circles. The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Mail says it is believed if the necessary arrangements can be made the former emperor will reside permanently at the village of Achilleon, on the island of Corfu.

The village of Achilleon, on the southwestern coast of Albania, was acquired by the German emperor in 1914 after the death of Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, for whom it was built in 1890. So far as known the villa of Achilleon, which has been the headquarters of the Serbians, still is under occupation by the allies.

Holland Still Fearful

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, according to the Frankfurt Gazette, wished to extend hospitality to the former German emperor while he remained in Holland. However, the newspaper adds, as Holland itself fears the coming days, it was found desirable that William Hohenzollern should live as a private individual.

Has Resigned His Titles.

London, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Maastricht, Holland, says that among those who accompanied the former emperor to the Castle of Amerongen were General von Plehva, von Gontard, von Drankberg, von Lintoff and von Grimman. The correspondent says he hears that the former emperor is not regarded as an officer because he has resigned his title and offices.

Spain Is Happy At Conclusion Of War

Madrid, Nov. 14.—The Spanish chamber of deputies today, after an exciting debate, adopted by 169 votes to two a resolution to express in the official report of the sitting the satisfaction of the chamber over the happy ending of the war. The proposition was accepted by the government. The chamber previously had rejected by 79 to 56 a proposition to send congratulations to the allied countries on their victory.

Seven General Officers Returned to Former Grade

Washington, Nov. 14.—Honorable discharge from the grade of general officer of seven brigadier generals, now on duty with the American expeditionary forces, was announced today by the war department. Brigadier Generals Charles I. Martin, Nathaniel P. McClure, Robert H. Noble, Gordon G. Heiner, Frederick S. Polt, James A. Shipman and George W. Gatchell are returned to their former rank of colonel. General Gatchell is under orders to return to the United States.

ANOTHER ABDICATION.

Basel, Nov. 14.—The revolutionary government at Mannheim, Rastatt and Heildelberg have summoned the grand duke of Baden to abdicate.

HUN GOVERNMENT FULLY ORGANIZED; MEMBERS CABINET

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—The new German government has been organized with the following cabinet members: Premier and interior and military affairs—Friedrich Ebert.

Foreign Affairs—Hugo Haase. Finance and colonies—Philipp Scheidemann.

Demobilization, transport, justice and health—Wilhelm Dittmann. Publicity, art and literature—Herr Landsberg.

Announcement of the members of the new German government confirm previous reports that the cabinet would be composed entirely of socialists. The majority socialists, who supported the imperial government during the war, are represented by Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg, while the independent socialists are Haase, Dittmann and Barth.

Herr Dittmann, who sits in the reichstag as a deputy from Hamburg, was sentenced to imprisonment last February in connection with labor troubles in Berlin. He was released by the imperial government a few days before its downfall. Richard Barth formerly was editor of the socialist Vorwarts and is a member of the Spartacus or Bolshevik element of the independent socialists. It was reported through Copenhagen under date of Monday that he had resigned from the government after a stormy meeting of the cabinet.

Savannah Again Being Ridden by Moonshiners

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 14.—A posse was organized at Soperton, Ga., today to run down a band of moonshiners who shot J. Ben Wilson, deputy United States marshal, and Homer Adams, a deputy sheriff, near there last night, while Wilson was leading a chase for Colon Phillips and J. Alford, alleged moonshiners. First reports today were that Wilson was probably fatally injured. Adams was only slightly hurt. Another deputy sheriff received minor injuries several days ago while aiding revenue officers in an attempt to arrest Phillips and Alford.

America Is Decorating All Great Fighting Men

Paris, Nov. 14.—Messages of congratulations and gratitude from President Wilson and the American people were presented to Marshal Foch, Marshaloffre and General Petain yesterday by General Pershing, who also has decorated the three French military leaders with the American distinguished service medal. General Pershing today when to British main headquarters where he will present the distinguished service medal to the field marshal, Sir Douglas Haig.

REVOLUTIONS IN PRUSSIA

Basel, Nov. 14.—The revolutionary movement is spreading strongly in east Prussia. A semi-official dispatch from Berlin reports that Koenigsberg, Allenstein, Insterburg, Gumbinnen and Loetzen are in the hands of the revolutionists. Governor von Batocki, of Posen, former German food minister, has put himself at the disposal of the revolutionists.

GREENSBORO SAFELY OVER THE TOP IN THE WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Enthusiasm ran high at the Y. M. C. A. luncheon today when reports from captains showed that Greensboro had gone over the top by nearly a thousand dollars, exclusive of the State Normal college which had sent word that \$6,000 had been subscribed by the students of that institution, running up the total to nearly forty-two thousand. And this with the canvass scarcely begun.

The figures on the blackboard stood today:

Team	No.	Subscriptions, Amt.
1 Hill Hunter	160	612.00
2 G. L. Stansbury	155	1,102.00
3 A. B. High	369	702.41
4 C. H. McKnight	123	850.14
5 C. C. Hudson	24	192.50
6 C. W. Edwards	43	376.25
7 H. W. Clendenen	22	198.60
8 C. H. Ireland	89	1,296.50
9 John T. Rees	36	267.00
10 Irving Long	64	399.75
11 E. Sternberger	103	701.00
12 J. C. Watkins	9	125.00
13 P. C. Rucker	89	1,062.25
14 B. McKenzie	182	1,609.00
15 W. B. Vaught	47	1,321.00
Industrial, J. E. Hardin	1,244	9,451.97
Boys Div., C. W. Gold	588	1,764.00
Previous total		13,619.12
Total to date		\$35,829.39

Curtail Operations Local Draft Boards With End Emergency

Washington, Nov. 14.—New orders further curtailing operation of draft boards are to be issued shortly by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Discontinuance of all physical examinations in connection with the classification of 18 year old registrants is likely, on the ground that the results obtained will be of little value in six months because of the physical changes undergone by many maturing youths.

There are also 400,000 Greeks and Italians and smaller numbers of other allied nationalities in the United States now held in class five as aliens, whom draft treaties recently negotiated make liable to reclassification, unless existing regulations are annulled. Boards probably will be relieved promptly of the necessity for carrying out the law in this respect.

District boards, which consider appeals and industrial exemptions, have only started their work on the 19 to 37 class, though the local boards are nearly through with dependency classifications. Orders are being framed to relieve them and the registrants affected.

Anniversary War's End Made National Holiday

Washington, Nov. 14.—Representative Fess, of Ohio, today introduced a resolution setting aside July 4, 1918, "as a day of world celebration to commemorate the ending of the war," and appropriating half a million dollar for a celebration in Washington to which all governments, including the central powers, would be invited.

POLES ENTER PRUSSIA.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—Polish troops, according to a dispatch from Berlin, have entered upper Silesia, Prussia.

PRESIDENT WILSON IS URGED TO ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 11.—Messages from high sources in Europe are reaching President Wilson urging that he personally attend the great peace conference that will settle finally the issues growing out of the war. The President, it was said today, had given no indication as to how he regards the suggestion, though some of those usually well informed believe he has an open mind on the subject, and may give it consideration.

Members of the President's official family are understood to be strongly advising against the step, on the ground that it would involve useless risk and would accomplish nothing that could not be accomplished through delegates. The President might select to represent America at the peace table and with whom he could keep in constant touch by cables and wireless.

Unusual Adventure American General Who Prisoner Americans

With the American Army in France, Nov. 14.—To be taken prisoner by American troops was the experience last Friday of Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, of the 42nd division. The first and 42nd divisions were advancing rapidly that day toward Sedan, and in the region of Autrecourt the lines of the two divisions became criss-crossed. General MacArthur, who was at the head of the advance of his men, was taken prisoner by soldiers of the first division, who could not believe that any Americans were ahead of them. The situation was explained quickly and General MacArthur released. He then good naturedly went about straightening out the line and the two divisions were soon fighting the Germans with full vigor. The incident did not delay the advance and by night each division had taken its objective for the day.

BOMBING PLANES ACTIVE

With the American Army in France, Nov. 14.—In the period from September 12, to 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11, American aviators claim they brought down 473 German machines. Of this number 353 already have been confirmed officially. Day bombing groups from the time they began operations dropped a total of 116,818 kilograms of bombs within the German lines.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.—The German troops who mutined at the Beverloo camp in Belgium and raised the red flag, says the Handelsstatte, attacked another force supporting the former emperor. This force was defeated and fled to the Dutch frontier, where it was disarmed Monday.

NOT REDUCE TAXES.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Uncertainty of future government expenditures and of policies for curtailment of war production makes it advisable, within the opinion of the treasury officials, that the taxes under the pending revenue bill be not reduced materially below the \$6,250,000,000 carried by the measure as drafted in the senate.

Are You Ready for Work?

The war is over and the "hue" is under full control in our town. Our school is now running and new classes being started. Our courses have been the means of placing many ambitious young men and women in good paying positions. You can pick your job and fix your salary when you are thoroughly qualified in

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