

WILSON LANDED AT BREST.

Brest, March 13.—President Wilson and the party which came with him from the United States left Brest for Paris at 11 o'clock tonight.

The President and Mrs. Wilson disembarked from the George Washington at 9:45 o'clock. It was a moonlight night. The steamer George Washington, with President on board, entered the harbor at Brest at 1:45 o'clock this evening.

Though numerous decorations had been hung out to welcome the return of the President, his reception was entirely without ceremony.

President Wilson was in excellent health, apparently having benefited by his period of rest since he left here on February 16.

Immense crowds of American soldiers stationed at Brest endeavored to get a view of the President, and the moonlight afforded an excellent opportunity, aided by extra lights which had been installed for the occasion.

The soldiers awaited the President eagerly, and he raised his hat as he observed their anxiety. Mrs. Wilson followed the President, smiling graciously as she proceeded along the walk between the quay and the train.

GASTON COUNTY COURT CONVENES

Gaston County superior court convened today for a week's criminal session with Judge W. J. Adams, presiding. The only cases of more than usual importance are those against Gilton alias "Jack" Bridges and Randolph Stevens, two white men who face several charges, the most serious being that for committing an assault on Deputy Sheriff J. W. Cole some weeks ago.

Deputy Cole was shot in the face at close range with a shot gun and carried to the hospital. Bridges is now in the Mecklenburg county jail at Charlotte and Stevens is in jail at Gastonia. Judge A. C. Jones will represent the state as Solicitor G. W. Wilson is confined to his home by illness.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT ATLANTA.

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 yard 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.

"SLEEPING SICKNESS" IN NEW YORK CAUSES DEATH.

New York, March 13.—The first death in this city from "sleeping sickness" was reported today. Erskine W. Martin, a clerk, 35 years old, became ill five days ago, went to sleep a day and remained in a state of coma until he died, according to the attending physician.

Health Commissioner Copeland, declaring only 18 cases of the malady had been reported in Europe and three others in this country of which two had been fatal, said there was no cause for alarm. The symptoms, he added, were sore throat, headache and drowsiness, but these, in a mild degree, might also be accompaniments of spring fever.

Dr. Copeland explained that the disease, known as encephalitis lethargica, or epidemic coma, should not be confused with sleeping sickness, which is limited to tropical Africa and is transmitted by the tsetse fly.

GERMANY MUST SURRENDER AIRPLANES.

Paris, Wednesday, March 12.—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted today by the supreme war council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The council concluded it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial uses.

The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction, excepting commercial airplanes, in the terms incorporated in the peace terms.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 heavy-airplanes and 1,000 men in gathering mines in the North sea.

Germany must deliver all airplanes to the allies and must prohibit the construction of peace the supreme war council decided today in adopting the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary peace.

The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes, which may be either destroyed or divided among the allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees, and military aerial navigation which will be prohibited.

The council decided to send an aeronautics commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation. Deputy Aubigny, of the French chamber, will be chairman.

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Jane Adams, of Hull House said at a mothers' meeting: "How quaint the minds of children are! One New Year's Day I gave a little girl a present of a diary. "This is a diary," I explained to her. "Every day you must write in it a record of your life, a record of how you live."

BRYAN ENDORSES LEAGUE

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan gave the following statement, Tuesday, in an interview in Washington:

"The league of nations is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years. The idea of substituting reason for force in the settlements of international disputes is in itself an epoch-making advance. The constitution of the league as announced provides for three things which constitute in themselves an advantage, the importance of which can scarcely be estimated.

First, the investigation of all disputes of their kind and character before hostilities begin. This almost ends war. The idea is taken from the 30 treaties negotiated by the United States with three-quarters of the world. Our nation, therefore, gives to the great league its greatest piece of machinery. Second, the reduction of armaments will make it impossible for a nation to prepare for war without notifying the world of its intention. Third, the abolition of secret treaties, which will do much to prevent the combinations which lead to war.

If the league of nations did nothing more than provide these three things, our nation could be justified in supporting it to the utmost.

"It is not to be expected that so great an idea as the league of nations would be made perfect in details in so short a time. There are defects that should be corrected, and the fullest discussion of proposed amendments should be invited. The newspapers of Great Britain, France and Italy are not backward in the expression of their views as to changes that should be made. Why should the American people be silent? Ours is the nation most influential in the league, and most powerful because most interested. Its people should help by free and frank discussion to perfect the league. The President has done the best he could, but he will be aided by intelligent criticism from those friendly to the idea.

"I venture to point out certain amendments that should, in my judgment, be made in the interest of a firmer and better league. First, the basis of representation is not fair to the United States. A comparison of voting strength will show that while our nation is the most powerful in the combination, whether measured by population wealth or moral influence, it has no larger vote than nations which are inferior in population, wealth and influence. This in quality ought, if possible to be corrected, for justice is the only foundation upon which any institution can rest in permanent security.

Second, the terms of admission to nations may desire to join hereafter are not fair. To require a two-thirds vote to admit a new nation suggests the social club, where a few black balls may keep out an unequal applicant. This world league is for the world. The President has well said our nation is not interested in a league unless all nations are in it. The qualifications for admission ought to be fixed, and then it ought to be made as easy as possible for those who are qualified to gain admission. Under no circumstances should the consent of more than a majority be required for the admission of any qualified nation.

"Third, the constitution are found to be in the indefiniteness rather than in things positively objectionable. For instance, it is not stated with sufficient clearness the Monroe doctrine is preserved. Our nation is not asking to be permitted to assist in the settlement of European disputes and hereafter it ought not be asked to give up its paramount influence in the western hemisphere as a condition precedent to its entry into the league. Then, too it is not stated with sufficient clearness a league member is not required to become a mandatory. It ought to be definitely stated that nations should become a mandatory at liberty to accept or decline. Again, it should be made clear the league is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the nations belonging to the league. The league is for the settlement of international disputes, not for the adjustment of difference between a nation and its own people.

"Another matter that should be made clear—and nothing can be more important than this—is that each nation has a right to decide for itself if it will undertake the things advised by the general council. The language of the constitution, while not definite, would seem to indicate no nation is required to furnish force to back up a decision of the council. But no doubt should be left on this subject. This nation cannot afford to allow a voice to carry it into war against its will. Our people will come as much sense when the time comes to act as they have now and they will have more light to guide them. When the emergency arises and they understand all the circumstances and conditions, they may be willing to assist by force, but they can not decide in advance or allow a council to decide for them.

"The constitution of the league would seem to imply the right of the council to compel the declaration of an economic boycott by the members of the league. This is not quite so serious as the declaration of war, but an economic boycott is likely to develop into a war and an economic boycott may be peculiarly advantageous to the nations that want to declare it. Our interest may not be identical in this respect and we ought to have a right to say at the time whether we would declare such a boycott.

"I venture to suggest the scope of the league war might well be extended beyond what is now contemplated. A substitute for war must be able to deal with every situation that can become a cause of war. One of the most fruitful causes of war has been the necessity for expansion. Growing nations feeling the necessity for more room, have often gone to war on some clummy pretext when the real purpose has been to secure territory for an increasing population. The right to live is one of the inalienable rights. It is a primal right that must be recognized in nations as well as individuals.

RECORD OF 30TH DIVISION.

The Proud Part That The "Old Hickory" Boys Took In The Struggle Against Germany From The Time They Landed Until It Was Over—Prisoners Bagged—Commended By Marshall Haig.

The following sketch of the 30th Division was prepared by Col. John H. Herr, chief of staff of that organization, and is contained in the booklet sent to Mrs. Carrie Neill of Statesville by her son, Frank Neill and appeared in the Landmark of Statesville.

The 30th Division is a distinctively American division. More than 95 per cent of its personnel is of American born parents. The division is constituted of National Guard troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, augmented by many thousands of selective draft troops from the States of Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

"The division was dubbed 'Old Hickory' after the warrior and statesman Andrew Jackson, who was so closely identified with the history of the States furnishing the major portion of its personnel.

"The Old Hickory division landed at the port of Calais, France, on the 24th day of May, 1918, and was billeted in the Eperlecques Training Area. While in this area the officers of the division reconnoitered the Terdeghen Switch Line, south of Cassel, and complete plans were formulated for the occupation of this line by forced marches in case of emergency.

"Before the completion of its training period, the division was transferred to the second British corps, Second army, in the Ypres sector, to be in close support in case of the expected German offensive. This division was the first American division to enter that kingdom, marched into Belgium on July 4 with Division Headquarters at Watou, to be in close support of the 33rd and 49th British divisions, and was employed in completing the construction of the east and west Poperinghe defense system immediately in the rear of these two divisions. A tremendous amount of trench and wire construction was done. Complete plans and orders were issued for the occupation of the east and west Poperinghe system by the 30th Division in the event of a German attack and a forced withdrawal of the British divisions in the front.

"The 30th Division, first with the 33rd and 49th divisions, first as individuals, then as platoons, and last by entire battalions.

"On August 17, 1918, the division took over the entire sector occupied by the 33rd British division, 60th Brigade being in the front line. 59th Brigade in support. This was known as the Canal Sector and extended from the southern outskirts of Ypres to the vicinity of Voormezele, a distance of 2,400 metres.

"On August 31 and September 1 the division engaged in an offensive in conjunction with the 14th British division, on the left and 27th American division on the right. The 30th Division captured all its objectives, including Lock No. 8, Lankhof Farm and the city of Voormezele, advancing fifteen hundred yards, capturing fifteen prisoners, two machine guns, and thirty-five rifles. As a result of this advance the 23rd American division was considered an average German division was identified. During the six weeks previous to this advance many attempts had been made by the British and our own troops to identify this division.

"On September 4 and 5 the division was withdrawn from the Canal Sector and placed in British G. H. Q. reserve, with division headquarters at Roelcoteur, France. While in this area the entire division was trained in attacking in conjunction with the British tanks.

"On September 17 the division was again moved further south, this division headquarters at Herisart, and on September 27 was moved to the British Fourth army with division headquarters at Bois de Buire, near Tincourt, taking over a front line sector from the first Australian division on the night of the 23-24.

"On September 29 this division with the 27th American division on the left and the 46th British division on the right, assaulted the Hindenburg line. The Hindenburg line at this point curves in the front of the Tunnel St. Quentin. This was considered impregnable by the Germans for the following reasons: The Hindenburg Line curving west of the tunnel consisted of three main trench systems protected by vast fields of heavy barbed wire entanglements skillfully placed; this wire was very heavy and had been damaged very little by artillery fire. The dominating ground enabled them to bring down devastating machine gun fire on all approaches. The lines had been straightened with concrete machine gun emplacements. It contained at this point a large number of dugouts, lined with mining timbers, with wooden steps leading down to a depth of about 30 feet with small rooms capable of holding from four to six each. In many cases these dugouts were wired for electric lights. The large tunnel through which the canal ran was of sufficient capacity to shelter a division. This tunnel was electrically lighted and filled with barges. Connecting it with the Hindenburg trench system were numerous tunnels. In one case a direct tunnel ran from the main tunnel to the basement of a large stone building, which the enemy used for headquarters. Other tunnels ran from the main tunnel eastwards to the city of Billecourt and other places. This complete subterranean system with its hidden exits and entrances, unknown to us, formed a most complete and safe subterranean method of communication and reinforcement for the German service.

"The 30th Division, the 60th Brigade, augmented by units of the 117th Infantry attacking, assaulted this line at 5:50 a. m. September 28 on a front of three thousand yards, capturing the entire Hindenburg system of that sector, and advanced farther,

capturing the tunnel system with the German troops therein, and took the cities of Hellcourt, Naurey, Riqueval, Carriere, Huiscourt, Guislain Ferme and Ferme de Riqueval, advancing four thousand two hundred yards, defeating two enemy divisions of average quality (the 76th Reserved division and the 185th division), taking as prisoners 47 officers and 1,434 men.

"On October 1st and 2nd the 30th Division was relieved by the 5th Australian division and moved to a back area with division headquarters at Herbecourt. The division scarcely reached this area when it was marched back and took over the front line in the same sector of the 2nd Australian division near Montbrehan, on the night of the 4th and 5th.

"On October 8, 9, 10 and 11, the 30th Division attacked each day, advancing 17,500 yards, and capturing the Lilleul d'Archies, le Petit Cambresis, Becquigny, Non Hamais, le Trou Aux Soldats, Busigny, Gloriette, le Vert Donjon, Escadart, le Rond Pont, Vaux Andigny, Vallee Hasard, la Haie Menneresse, la Rochelle, le Vent de Bise, St. Souplet, St. Benin, Malassise, Geneve, half of Montbrehan, Brancourt, Premont, Vaux lez Permes, Bois Mirand, Butry Ferme, le Sablierie Bois, Bequignette Ferme, Bois le Malmaison Ferme, Bois de Busigny, Bois l'Ermite, Bois Proyart, Imberfay and Da Guet Fassiaux Ferme taking prisoner 45 officers and 1,889 men. The 69th brigade defeated the 24th Division, very good; 21st Division, average; 21st Reserved Division, average; 38th Division, very good; 119th Division, average; 121st Division, average; 187th sharpshooting section very good; 204th Division, very good; 15th Reserved Division, average.

"The 30th Division was relieved by the 27th Division on October 11 and 12, but returned on October 16 and took over a part of the same line at the same place, being the right half of the sector temporarily held by the 27th. The next attack was launched on October 17 and 18 and 19 against the 21st Division, average; 243rd Division, average; 29th Division, very good, advancing nine thousand yards, capturing 6 officers and 412 men, and the towns of Molain, St. Martin Roviere, Rebeuville, Escailon Mazinghen and Ribecourt Ferme.

"During much of the fighting from October 8 to 11 and from the 17th to 19th, the 30th Division was very great, with the counter greatly broken in small patches of woods and villages, with uneven terrain and occasionally large towns admirably added to the machine gun defence of which the Germans took every advantage. The La Selle river, with high banks, beyond was obstinately defended. In spite of these difficulties the advance continued after without artillery support, and was made possible only by the determination of the men and the skillful use of all arms combined with clever utilization of the devious terrain. The 3d German Naval Division of the crack German divisions was signally thrown in, in an attempt to stop the advance.

"The division was then withdrawn to the Helly training area, near Amiens, for replacements and a well-earned rest, division headquarters at Querrieu. Two weeks later, when orders for an immediate return to the front were expected daily, the armistice with Germany was signed November 11, 1918. The fighting between the 2nd American Corps and the British E. F., with which it had been associated since its arrival in France, and transferred to the American E. F. in the Le Mans area, where the first units of the 30th Division arrived, and division headquarters opened at Ballon on November 21.

"During the above operation the advance was so rapid and the troops withdrawn so soon, there was no opportunity to gather up and salvage a great number of guns and supplies captured, which were left for the salvage troops of the Fourth British army. Upon a partial check by units of the division, it is known that at least 72 field artillery pieces, 26 trench mortars, 426 machine guns and 1,792 rifles were captured, in addition to the great mass of material. This represents but a portion of the captured arms and equipment, field guns taken from the Germans were turned over to the supporting artillery and used by them upon the retreating enemy.

"The PIGEON IN WAR. Christian Science Monitor. Besieged Paris, as somebody has pointed out, taught Bismarck the value of the homing pigeon in war, when some 800 pigeons were sent in balloons to Tours and provided communication between the two cities. After the peace Bismarck established pigeon lofts in every fortress and in many of the cities in Germany. Other European nations, although less thoroughly, followed the example, but it was only about a year ago that the United States naval air service instituted 14 lofts in different parts of the country with a total of about 8,000 pigeons in training for war service.

"STOP AVIATION TRAINING. Orders have been issued for the cessation of all aviation training at all fields in the United States except two, to be designated by Major General Charles T. Mencher, director of the air service. These instructions take effect March 15 and thereafter the air work done at other fields than the two to be selected will have to do only with the shortage and maintenance of equipment. All aviator personnel that can be spared will be discharged by March 31 and the flyers retained at the two training fields to be kept in operation will be, as far as practicable, those who desire to remain in the permanent military establishment.

SOLDIER HOUSER WRITES FROM GERMANY.

Lohndorf, Germany, Feb. 24, 1919. The Lincoln County News, Lincoln, N. C. Dear Editor:—I received a couple copies of your paper last week and it was just like getting a letter direct from home.

I left New York with the 81st division "Wild Cats" on Monday, August 5th, 1918, at 6 o'clock p. m. We landed at Liverpool, England on Monday, August 12th, 1918 at 1 o'clock p. m. We were about 7 days coming over. We had one bad day on the water; everybody got sea sick. They were lying on the deck like kittens on a warm rock. We took a little rest at Liverpool and then we were put aboard a train for Southampton. Here we took a few days of much needed rest. I saw some wonderful scenery in England. It was Sunday, August 17, when we passed through England and they were cutting wheat. You know wheat is cut and threshed at this date in North Carolina.

We set sail across the English Channel one evening at 5 o'clock, and arrived sometime that night at Le Havre, France. Here we rested a day and then we caught a train for a village by the name of Baumont. I stayed with this company two weeks and was transferred to the famous 42nd division, known as the Rainbow division. On Aug. 29th we started for Toul. We went in the trenches on Sept. 11th, 1918, and we went over the top next morning, Sept. 12. We did not lose any men. Several men got wounded. Our lieutenant got wounded but he is back with us again. We stayed at this front 16 days. We took resistance and dug in to protect ourselves from shrapnel from bursting shells. We were relieved on Sept. 27th, my birthday and that was a happy birthday to me. Next day was another good day for us because we got payed off. Here we rested a few days and got a new replacement of men. We then was carried on French tracks driven by Chinese to the Verdun.

We stopped and rested till our wagon train got to us. Then we started for the actual front of Verdun. On Wednesday night, Oct. 16th we relieved a division that made a drive. We held our position 5 nights and 5 days. We were in heavy shell fire, our company lost men and several were wounded and I had a close call one evening myself when a large shell fell near my "dug out." I have had some wonderful experiences in this war, but I never did get discouraged and always trusted in the Lord and the help of God I have got through this war.

We were relieved from this front on Monday night Oct. 21st, and rested back from shell fire 12 days, and then we started on another drive on Nov. 2nd. We went over the top on Nov. 5th and 6th. We got through alright. The Germans did not show any fight at all, and I rest there is a Regimental School with an enrollment of over 200. Some of these take elementary and immediate advanced studies, which includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, algebra, English grammar, physiology and Fernch.

There are ten organized Bible classes in the regiment which meet at 9:00 o'clock on Sunday mornings. Religious Services for the regiment are held morning and evening on Sunday and there is a mid-week religious service, which is usually conducted by the leaders in the Bible classes.

The Medical Department makes its regular inspection of the men's quarters, dining halls and grounds, and sees that everything is done to conserve the health and strength of the men. The barracks and dining halls which we have here in St. Blin, France, are the most comfortable I have ever had since we left the States. A sufficient quantity of blankets are available to keep the men warm and cozy this winter, and stoves have been placed in each sleeping hall and mess hall.

The organization is at present 1 St. Blin, Haute-Marne, France, 20 miles north of Chantonnay—General Headquarters, A. E. F. We are not a great distance from the battle fields and it is hoped that the men will be able to visit those places of interest sometime soon. You doubtless realize that it is very hard to transport fifteen hundred or two thousand men for a hundred miles through these regions on a pleasure trip and it takes time to make all necessary arrangements.

Part of the men are off on seven days leaves of absence, not including the time of travel to visit Aix-Les-Bains, Nimes, Monaco and other large resorts in Southern France, where they will doubtless enjoy themselves very much, and see places of historic interest and beauty. Transportation will probably be available for the remainder of the command for this purpose before we leave France.

The officers have been instructed to grant the men twenty-four hour passes in order that they may visit the cities and places of interest in this immediate vicinity, and many of them are availing themselves of this opportunity.

There is very little sickness in the regiment at the present time, in the entire regiment there are only about 50 men who are sick enough to be confined to their beds. We have reasons to be especially grateful for the excellent health existing in our regiment.

Our regiment we believe, will leave behind it in France a good reputation. We are very proud of our regiment and its officers. I am sure that in the A. E. F. Our officers are of the highest standard and our men cannot be beat anywhere. From the bottom of my heart let me say that I am proud of them. It has been a constant pleasure and privilege and honor to be with them and try to serve them as Chaplain. You too are proud of your boys over here and I believe when he returns to you you will be proud of him.

With the kindest regards and the sincere wish that this year may be a happy, prosperous and blessed one for you. I am your son's Chaplain, Edward S. Currie, Chaplain, 81st Field Artillery.

PART OF 81ST DIVISION HAS SAILED FROM FRANCE

Washington, March 12.—Five transports, bringing about 300 officers and 7,000 men were announced today by the war department as having sailed from France. Among the complete units on board are the 37th engineers, 133rd field artillery, (old First Texas Field artillery), and 318th field battalion signal corps.

The Princes Matocha is due at Newport News March 21 with the 37th engineers complete.

On board also is the 306th trench mortar battery (81st division, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida troops), casual companies of Georgia troops, the 3rd trench mortar battery, 42nd telegraph battalion, and four convalescent detachments.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

From Private Henry E. Carpenter, to His Sister, Miss Emma Carpenter: Feb. 21, 1919.

Miss Emma Carpenter:—Dear sister and Mama:—Tonight affords me to write you a few lines to let you hear from me so this leaves me well and enjoying the best of health and truly hope when these few lines comes to hand will find you all the same. Well mama, it has been some time since I heard from you so I am writing you this letter in regard to some money I sent home. I started \$55 I want you to write me if you ever got it and if you haven't got it, I want you to write me. It was a money order and I registered it to you. Be sure to write me as quick as you get it for I want to hear. Mama write me all of the news around there and how you all are getting along. I guess you all are having some cold weather there now. There hasn't been much cold weather here. There is plenty green grass growing here. Mama I can't tell you for sure when I will get to come home. Before long, I hope. Say, mama write me if Chas. Houser has ever started his new house yet and write what Hinkley Huss is doing. Are they cutting lumber, or what are they doing. Write me what all of my friends are doing around there. Say, what is Mildred Huss doing these days? Bet she is having some time now. As I can't think of much to write this time will write you more next time so hoping to hear from you all real soon, I am your son, Henry Crapenter.

From Soldier Hugh Hoke's Chaplain, to his mother, Mrs. John C. Hoke, Lincoln 8 R 5:

Headquarters 316th Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, A. P. O. 919, 15 February 1919. My dear Friend:—Although not well acquainted with you personally, I feel that you are my friend, because of the close association that I have formed with your loved one here with you. You may be somewhat surprised to hear from me, but although he may write you regularly, am sure that news regarding him and his surroundings will be of interest.

Of course all men are anxious to get back to God's Country, America, and to their loved ones there, but it is necessary for us to wait our turn. For there were in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 in France when the armistice was signed. In the meantime, the Commanding Officer and the Organization Commanders of the Regiment are doing all in their power to make the men stay here as pleasant and as profitable for them as is possible. Practically all of the mess halls and barracks have electric lights in them. Three nights in the week there is a moving picture show in the Y. M. C. A. For the use of the regiment there is a library of 700 books. And at present there is a Regimental School with an enrollment of over 200. Some of these take elementary and immediate advanced studies, which includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, algebra, English grammar, physiology and Fernch.

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SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Monday afternoon, John Brooks, a negro, of Asheville, was almost instantly killed when the gate in the back end of a truck gave way throwing him into the street. He died in a few minutes after being rushed to the hospital.

Sunday, at Rowland, near Lumberton, Hobbie Hunt, Indian, shot and killed Yarboro Locklear, another Indian, the killing resulting from a dispute over a girl. Both Hunt and Locklear were about 18 years old and Hunt claims the shooting was in self-defense.

Convictions under the espionage act of Eugene Debs, socialist leader, and Jacob Frower, a newspaper editor of Kansas City, Mo., were sustained by the Supreme Court in unanimous opinions delivered by Justice Holmes. Both men were sentenced by the lower courts to 10 years' imprisonment.

The Supreme Court, in an order entered, granted the State of Georgia permission to institute original proceedings against the State of South Carolina in this court for the purpose of determining the boundary between those States along the Savannah river.

Wednesday, at New York, 198 men were arrested and taken to the criminal courts building, where they were questioned. All of them were believed to have been radicals. According to the police the building raided was occupied by the union of Russian peasant workers of America.

Monday afternoon, at the Ratterree plantation, near Chester, S. C., George Gains shot and killed Frank Abel and seriously wounded Isabella Hemphill an aged negroess. Hicklin Gains is said to have shot at Tom Abel, a brother of the man killed. The cause of the row was not ascertained.

Secretary Daniels has approved a new service coat for naval officers. It is to be of the double-breasted, rolling collar type, somewhat similar to that used in the British navy. Naval officers must buy the new coat in purchasing service uniforms in the future, but will be allowed until January 1, 1921, to wear the uniform equipment of the old style.

Secretary Daniels talked, Tuesday by radio telephone with Ensign Harry Eagonwater, in a navy flying boat enroute from Washington to Hampton Roads. Communication was established at a distance of more than 150 miles, by far the longest transmission of radio telephone signals with an airplane in flight ever achieved.

Tuesday morning, at Proximity, near Greensboro, Robert West, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. West, was fatally burned. While Mr. West was doing his morning chores and Mrs. West was cooking breakfast, the child got out of bed and walked in before the open fire, his clothes catching fire. Before his father could smother the flames, the lad was badly burned. He died Tuesday afternoon.

An invitation has been sent to all the neutral nations in Europe, Asia and South America, asking them to attend a private and unofficial conference in Paris Thursday, March 20, with the object of giving neutrals an opportunity to express their views of the league of nations. The invitation was sent by the conference authorities to the ministers of the neutral powers in Paris and they have forwarded it to the governments.

Colin Wentzel, a sailor, of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, in a will written on an envelope and covered by two postage stamps, left \$2,500 in cash and his share in a schooner to his fiancée, Miss Gladly Jeffrey. The Nova Scotia Supreme Court declared the will valid, dismissing a contest instituted by Wentzel's widowed mother. Wentzel wrote the letter bearing the will on a voyage to the Barbadoes and he was drowned on the return trip.

The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the supreme council has decided, according to press dispatches from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that tanks will be built and no more poison gas manufactured and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

The Woodmen of the World opened their sixth biennial session at Salisbury, Monday morning. The session opened at 10 o'clock with Sovereign Consul Commander V. E. Grant, of Henderson, presiding. Several reports were heard and a resolution was passed to make State Manager E. B. Lewis head consul of the State. The following named delegates to the sovereign camp at Atlantic City, N. J., July 15, were elected: General R. S. Royster, of Oxford; George F. Wise of Siler City; George Jackson, of Wilmington; R. L. Macdonald, Rockingham, and Charles Hines, of Greensboro. Wilson was selected as the next place of meeting.

Art treasures taken from occupied France by the Germans and removed to Brussels are gradually being restored to the original owners. The Temps reports three carloads of pictures stolen from the museum at Lille have just been returned and two carloads taken from the region of Laon have been sent back. Among the 10 carloads unloaded at Valenciennes were many rare and precious manuscripts and archives of the French government, the belfry taken from the Guild Hall at Cambrai and furniture belonging to the prince of Monaco. The Marquis of Havincourt and other persons.

An act