

GERMANY PLANS SEPARATION OF ALLIES AT PARIS

London, Feb. 8.—The government departments in Berlin are working hard on the preparation of material for the peace conference in Paris. The foreign office has general charge of the various questions which Germany hopes to negotiate.

At an official conference held 10 days ago the various departments reported on the large amount of material they have prepared and it was arranged that there should be a daily conference of secretaries of state in order to secure co-ordination, partly but not entirely for domestic purposes. The "democratic" press maintains incessantly that Germany will by no means fail to play her own part in the negotiations and that there are ample possibilities of separating the allies. Herr George Bernhardt, in a characteristic article in *The Vossische Zeitung*, says: "Anybody who even superficially reads the English, American, French and Italian newspapers during recent weeks has noticed with astonishment the amount of discord that exists among the entente governments. First, there is a struggle between the Italians and the southern Slavs about what are supposed to be vital interests; then there is friction between France and England that turns upon the fact the Premier Clemenceau and all the French imperialists rely upon the old secret treaty with Russia of the year 1817, by which France was strengthened in Asiatic Turkey and Europe and was given the Saar basin.

"But, in particular, France resists the English plan by which her dominant position in Syria is to be threatened by the separation of Palestine from Syria. England did not fight this war in order to put up a strong France or a strong Germany. England needs a united Europe. She does not want any power on the continent. It is enough for England to be able to keep the French possession of Alsace-Lorraine to inflame the hope of revenge in German hearts.

"On top of all these differences, come the differences in opinion between England and the United States. President Wilson wants a league of nations in the interest of the American people because the league is expected to banish the danger of future wars for America, but the English rulers want a league of nations only as an ethical cloak for England's absolute domination. It is obvious from the gigantic American plans that America sees through this English ruse."

After several quotations from Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the navy, Bernhardt proceeds:

"We note these things not in order to resume as the idea of German policy at the peace conference the stupid attempts of the German war policy to play off the states of the entente against one another by petty intrigues. Our object is only to prove that Germany need have no fear of being in Paris simply to object to an international policy, for there is no uniform subject for this policy. Germany needs only to pursue her own calm, clear policy upon the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and the supplementary principle of association. Then various interests in the entente countries will of themselves draw near to Germany. But above all Germany need only, at the moment when unworthy proposals are made to her, declare she will not sign a peace treaty which is a preparation for new wars. At that moment the conflicting interests of individual allies simply must show themselves clearly, for fear of their own weakness will dominate the allies at the congress and all the dignity and gravity in the German negotiations will win its regard. So it is supremely necessary for Germany to send to the peace congress men who have the will to make such a policy of dignity with resolute strength."

Bernhardt is particularly anxious that Germany shall not send anybody like Prince Lichnowsky, "who misunderstands the English better than anybody," and who opposes the inclusion of German-Austria in Germany. The idea of employing Prince Lichnowsky as a bait seems really to have been considered.

In one of its characteristic denunciations of the employment of the German mercantile marine for feeding Germany and the rest of Europe, *The Hamburger Nachrichten* points to the preparation of a great Germany propaganda campaign in America. It says:

"We ought no longer with unseemly submission to tolerate this wrong which cries to heaven. The propaganda service which, during the war, was never able to work the right way for Germany, ought to be resumed in an accentuated form. Above all, we should cry aloud again and again and again to all the peoples of the earth that now, after almost three months of the armistice, England is still every day exposing thousands of German children and women to death by starvation because she still forbids free importation. Especially in North America we could begin a stronger and more aggressive propaganda for Germany, for there in spite of warlike developments we still have friends and in America there still is a proper appreciation of the importance of the German people as to culture and as an economic factor. We ought to use our wireless stations ruthlessly because they will be the only means at our disposal to give expression to our indignation."

BUT 39 LINES REMAIN FOR THE LEAGUE PLAN.

Paris, Feb. 9.—It was announced on Saturday that 69 pages of the league of nations constitution had been drafted and that only 39 lines remained to be done. The plan probably will be completed and presented in full at the session of the conference early this week and probably adopted, since only a single draft is being prepared before President Wilson's departure on February 16.

Day and night sessions are being held on the league of nations plans, for the President is particularly anxious to bring home his achievement. President Wilson is expected to return here in April.

Negotiations have been opened with the Bolsheviks to end hostilities on all allied fronts in Russia before holding the Prince's island conference, and it is intimated that this may delay the conference beyond the date previously set.

William Allen White has received his instructions, but the American envoys are unlikely to sail for a fortnight. Anti-Bolshevik groups in Russia are still hostile to the conference, but among Americans little attention is being paid to their attitude.

AMERICAN SHIPS TO GO UP RHINE

Paris, Feb. 6.—American ships will soon steam up the Rhine using Rotterdam as a base according to information made public here today.

It is announced that the transport of Americans to their homes is progressing as rapidly as possible and during February the number of men to be taken to America will be considerably augmented.

The health of the American soldiers in France is excellent and their morale is at a high point. They show willingness demands, there being a feeling apparently that the war ended too soon for some of the more adventurous ones altho all are content to accept the situation.

The number of cases of influenza among the troops is negligible. The excellent physical standards set by the American army guaranteed the men against disagreeable effects from the climate and the hardships of the campaign.

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1—Representatives of the soldiers and workmen's council conducting their business in the rebuilding building in Berlin. 2—Russian men and women being trained as rifle shots in a free class established by the soviet government. 3—Beautiful figure of Liberty in the salon of the French ministry of foreign affairs which was devoted for the meetings of the peace delegates.



HALYBURTON IS ACCORDED HONOR

Washington, Feb. 8.—The American Red Cross today paid Sergt. Edgar M. Halyburton, whose home is Stony Point Alexander county, North Carolina, a handsome compliment by sending broadcast the story of his splendid work as American prisoner of war in Germany.

"Elected by the votes of his 2,400 fellow Americans, who were prisoners at the German prison camp at Rastatt, as commandant," the Red Cross says, "Sergeant Halyburton, who for months fought to secure decent treatment for the American captives, is recognized as an authority on their experiences.

"Although certain rights were finally wrung from the German military jailers, Sergeant Halyburton says the Germans were guilty of many offenses against the prisoners, in particular the regular pilfering of American Red Cross food and clothing boxes sent to the Americans.

"Sergeant Halyburton has been a member of the regular army nine years, and was a prisoner in Germany 13 months having been captured in a trench raid in November, 1917, not long after his unit, the Sixteenth infantry, one of the first American regiments to enter the trenches, reached the front. His work in behalf of the other American prisoners so impressed Col. W. L. H. Godson, American military attaché at Berne, that he announced his intention of recommending the sergeant for a commission.

"Sergeant Halyburton was first sent to a prison camp at Tuel, Germany, and at that time the American prisoners were not permitted to get in touch with American Red Cross representatives at Berne. On January 25, 1918, the German commander received from the Red Cross a message demanding the names of captured Americans and the list compiled by Sergeant Halyburton was permitted through.

"Within a month after that," said the sergeant, "American Red Cross boxes began to arrive regularly about every week. Apparently the Huns stole a small percentage of each shipment, as there were always several missing, and each time they were the boxes of different men. Out of a reserve supply of 100 pairs of shoes sent by the Red Cross at one time 96 pairs were stolen, and the American boys were able to prove the German soldiers were the guilty ones."

"The American Red Cross is wonderful," explained Sergeant Halyburton, suddenly. "It supplied us so well that a prisoner receiving his regular weekly box never had to touch German stuff."

"Before being sent from Tuel to Rastatt, the sergeant said, he and other Americans were forced to do draft horse work drawing wood, there being no mules or horses in the camp."

The Red Cross bulletin issued today carries a picture of sergeant Halyburton.

TWO BLOCKADE STILLS DESTROYED IN YADKIN

Yadkinville, Feb. 7.—Quite a stir has been created in the Baltimore section of this county, which began Tuesday night when revenue officers destroyed a couple of blockade stills in that neighborhood and ending yesterday when Enn Carter was bound over to superior court on a charge of burning the feed barn of Mr. John Phillips.

Tuesday afternoon late the officers received a report that two illicit distilleries were being operated near Baltimore church and they went after them. The officers were headed by Deputy Collector Frank Folger, and when they arrived they found all as reported except that one still was not in operation. One large 120-gallon outfit had been in full blast until a few minutes before the officers arrived. News of their coming had evidently preceded them, as the still was taken out, and when they arrived two men were in the act of loading the still on a pole for a walk. The walk was abandoned and a run substituted, but the still was dropped when the chase became too hot for a load, even if stills are high. Two men were found at the place who did not run and these will probably be taken into custody, later. At the other place the still was hidden among honeysuckle vines and was a small one, but with it was found twenty-eight gallons of new whiskey, which the officers say they destroyed.

On the same night the large feed barn of Mr. John Phillips was totally destroyed by fire and it was generally supposed that the fire grew out of the officers' raid. Sheriff Zachary was sent for and acting on this theory, he went to work with the result that a young man of the section Enn Carter, was arrested. He was given a hearing before justice of the peace at Enon yesterday and in default of a bond of \$1,000 was sent to jail to await the March term of court.

JOE KING, OF DURHAM, DIES EARLY YESTERDAY

Durham, Feb. 9.—Joe King, well known editor and until recently half owner of the *Durham Morning Herald*, died this morning at his home in this city following an illness of pneumonia. Mr. King was one of the founders of the *Morning Herald* and until he disposed of his interests in the paper some months ago, was in charge of the editorial policy of that paper.

Mr. King 15 years ago was recognized as one of the most brilliant editorial paragraphers not only in the state but in the south. His best paragraph work probably was done on the *Herald* during the period that the late Joseph P. Caldwell was editing the *Charlotte Observer*, and Mr. Caldwell looked upon Mr. King as a brilliant editorial paragraph writer. Mr. King's style was pointed but at times he had a quaint humor that attracted and held attention. He was independent in his editorial work, particularly with reference to public men and political parties.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY OF EXPRESS UNEARTHED

Laurinburg, Feb. 8.—A clever piece of thievery has just been unearthed here during the last three days and a story stronger than fiction comes to light showing how two Scotland county negroes while in the employ of the Southern Express company at Norfolk, Va., in the fall and winter of 1917 and 1918 systematically robbed the company of hundreds of dollars of property. Special Agent F. B. Pond, of Charlotte, representing the express company, came here a few days ago and in company with Policeman Frank R. Smith, of Laurinburg, has combed the woods in a search for loot, which has been rewarded handsomely. The two negroes, Dock McMillan and Ed. McFarland charged with the theft, are in jail here.

The story is that McMillan and McFarland went to Norfolk in the fall of 1917 in the employ of the Southern Express company, one as driver and the other as porter. In January, 1918, their wives joined them there. This was during the busy months of the war and war preparation and there was great congestion of express shipments. Norfolk and Portsmouth were green pastures to these thrifty negroes and they worked the game for all it was worth. In June, 1918, they returned to Scotland county with great quantities of merchandise and wares stolen during their employment at Norfolk. The express company was aware of the thefts, but could not locate the guilty parties. Following a clue Mr. Pond came here this week. He and Policeman Smith found the negroes and their folk at a neighbor's house killing hogs. The women were gowned in silks and satins and wore fur-trimmed coats of fine fabrics as they tended the lard pots and made "sossages." A search of their homes revealed collections of jewelry, clothing and other goods. Expensive evening gowns worth not less than \$100 at present prices were said to be numerous, as well as men's suits, overcoats, sweaters and shirts. From this as a beginning the search has been continued and pieces of the stolen property have been located in Hoke and Cumberland counties where they had been traded and bartered from negro to negro. Thus far it is estimated not less than a \$1,000 worth has been recovered and it is thought much more will be found.

In the collection is a fine gold watch worth \$75, a suit of clothes, belt and belt buckle, baseball mit, baseballs, etc., belonging evidently to a student at Trinity college in 1917. The watch is engraved in the back, "To Earl from Mother." The belt buckle has the Trinity monogram and other marks serve to identify the goods. Another watch of catchy design evidently struck the negroes' fancy. It was found in the possession of a Cumberland county negro who was reluctant to part with it. "I declar, Boss, I see jist offered \$45 for dat watch yist'dy." The watch is said to be worth about \$5 in real money.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS IS BEING RAPIDLY FORMED

Paris, Saturday, Feb. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—"The most important part of the preliminary work of establishing a society of nations has been concluded," said Prof. Ferdinand Larnaud, dean of law faculty of the University of Paris, and, with Leon Bourgeois, a French delegate on the commission on a society of nations, in discussing the work of the commission today.

"We have reached the 14th article," he continued. "And we expect to conclude preliminary discussions early next week. The articles which have been adopted deal with the desire of the society to prevent future wars. What remains to be investigated concerns international transportation, commerce and financial affairs, and we expect the delegates to agree promptly."

Asked if the departure of President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando would affect the continuance of the commission's work, Professor Larnaud replied, "No, the work will go on. Colonel House will represent America on the commission, Lord Cecil will appear for Great Britain and Professor Uhlirga will take the place of Premier Orlando, of Italy."

Later in the convention he said:

"Newspaper men need not impress on the masses that we will succeed in immediately eradicating the germ of war. This will have to be done gradually.

"My idea is that when disputes arise between two nations they would be referred to an executive assembly to be formed by the delegates from all nations which are members of the society of nations. This assembly would, after investigation, decide which of the nations was right and international forces would, if created, be placed at the disposition of the country in the right. In some cases the executive assembly might not act beyond giving a decision and would allow the disputants to settle matters between themselves by force, if so inclined."

Professor Larnaud alluded to the "calm, perfectly natural and agreeable manner" in which President Wilson has presided over the discussions of the commission.

"Had we at times been impatient," he said, "I am sure the dignified attitude of the American President would have been sufficient to quiet us."

Referring to the probable capital of the society of nations, he said that he preferred Versailles but added that this was merely his personal choice for the reason that Versailles is so close to the great telegraphic, postal, railroad and diplomatic center of Paris.

NORTH CAROLINA IS IN WITH OVERSEAS TROOPS

New York, Feb. 9.—The United States cruiser North Carolina and the French liner France docked here today, debarking 6,170 officers and men of the American expeditionary force. The units returning on the North Carolina included two officers and 116 men of the 11th, and 15 officers and 726 men of the 12th battalions, 20th engineers; three officers and 146 men of the 469th casual company Georgians; two officers and 116 men of the 333rd casual company, Pennsylvanians, two officers and 178 air service casuals trained at Camp Kearney and Meade, and one officer and 89 men of the fifth and sixth regiments, marines.

On board the France were 307th infantry complete; the third battalion of the 369th infantry; the machine gun company of the 368th infantry; 378 casual officers and 300 casual enlisted men. All of them, except some of the officers, were negroes.

Lieutenants Zenos Miller, of Evanston, Ill., William H. Pyle, of Kershaw, S. C., and C. A. McElvain, of Albany, Wis., who were among the returning air service men, all had stories to

FUNERAL OF ELEVEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Daily Sentinel.

Mrs. Mary McDaniel, of Beleva Creek street, has received a letter from American Red Cross Chaplain Arthur B. Rudd, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, telling her of the funeral of eleven American soldiers which he conducted in one service at St. Sever cemetery, Rouen, France several weeks ago one of the soldiers being her husband, Private Joseph McDaniel, of the 150th engineers. The cemetery is near the city of Rouen where Joan of Arc was martyred. The letter follows:

"This afternoon as chaplain of this hospital it was my duty to bury eleven American soldiers side by side, and I am now writing to tell you something of the service in the hope that this letter may bring to you a little consolation in your great grief from the assurance that all that human power could do for your loved one was cheerfully done by his friends here. These hospitals have the very finest doctors and nurses to be found anywhere and everything possible was done to save his life, and after death his body was cared for with love, reverence and honor."

"He was buried in the beautiful cemetery of St. Sever in this lovely valley near the old city of Rouen where Joan of Arc was martyred. It was a wonderful autumn afternoon. In the cemetery, the air was heavy with the scent of sweet alyssum growing on the neighboring graves, for here sleep many of his comrades, as well as thousands of the other allies who have given up their lives in the same heroic way.

"The funeral procession was impressive. The clergyman in his vestments first then the eleven oak coffins, each covered with the flag for which the man died and carried on the shoulders of his comrades, then the military escort. Nurses from the hospital try very hard to be present at these services, and there are always beautiful flowers from the American Red Cross, sent as a tribute from the great American people to the men who have laid down their lives for the defense of the home land.

"At the grave I used the burial service from the prayer book of the Episcopal church, and as the last volleys were fired and the notes of the bugle sounding "taps" for his last sleep died away, our thoughts went out to you in love and sympathy. You have the great loss to bear while your loved one sleeps here in this beautiful land of France that he died to deliver from the hand of the oppressor, and he knew that in helping France he was saving you in America. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." He did that and the no words of mine can assuage your grief, yet I hope that the realization of the esteem in which his country holds him may in some slight measure lighten the great sorrow that has come to you. The full military honors accorded his funeral testifies to the appreciation in which such men are held here.

"His body rests in ground that I blessed, (tho I feel that all France has been consecrated by the blood of our boys) and we trust that his soul is in that bright land where all sorrow and sighing are done away.

"May God help you to bear your grief bravely and proudly he would have you do. Not all are called upon to give up so much, and we, who are as yet untouched by so great a sorrow and affliction, cannot realize the greatness of the self-sacrifice, or the magnitude of your grief, or the cost of such an offering. We can only lift our eyes in reverent admiration and wonder, and thank God that America has produced such men and women.

"I have the honor to remain in deepest love and sympathy."

tell of life in German prison camps. Shot down and captured on different fronts, the three met in the officers prison camp at Villingen, where they were held until the armistice was signed.