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### ORDER ISSUED TO SEND 120TH TO CHARLOTTE; 119TH TO WILMINGTON

Washington, April 5.—Within five minutes after the Charlotte committee had gained personal interview with General March, the order had been issued whereby Wilmington is to have a parade by Colonel Metts' 119th infantry regiment and Charlotte a parade by Colonel Minor's regiment. The order was of instant transmission.

Mr. Cameron Morrison had presented the case for the people of the state and for the men of the two organizations. He stated the facts clearly and concisely and was beginning to proceed further, after having suggested that in view of the great success which had attended the war department's efforts to give the Twenty-seventh division opportunity to receive the homage of the people in New York, like opportunity should be given the people of North Carolina to do public honor to the two regiments most intimately concerned in the smashing of the Hindenburg line, when General March cut the talk short. He had been quick to grasp the situation.

"I will order the 119th to parade at Wilmington," he said, "and the 120th to parade at Charlotte."

And now to begin at the beginning, Mr. Morrison, who had willingly volunteered to assist The Observer to the fulfillment of mutual desire of soldiers and people of the state for popular form of welcome, secured pilotage of Mr. Hampton, secretary to Senator Simmons, and Mr. Martin, secretary to Senator Overman, through whom Morrison and the editor of The Observer secured audience with Colonel McAndrews. The preliminaries were gone over in an exhaustive manner and the committee left his office with memoranda for the chief authority, General March. It was passed from one major to another until it finally found itself under escort to General March's office. The happy outcome there has been related.

Immediately following the issuance of orders by General March, Colonel McAndrews called up the commanding officer at Camp Jackson and instructed him to suspend work of demobilizing Colonel Metts' men and to arrange for the parade ordered in Wilmington. Orders were also issued for a parade of Colonel Minor's men in Charlotte.

It is the expectation here that the Wilmington parade will take place Tuesday or Wednesday.

The 120th regiment is expected at Charleston about April 12. It is possible the parade may be arranged for the 15th. At any rate Charlotte may accept that as the approximate date.

The war department's idea is to have parades at Wilmington and Charlotte with the process of demobilization at camp is under way. The regiments will be sent to these towns for parade and returned to camp for mustering out.

No delay in demobilization would be entailed and the expense would be nominal and one which the government cheerfully assumes.

Charlotte's Twentieth of May proposition centralized on the parade of the 120th regiment ought to give the town one of the greatest days in its history.

Columbia, S. C., April 5.—It was announced from Charlotte tonight that a committee from North Carolina, which went to Washington last night, had prevailed on the war department to allow the 119th infantry to parade at Wilmington and the 120th infantry, when it arrives to parade at Charlotte. It is understood that the war department will direct all paper work to be completed at Camp Jackson and as soon as the regiments have finished parading in the respective cities will be discharged from the service.

A great deal of satisfaction was expressed by officers and men of the 119th infantry when it was learned that they would report in Wilmington. Colonel Metts was communicated with by a representative of The Ob-

### PEACE TREATY WILL BE READY TO SIGN BY EAS- TER SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Paris, April 6.—The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, declared in an interview today with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Matin.

In answer to a remark by M. Lauzanne that what troubled public opinion was not so much the delay, as the secrecy in which the peace negotiations were wrapped and the fear that there was some divergence of opinion, the British premier said:

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparations. In substance the allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: 'Germany must pay up to the last farthing of her power.'

"But is it sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy? Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods and forms of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads inadequacy of resources: 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do that.' In a word, shall we simply present a bill or collect the money, all the money possible? Well, that is where the work comes in, slow and difficult work complicated by the fact that technical experts of the highest capabilities and great experience are not in agreement among themselves either as to the method of liquidation or as to the assets to be realized.

"No, there is no divergence among the negotiators, but, alas there are inevitable ones among the experts, often among those from the same country. Who is to decide between them if not the negotiators and do you think it can always be done quickly?"

M. Lauzanne remarked that what public opinion could not understand was why, before everything, Germany was not handed a full bill no matter what amount and forced to admit full liability.

"And who says we shall not do so?" cried Premier Lloyd George. "Who says we have not decided that?"

"No one," the interviewer interrupted, "has said that you have decided it."

The British premier resumed: "Cannot the people wait until we have finished our work instead always wanting to judge our intentions. This conference had to meet and do things under conditions unprecedented in history. All eyes are turned toward it and, what is more grave, all ears are glued at its keyhole. Enemy ears tremble with joy when they detect some hesitation. Friendly ears half hear confused rumors which are peddled far and quickly."

"The day does not pass but what same false news here and there takes its flight. Nevertheless, no day passes but that we in silent deliberation feel approaching nearer the great aim and experience for each other move esteem, confidence and affection. Let public opinion wait a few days. It will then be able to pronounce on facts, not rumors."

### Lloyd George's Statement Has Clarified Atmosphere.

Paris, April 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The confident statement and told the plans of the committee to have the North Carolina regiments parade in their own state had been fruitful. He was asked for a statement. The commander of the 119th said that he could not talk in the absence of an official order, but one could tell that he was visualizing the plaudits of the people of his home state and home city as his great regiment marched through the streets of Wilmington.



1—Headquarters of General Diefenbaker, commanding the American army of occupation in Coblenz. 2—German troops who served in East Africa received as heroes on their return to Berlin. 3—Cottin, who tried to assassinate Premier Clemenceau, receiving the sentence of death.

ment of Premier Lloyd George that the peace treaty will be concluded by Easter is supported by predictions repeatedly made by less prominent members of the peace conference and dispelled today much of the hopelessness and uncertainty in which many important problems of the conference seems to have been enshrouded.

Even the announcements of serious bolshevik troubles in Bavaria and the danger of a break wit Italy over the Adriatic problem apparently did not affect the optimism today of the leaders of the British, French and American delegates.

All Paris seems imbued today with the idea that Easter will find the conference ended, more successfully or unsuccessfully, and many newspapers and leaders who have been doubtful about the successful outcome are apparently less gloomy about the prospect.

### AMERICAN FLAG FLOATS OVER HUN STRONGHOLD

Coblenz, Germany, March 7.—When the seventeenth field artillery, commanded by Col. E. R. W. McCabe, moved into the ancient fortress of Ehrenbreitstein where, for many generations the imperial colors of the Hohenzollerns had waved from the great flagstaff a defiance to the world, it was discovered to the dismay of the new garrison that the unit did not possess a national standard to proclaim from the tallest parapet the American occupation of the Teuton stronghold.

Couriers were sent to every shop in the city of Coblenz in a forlorn hope that an American flag might have survived the days when Germany paid honor to visiting official and military delegations from the American republic. The search was fruitless and the formal occupation of the fortress seemed destined to be without its chief ceremonial, the hoisting of the colors.

But the couriers of Colonel McCabe reckoned without Sec. Michael Driscoll of the Knights of Columbus, of Danbury, Iowa. As a venture the messengers visited the big war service storehouse of which Mr. Driscoll was in charge.

"Yes, I think I can fix you out all right," said the secretary, and in the depths of private trunk he found his most cherished overseas possession, a huge American flag. "This is the only emergency that could ever get that flag away from me" was the admonition of the donor of the colors.

Then followed the ceremony of the mounting of the colors over the great stronghold. Troops in parade formation, a big fleet of American airplanes manoeuvring in the brilliant sunshine, and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a regimental band proclaimed to the world the downfall of the ramparts which since their occupation by the legions of Julius Caesar have been the bulwarks of monarchy.

### RAINBOW DIVISION NOW ON ITS WAY TO BREST.

Coblenz, Saturday, April 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Two more train loads of happy, smiling soldiers of the 42nd (Rainbow) division started this afternoon for home by way of Brest. The soldiers composed the 165th infantry regiment, New York city's famous 69th division headquarters and attached units left this morning.

There were cheers, but no tears, as the trains pulled out. The soldiers were in the highest spirits as they waved farewells to their comrades who are to follow within the next few days. German civilians stood in the background, but gave no indication of their feelings. In the railroad yards near Remanger, where the soldiers of the Rainbow division boarded the trains for Brest, there are a number of soldiers from the fourth (regular) division who are scheduled to stay on the Rhine until the job is done. They looked on with grim faces today as the trains pulled out. The Rainbow division has turned over to the fourth division the prisoners in its care. Among them was the burgomaster of Ahrweiler, who is serving a sentence for endeavoring to conceal German army property from the Americans.

Major General Flagler, the commander of the Rainbow division left Ahrweiler several weeks ago and is expected to land in Boston next week, to make preparations for the landing of his troops. It is not known here where the various units of the division will disembark, both New York and Boston being mentioned.

### UNITED STATES TO RETAIN IN SERVICE 1,050 TANKS

Washington, April 6.—Recognition of the importance of armored tanks—ordnance cavalry—in modern warfare is indicated by the peace time organization of this arm, just approved by the war department.

The United States will maintain in commission and ready for service, under these plans, a minimum of 1,050 tanks, 330 being of the heavy and 720 of the light type. A third type known as the "signal tank" is provided for each company and battalion commander, 45 in all being comprised in the complete tank organization.

A tank brigade, composed of one battalion of heavy tanks and two of light tanks will be attached to each army corps. The typical heavy battalion includes 45 fighting tanks, with 24 in reserve, and the light battalion 43 fighting machines with 27 in reserve. Thus the army corps complement, with 78 waiting orders from the corps commander.

The tank corps in the proposed peace establishment will have at its head a brigadier general. The corps is to be made up of 377 commissioned officers and 5,862 enlisted men.

### HELFFERICH TRIES TO PUT BLAME ON RUSSIA

Berlin, Saturday, April 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Russo-German negotiations in July, 1914, are described from the German viewpoint by Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German vice-chancellor in his book "Pre-War History," which will be published shortly.

Herr Helfferich refers to a visit made to Berlin on July 6, 1914, by L. F. Daydyoff, a prominent Russian banker who wanted Helfferich's view on the possibility of persuading Austria to modify her ultimatum to Serbia. Alfred Zimmermann, then under-secretary for foreign affairs, and Helfferich suggested that Austria should be given a free hand in Serbia with the assurance that any action she took should not disturb the balance of power in the Balkans. Daydyoff promised to take the suggestion to Petrograd, saying that nothing definite would be done until after his arrival there except that Russia "probably would mobilize, part of her army."

Herr Helfferich says he pointed out that this would lead to a German mobilization and war, to which he says, Daydyoff replied: "Well we can demobilize again that costs money, but it need not cost blood."

The former vice-chancellor asserts that he also got assurance from Austria that a note would be sent to all the powers containing facts bearing on the conspiracy against Archduke Francis Ferdinand and its connection with pan-Serbian agitation in order to permit the governments to "convince themselves of the correctness of the facts cited in the ultimatum to Serbia." M. Daydyoff, Helfferich adds, promised he would urge the Petrograd government to accept this, saying he had seen at the Russian embassy a hopeful statement regarding the last previous conference between Sergius Sazonoff the Russian foreign minister, and Count Portales, the German ambassador in Russia, who agreed that no further military measures should be adopted by either side.

Dr. Zimmermann, Helfferich continues, was informed regarding these assurances which were contrary to increasing reports that the Russians were mobilizing on the German border.

Herr Helfferich asserts that prior to the murder of the archduke Russia privately asked Germany if she would leave Austria in the lurch, whereupon Russia would forsake France. This was refused, he adds, because public opinion and the German officials were convinced that a firm alliance with Austria-Hungary was absolutely essential.

Referring to the yachting trip made by the former emperor in the summer of 1914, the former vice-chancellor says that the emperor went after being reassured by the chancellor. When he read of the ultimatum to Serbia, the emperor started home and immediately tele-

### TWO YEARS SUNDAY WAR WAS DECLARED

Washington, April 5.—Commenting upon the fact that tomorrow will be the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war General March today said:

"Tomorrow—April 6—is the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war. One year ago we were starting a tremendous drive to get troops to France. When I took charge of the office of chief of staff on March 4th of last year I found that February had touched bottom in the number of troops aboard—only 43,000 men having sailed.

"We built ships; we bought ships; we begged ships; we commandeered ships and on last April 6 the flood of men across seas had definitely begun, increasing in volume until we reached our maximum of 309,000 men in one month. Now on our second anniversary the great problem is to get our men back to their homes from across the seas. I have set as a mark to be reached 310,000 men in one month. Each month is showing a steady increase over the month before and we will do our best to break the record in trans-Atlantic shipments. Demobilization has been speeded up at home, one camp has established a camp record of demobilization of over 4,000 men in one day and we can easily handle the maximum number of men per month which the available shipping permits us to bring back. Every state in the union is now welcoming its returning sons—the finest types of American manhood, clean and virile and deserving the thanks of the American people."

### BLUE CARRIER PIGEON SAVES LIFE OF ENSIGN

Atlantic City, N. J., April 6.—A blue carrier pigeon was instrumental in saving the life of Ensign Finch, a navy aviator, adrift in a flying boat without fuel in a rough sea late last night, while Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States court of appeals, of Pennsylvania, and his cousin, Lieut. Matthew Taylor, late commander of land forces afloat in the naval district, from Cape Hatteras to Florida, were supporting actors in one of the most remarkable rescues ever made off the south Jersey coast.

William Lyall, of Toronto, was seated in his beach front room at a hotel, late last night, when an exhausted carrier pigeon fluttered in through an open window. Judge Buffington and Lieutenant Taylor who were at the hotel, found a small cylinder of aluminum about an inch in length clamped to its leg. Upon a piece of paper not much bigger than a special delivery stamp in the tiny receptacle this message of appeal from the sea:

"Down 10 miles west of submarine chasers at 4:15 p. m., no gas. Ensign Finch."

Lieutenant Taylor communicated with headquarters of the fourth naval district, at the Philadelphia navy yard on the telephone. Instantly the news was flashed to the Cape May naval base.

At 1 o'clock this morning the Cape May naval base called Lieutenant Taylor from his bed to inform him that submarine chasers hurriedly dispatched off shore, had found Ensign Finch and his disabled machine and returned them to safety.

Naval headquarters ask that the bird in the case be given the best care possible and returned to Cape May.

graphed to King George, Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph to stop a conflict. Helfferich declares that this attempt would have been successful, the emperor told him "if the unfortunate czar had not allowed himself to be forced into signing the order for Russian mobilization."

### COMPLAINT AGAINST VA. PROHIBITION OFFICERS

It is stated in a dispatch from Richmond, Va., that, upon complaint of John Barton Payne, general counsel of the Federal railroad administration, and Mayor P. Q. Moore, of Wilmington, N. C., against conduct of Virginia prohibition officers in searching trains for illicit liquor shipments, Governor Davis has directed Prohibition Commissioner Peters to enjoin the officers against exceeding their authority and to be "particularly tactful when dealing with women."

Many complaints, the letters of Counsel Payne and Mayor Moore declared, have come from passengers on trains in Virginia regarding activities of the prohibition agents. Sleeping quarters of women, it was stated, have been invaded, with flashing the searchlights and revolvers. Men posing as prohibition officers, it was charged by Mayor Moore, have stolen articles from passengers' traveling bags.

"Nothing is doing so much to injure the good name of Virginia as the conduct of the prohibition officers" said Mr. Payne's letter.

The complaint of Mayor Moore was sent to Director-General Hines, of the railroad administration, and through Counsel Payne, referred to Governor Davis.

### BAKER GRANTS AIR- PLANE FOR TWIN-CITY BOY SCOUT DRIVE.

Washington, April 5.—Disregarding the adverse report of the chief of the aeronautical division of the war department, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today officially notified the office of Senator Simmons that he had authorized the loan of an airplane to Winston-Salem for the Boy Scout Campaign on April 9.

Senator Simmons made a personal appeal to Secretary Baker in behalf of his old home where he began the practice of law. Hugh Chatham and other public spirited citizens of the Twin-City had made insistent requests for the airplane to lend an air of attractiveness to the launching of a campaign to erect State Headquarters to the Boy Scouts. Sanford Martin, private secretary to Governor Bickett and one of the ablest editors in North Carolina, made an urgent appeal by telegram to Frank Hampton, secretary to Senator Simmons, to use his utmost efforts.

The airplane will be sent from the Langley Field at Hampton Roads, Va., which landing field is in a state of desintegration, owing to the cessation of hostilities. The chief of the air service had already rejected the request of Senator Simmons as well as similar requests from northern states but Secretary Baker gave his consent.

### WHAT DISCHARGED MEN MAY RETAIN.

Washington, April 5.—Every enlisted man on discharge, the war department announced today, will be allowed to retain as his personal property the following articles of uniform equipment:

Overcoat, cap, (for men with over-seas service hat for others) olive drab shirt, woolen coat and ornaments; woolen breeches, one pair shoes, one pair leggings, one waist belt, one slicker and overcoat, two suits underwear; four pairs stockings; one pair gloves, one toilet set, one barracks bag, gas mask and helmet (for overseas men only.)

Soldiers who have already turned in their equipment are authorized to redraw them by applying to the director of storage in this city.

The department today called attention to the fact that it is unlawful for a discharged soldier to wear the regulation uniform without the red chevrons which show his campaign with the military establishment has terminated according to law.