

A second-class newspaper (25) in this country. It is published weekly except on Sundays and will be discontinued if not removed within 30 days.

WITNESSES IDENTIFY WISEMAN AS SLAYER

Morganton, Jan. 25.—Two state's witnesses at the preliminary hearing held here this afternoon positively identified Aaron Wiseman as the man they saw kill Dr. E. A. Hennessee at Glen Alpine on January 31, 1918.

The unexpected and sensational feature of the hearing was the introduction as a witness for the state of Fred W. Amos, of Rock Hill, S. C., whose evidence the solicitor threw as a veritable bomb into the case. The fact that he would be introduced was known only to the prosecution and the witness. Amos could not be shaken in his testimony, cross-examination seeming only to make him more positive in his statements that he knew the man who had killed Dr. Hennessee to be none other than Aaron Wiseman, whom he had known for many years and whom he could identify positively as the man he had seen from the train window on the night of the killing shooting with two pistols. He described his dress and general appearance and stated a number of times that there was no question in his mind as to the identity of Wiseman.

On cross-examination the defense asked why he had not let his fact be known at the former trial when the Pitt boys were tried for murder. His explanation was that he had seen from the train that there were other people on the scene; that he thought they had seen as much as he and could testify to the same, and that since he was preparing to leave the State to accept work and had not been summoned as a witness he did not feel it his duty to tender his services as a witness.

J. M. Ramsey Saw Shooting.

Substantiating the story of Amos was the evidence given by J. M. Ramsey a passenger on the same train, whose testimony at the time of the other trial was without doubt one of the principal factors entering into the acquittal of the Pitts boys. Ramsey also identified Wiseman as to height, weight and movements as the same he had seen shooting on the night of the Glen Alpine tragedy, and whom he so dramatically described when Aaron and Garfield Pitts were tried last March. He told how he was dressed and that he shot with two pistols, one a blue steel and the other nickel-plated.

With only these two witnesses it is most probable the state could have had Wiseman committed to jail without bond, as was done, but further evidence was introduced and the general opinion comes to be that the case against Wiseman is an exceptionally strong one. Amos and Ramsey made as good witnesses as ever appeared on the stand in the Burke county court-house. The lawyers for the defense were absolutely unable to shake them from their original stories. Their answers were clearly and unhesitatingly given.

The hearing today of Aaron Wiseman, who has been in jail since Thursday of last week on a bench warrant charging him with the murder of Dr. Hennessee wrote another chapter of the now famous story of the Pitts-Hennessee tragedies at Glen Alpine. It was begun promptly at 1 o'clock, Judge B. F. Long, of Statesville, presiding, the warrant of last week having been made returnable before him. Solicitor R. L. Huffman, who has been working on the case persistently since the Pitt boys were cleared last spring in an effort to spot the murderer, called his witnesses and announced his readiness to proceed. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by W. A. Self, of Hickory, J. W. Pless, of the Marion bar, and S. J. Ervin, of Morganton, appeared for the defendant, Wiseman. After calling three witnesses they announced their readiness to proceed.

The first witness called by the state was W. N. Hennessee, of Glen Alpine, brother of the murdered physician. He testified

BONAR LAW SAVES TIME BY USING THE AIRPLANE

London, Dec. 31.—An example of the commercial uses to which the airplane might be devoted has been given by the chancellor of the exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, by twice flying from his home in London to Scotland to make speeches in the parliamentary campaign now ended. The chancellor was the first statesman in England to avail himself of air transport for everyday purposes. By traveling by airplane, he crowded into six hours a journey which would have consumed 24 hours by train.

Mr. Bonar Law is not a young man nor does he regard flying as an adventure. He is a practical man of business, with an eye to the saving of time, and traveled by air merely as a matter of economy. It is suggested here that bankers and railway officials who have to fill engagements in different parts of the country and whose time is valuable may be expected to follow his example.

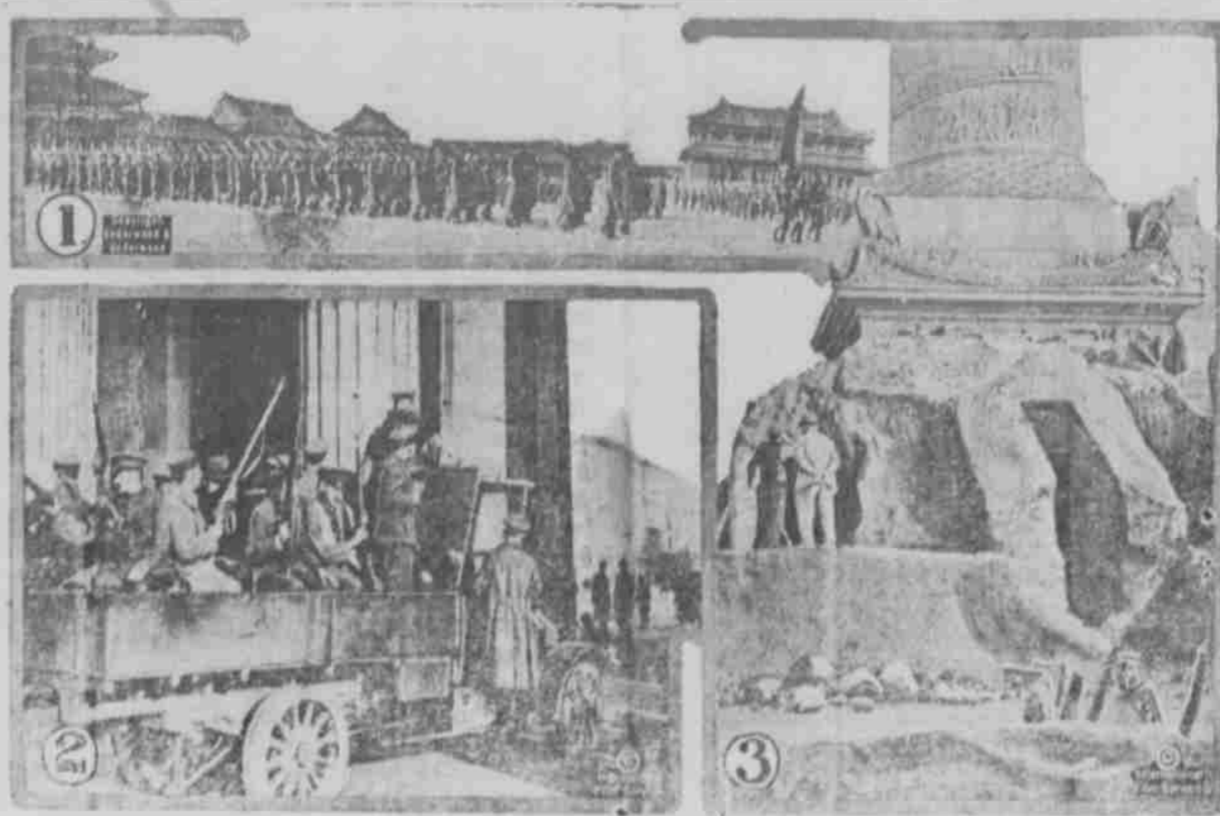
His exploit has increased the speculation on the future of flying as a commercial business. Hundreds of military flying men would like to continue their air work. To what extent peace conditions will offer opportunity to them is an interesting question. Thus far no definite projects for passenger or mail service have been started, although there is much talk of a daily air service for passengers between London and Paris, weather permitted.

Suggestion has been made that one of the large machines of a type which recently carried 41 passengers over London making a two-hour flight at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour might be used in the London and Paris service. The largest number of persons previously carried by an airplane in England was 29.

that Dr. Hennessee had 10 distinct bullet wounds all entering from the back. He stated that he heard Aaron Wiseman make the statement in the solicitor's office when inquiry was being made to get evidence that on the day of the killing he had come from his home at Spruce Pine to Glen Alpine to see W. D. Pitts on important business that he went to the Pitts store near the Glen Alpine station where he found Aaron Pitts who informed him that his father was at his home just a mile away. Further the witness told that Wiseman said that he did not go to see "Bud" (W. D.) Pitts but went back home on train No. 21. In the same conversation in Solicitor Huffman's office a few days after the killing Wiseman stated that the Pitts boys walked with him to the train and that neither of them had on an overcoat or raincoat but that he had on a long tan cloth coat that came below his knees. The witness was questioned particularly on this point as later witnesses were to be used to identify Wiseman as the wearer of that long tan coat about which so much was heard in the former trial. The coat came below his knees and he had on a light broad brimmed hat, Mr. Hennessee said that Wiseman said. The witness stated that Wiseman was recognized as a witness from the state to appear at the March term of court, 118. Further when the time set for the trial came Wiseman failed to appear and that there is no certificate as to his sickness at that time; that a capias was issued, the trial postponed and two officers sent to Avery county to bring him to court to testify.

Amos is introduced.
It was at this point that the star witness Fred W. Amos was introduced. Amos was for two or three years editor of the Bakersville paper, was at one time reporter on the News and Observer reporting for that paper proceedings of one session of the state senate. He is now of the Herald force at Rock Hill, S. C. He has recently been in the service, holding the rank of lieutenant and discharged only a few weeks ago. He is a man of

(Continued on last page)



1—American troops entering the Forbidden City in Peking on Thanksgiving day to celebrate the signing of the armistice. 2—Soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary government to guard in the courtyard of the imperial palace in Berlin. 3—Workers removing the protecting snuffbags and bombs from the Vendôme column in Paris.

EVERY ONE HUNGRY IN BERLIN, SAYS THIERRY.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—I am hungry eternally hungry, here in Berlin!

Everybody is hungry. Living is unpleasant, even in the finest hotels, where the best food obtainable in Germany may be had.

The food is not nutritious because it is lacking in fats.

I have bought a pound of goose grease for 30 marks—better than \$7—for my own use as a substitute for butter. It is expensive, but it is the only way I can get nutrition.

In the streets crowds of people may be seen nightly munching apples and starlings in the shop windows at the extraordinary display of "ersatz"—substitute food.

Beer is of inferior quality, but it is the only drink obtainable.

Despite the high cost of living one can buy theater seats only by applying days in advance.

I attended a production of "Carnival Fairy," a musical comedy which has been running for four months at the Metropole theatre. It was witnessed by a packed house. All Berlin is humming the song of its popular star, Fritzi Massary, a Hungarian actress.

Evidence of the former popularity of the German kaiser are being removed and covered up throughout the city. In Freidrichstrasse a huge cafe sign read "Kaiserkeller." The first half of the name has been blotted out. A lifesize statue of William Hohenzollern over the doorway is now canvass-covered.

Actual destitution among the German people is observable only under the surface. I have learned by making a tour of the poorer districts.

On the Alexanderplatz and Jacobstrasse the stores, large small, are but scantily stocked. The windows are filled with high priced, shoddy goods, but inside the shelves and counters are nearly empty.

Nevertheless the crowds are preparing to do their Christmas buying.

And here are some of the prices they will have to pay to stock their Christmas trees and to make their Christmas dinner. The prices are given in marks.

A mark is just under 24 cents.

Toys, two marks.

Candy, 13 marks a pound.

Chicken, 10 marks a pound.

Coffee, 30 marks (obtained by stealth).

Cotton handkerchiefs, four marks.

Collars, 5 marks.

Cotton socks, three marks.

Cotton underwear, 100 marks.

A man's hat, 55 marks.

Woman's felt hat, 60 marks.

The working classes which use the subways in the morning show plainly their impoverishment. For most of them breakfast consists of acron coffee, a slice of sour bread.

It is impossible to obtain soap, except such as is rendered from fish bones.

I saw a horse fall on Unterden-Linden and its leg was broken. Its throat was immediately cut by the authorities and it was conveyed to the

RALEIGH BOY IS BACK; WEARS THREE MEDALS.

New York, Jan. 26.—The transport Caronia and the naval supply ship Melville arrived here today, bringing 4,195 officers and men of the army and navy from overseas.

On the Caronia were the 331st infantry regiment of the 83rd (depot) division, Col. H. A. Hannigan, commanding; three casual companies, 46 wounded, 52 casual officers and five Red Cross nurses. The 331st, which is composed of selective service troops from Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was stationed at LeMans and Castres, France, when the armistice was signed.

The Melville's contingent consisted of 217 naval officers and enlisted men who proceeded at once to the navy yard. The land troops were taken to Camp Mills.

There was one casualty on board the Caronia during the trip. Private Joseph Craig, of the 331st infantry, whose home was said to have been in Alabama, became suddenly ill and died as the Caronia steamed into the harbor.

One of the Caronia's casuals, Lieut. Thomas R. Darden, formerly a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, brought back three medals, the croix de guerre, and the medal of King Albert of Belgium, and the "Hindenburg" medal, especially struck off by the British to commemorate the breaking of the Hindenburg line.

Lieutenant Darden, whose home is in Raleigh, N. C., fought with the British from Bapaume to the Belgian border. He was gassed twice and was slightly wounded by shrapnel from a "booby trap" set by the Germans—a hand grenade fixed to explode with the pressing down of the barbed wire to which it was attached.

Before going to Washington as a newspaper correspondent, Lieutenant Darden was employed on newspapers at Newport, News, Va.

Lieut. Henry Clay Kinsley, of Petersburg, Va., a tank corps officer, saw active service at St. Mihiel and on other fronts. He was wounded twice by shrapnel.

slaughter house to be prepared for food.

Gasoline is scarce and there are only 150 taxicabs in all Berlin.

Most of the autos are without rubber tires. As a substitute they use a four inch iron band with spiral springs between it and the wheel.

There is plenty of brass and other metals.

Machine gun bullets have marked the royal stables. But the only disquieting factor is the growing power of the 4,000 soldier deserters who are holding meetings of discontent.

I have been surprised at the efficient operation of the machinery for displacing the women in the factories with soldiers as rapidly as they are demobilized and finding other work for women.

GUY HARTMAN CAPTAIN IN UNITED STATES ARMY

Guy Hartman, son of C. A. Hartman, of Farmington, Davie county, is captain of a military company, now on guard duty and stationed at Triste near Coblenz, Germany. The Kansas City Star gives this interesting story of Hartman's record before and since he enlisted his services in the U. S. Army:

Guy Hartman is beating back, whipping out on the field of battle the stain on his name. In 1915, known as the "king of the moonshiners" and as the man who fled to Mexico after jumping a \$20,000 bond in the local federal court, Hartman has just been made a captain in the 6th Infantry for gallantry in action. The man against whom several indictments were placed in the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., as the brains of one of the biggest whisky frauds ever perpetrated, also has been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor—the highest military award within the gift of the country—and for the distinguished service cross, according to a Fort Smith dispatch to Arkansas Gazette.

Hartman's career has been a checkered one. His alleged moonshine operations in Arkansas are said to have cost the government millions of dollars in revenue. He was arrested May, 1915, in connection with the frauds at Fort Smith, but escaped the arresting officer by jumping through the window of his hotel. Later he was arrested in Kansas City and placed under \$20,000 bond furnished by J. H. White of Kansas City, then owner of the Hotel White. Hartman fled to Mexico and was reported to have been killed there by bandits. The bond was forfeited.

Later when Pershing's army was sent as a punitive expedition into Mexico, a Guy Johnson, known as an American ranger at Madero, did valuable work as a scout. He was recognized as Guy Hartman and when he returned to the United States with the army was arrested. When his work as a scout was revealed he was released on a small bond and before the case came to a hearing he enlisted in the American Expeditionary Force.

He soon was recognized and out of the fifth regimental officers of the 6th infantry he is one of the four that survive. He was engaged in every battle and every march of that infantry since it left the United States.

'WILDCATS' NOTABLE SUCCESS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Thirtieth division, composed of Tennessee, North and South Carolina national guardsmen, who left home known as the 'Old Hickory' division, honor of Andrew Jackson, came to be called also the "Wild Cat" division because the British, with whom the fighters of the thirtieth broke the Hindenburg line terming the Americans "wild cats" and "hell cats" according to Captain David I. Lillard, of Etawah, Tenn.

The 81st division composed of national army men from the

HARD TO ESTIMATE THE DAMAGE DONE BY HUNS

Brussels, Dec. 13.—Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In the majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but every where all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines aboard and to make the Germans pay for it.

The Belgian coal fields in the regions of Mons, Charleroi and Leige were operated by the Germans who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of women weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans, who destroyed the machines which they did not take away and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the wreckage and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year.

Nothing now remains of the establishment of Thy-le-Chateau which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four 20-ton converters of six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

same states as the 30th chose "Wild Cat" as its unofficial title after the famous "Wild Cat" road from Columbus to Camp Jackson, S. C., where the 81st trained and some confusion has arisen among admirers of the divisions. The war department records however, show the thirtieth unofficially listed as both "Old Hickory" and "Wild Cat."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig gave the thirtieth much of the credit for smashing the supposedly invincible Hindenburg line and the division was mentioned several times in the British official statements for its dash and bravery. The Tommies termed their American comrades "Hell Cats" and "Wild Cats" said Captain Lillard who is at general hospital No. 14 Chickamauga Park recovering from a shrapnel wound received on the St. Quentin front. He was commanding officer of L. company 117th infantry of the 30th division.

"And we were pretty wild over there," said Captain Lillard with a smile. He lay propped up in bed when he was asked about the change in nicknames.

The 30th, which trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., wears a chevron which gives recognition to the Old Hickory title. It is oval in shape formed by the letter "O" with the letter "H" inside while within the "H" is "XXX" denoting the division's number. The letters are blue in a field of red.

PLANS MADE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Jan. 25.—A series of resolutions dealing with the creation of a league of nations inquiring into responsibility for the war and violating of international law and other topics were in readiness for presentation to the peace conference session today. The preliminary draft for the creation of a league was given out officially as follows:

"The conference, having considered the proposals for the creation of a league of nations, resolved that:

"It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are now met to establish that a league of nations be created to promote international obligations and to provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.

"The members of the league should periodically meet in international conference and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences.

"The conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the associated governments to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the league. The draft of resolutions in regard to breaches of the laws of war for presentation to the peace conference reads:

"That a committee composed of two representatives a piece from the five great powers and five representatives to be elected by the other powers be appointed to inquire and report upon the following:

"First, the responsibility of the authors of the war; second, the facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German empire and their allies on land, on sea and in the air during the present war; third, the degree of responsibility for these offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy's forces, including members of the general staffs and other individuals, however highly placed; fourth, the constitution and procedure of a tribunal of offenses; fifth, any other matters cognate or ancillary to the above which may arise in the course of the inquiry and which the commission finds its useful and relevant to take into consideration."

PRISONER'S LIFE IN GERMAN CAMP.

London, Friday, Jan. 24.—The establishment of "escape committees" among the British prisoners in German camps and the ingenious schemes devised by captives to get away are described by articles in the Evening News by an officer who has just returned after twenty-two months of captivity.

"If you wanted to escape," said the officer, "you had to state your case before the committee, giving the fullest details of your scheme. If your plan interfered with the chances of another officer, the committee 'would sit on it.'"

"In this way obviously impossible schemes were brought to light and vetoed, both in the interest of the officer contemplating flight and his comrades remaining in prison.

"One officer told the committee he had constructed an improvised parachute out of a big umbrella and wanted to jump with it from the roof of the prison. The committee vetoed the scheme.

"One of the big escape inventions was a chute made of a long dinner table with slippery polished top. This was let down from a window and officers were able to slide into the road outside."