

EIGHT DIVISIONS TO BE REDEPLOYED TO THE FRONT

Total American Casualties 236,117 to November 11.

MARCH MAKES STATEMENT

Eight Regiments of Coast Artillery and Two Brigades Field Artillery Coming Home.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery, and two brigades of field artillery. This announcement was made today by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners and missing.

The divisions which General March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States are:

To Be Returned: Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida), 34th (New York, South Dakota and Minnesota), 38th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia), and 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National army: Seventy-sixth (New England), 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois), 87th (northern Illinois), and 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73rd, 44th and 75th.

The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 163d.

Twenty-two aero squadrons, 17 construction companies and several special units from New England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available, General March said.

Casualties sustained by the Americans were tabulated by General March as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 36,154. Died of disease, 14,811. Deaths unclassified, 3,704. Wounded, 179,823. Prisoners, 2,153. Missing, 1,167. Total, 236,117.

While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appear to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table, it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals and the record of their injury was kept only in company and regimental dressing stations.

The final total of killed, died of disease and died of wounds, little more than a classified death list, the seriously wounded, and the prisoners and missing, officers believe, will work out not in excess of 150,000.

Many Deaths From Disease. The official figures also nearly double the number of deaths from disease than have been made public to date. No explanation has been forwarded by General Pershing, but it is assumed that the wide distribution of American and allied hospitals to which the men were sent, making it a slow process to assemble the data.

30TH DIVISION IS WITH BRITISH FORCES RESTING UP FROM HARD FIGHTING

Interesting Story, Relating to Death of Capt. Chapman, Comes From France—"Lusitania" Magical Word.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, Nov. 23.—Many North Carolinians are interested in the whereabouts of the Thirtieth division of the American expeditionary force. It was stated at the war department today that the Thirtieth is in party with the British, resting after hard fighting. Particular units could not be located.

The following interesting story comes from France: Capt. Chapman, son of the late Capt. William Chapman and grandson of late Major General McCaskey, was killed in action September 23, according to word today received by relatives here.

He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1917. He was married upon graduation, and his wife and a baby daughter, whom he has never seen, are living at Fatchogue, N. Y. Chapman was from a family which in colonial days was granted a tract of land near Pope's Creek, Md., and whose descendants are still living there; he was well known in Maryland.

Information coming from his brother officers told that he was leading a company of North Carolinians in the first wave of the great attack of the British Fourth army and the American Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions. He was hit by artillery fire and killed instantly. As his men reached the German lines they shouted "Lusitania" and broke through the strongest German position.

He was twenty-two years old and his brother, Capt. William Chapman, Jr., is on General Graves' staff in Washington. His brother is also a West Point graduate.

Born at a military post in Montana, the young captain was brought up with military ideas and attracted the attention of General Samuel Pakenham, commander of the North Carolina national guard. The general secured him as aid in the training of the North Carolina troops and he has been in command with them continuously.

URGES RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA AT PEACE TABLE

Washington, Nov. 23.—Recognition of Russia at the world peace conference is urged by Prince Lvov, first prime minister of Russia after the overthrow of the czar, in a statement today to the American people. Prince Lvov expressed his conviction that any program of reconstruction which does not provide for the complete destruction of bolshevism in Russia will leave in the world a germ of another great war.

"The termination of the war has raised the question of the peace conference," said Prince Lvov. "I think a sense of duty and justice dictates to the allies the necessity of organizing in Versailles the peace conference of Russian people. This work can be done by Russians only. The country, as a whole, is unable at present to send to the conference its plenipotentiary representatives, but when our friend is ill we act for him."

LIBERATION OF ALSACE SOON TO BE COMPLETED

Paris, Nov. 23.—The entry of French troops to Strasbourg will complete the liberation of Alsace. The military occupation of the city, at which King Albert of Belgium will be present with Marshal Foch, says The Petit Journal, will be followed by another ceremony.

At a conference of President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch at the Ilysee palace Friday it was decided that the entry of the civil authorities would take place on December 9 in the presence of the president and the premier, the members of the cabinet and deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies.

MRS. BICKETT ATTENDS RICHMOND CONFERENCE

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—More than 150 social leaders of southern cities gathered here today to devise ways and means for raising finances for the Y. W. C. A. This was one of the first of a series of conferences held in this country. Among those present were: Mrs. T. W. Bickett, of Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Mary Graham, president of Peace Institute, Raleigh, and Mrs. Godhart, of Atlanta. Plans were discussed looking to stabilizing the association's finances.

CHRISTMAS BUYING ON PRE-WAR SCALE ADVISED

Washington, Nov. 23.—Requests that Christmas buying be curtailed this year, made by the council of national defense in agreement with representatives of leading industries and retail interests, have been withdrawn. Christmas buying on the pre-war scale, Grosvener B. Clarkson, acting director of the council, said tonight is "essential to the rapid establishment of normal after-the-war conditions."

AMERICANS AND GERMANS WASH THEIR CLOTHES ON OPPOSITE RIVER BANKS

General Pershing's Forces in Luxemburg and Along the Moselle Look Over Into Germany.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 23, (By the Associated Press).—General Pershing's forces in Luxemburg and all along the river Moselle from the point of junction with the French on their right and left, looked over into Germany today. The Germans are somewhat slower in some places than they had been expected, but not enough to give rise to the belief that they do not intend to observe the terms of the armistice.

Along the Moselle, lagging German soldiers washed their clothing today on their side of the river. The Americans on the opposite bank did likewise. There was little conversation across the river owing to the strict American order against fraternization. The weather is cold and clear. The Americans have bought guide books of Luxemburg and are enjoying the sightseeing in the Moselle valley.

MAKE ARMY POST OF CAMP GREENE

Question Taken Up With Baker by Senator Overman.

Urges That Carolina and Tennessee Troops Be Brought Here Through Wilmington.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator Overman has taken up with Secretary Baker the question of making Camp Greene an army post. He made public today the following letter to Mr. Baker:

"The establishment of an army post at Camp Greene, Charlotte, as suggested in the enclosed letter from the president of the Charlotte chamber of commerce, which camp, as now equipped, is capable of furnishing adequate facilities for this purpose.

"In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the port of Wilmington, as a most desirable and convenient place for the disembarkation of the North Carolina and South Carolina and Tennessee troops arriving from overseas. This port is only 150 miles distant from Camp Greene, where the great battle of the world is being fought."

"I am receiving numerous letters from the people of Wilmington requesting me to urge you to give this matter very serious consideration. The railroad facilities are ample, and, besides, this is the nearest port at which these soldiers could disembark for their homes. If the Thirtieth division, which is composed largely of under-stand, of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops, could be designated to disembark at that point, it would be very agreeable to our people.

"I hope you will decide to adopt this suggestion and if you do, I am sure you, that every provision will be made to look after the troops in the most expeditious and painstaking manner and everything necessary will be provided for their comfort."

Senator Overman also called attention to the need for discharging negro laborers at the camps so they can work on the farms. He submitted letters from the president of the Charlotte chamber of commerce and President Draper of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, Charlotte. Camp Bragg Closed Up.

General Jervay, of the office of the chief of staff, clears up the Fayetteville camp matter in the following letter to Senator Overman: "I have to acknowledge your letter of November 2, inclosing letter from Mr. Edwin S. Smith, of Raeford, in regard to purchasing the land at Camp Bragg. This is a new office letter of November 4, inclosing the petition signed by a large number of farmers in the vicinity of Camp Bragg.

"The present status of the purchase of 165,000 acres, more or less, at Camp Bragg, is as follows: "No disbursements have as yet been made for land, though the government has accepted option for a small percentage of the land proposed to be purchased. This is a new office letter of November 4, inclosing the petition signed by a large number of farmers in the vicinity of Camp Bragg.

RICHMOND TO BE ONE OF AIR MAIL TERMINALS

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—Richmond has been selected as one of the terminals for the air mail route to be established south from Washington, according to the announcement made this evening by Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger. Mail will be brought here for other cities, possibly Roanoke, Lynchburg, Danville and other interior communities.

500 FORMER OFFICERS OF RUSSIAN ARMY MURDERED

Stockholm, Friday, Nov. 22.—The bolsheviks have been guilty of terrible excesses in Petrograd in the last few days, according to a dispatch from Abo, Finland, to The Aftonbladet. Five hundred former Russian army officers are reported to have been murdered.

THE CONFERENCE WILL CLOSE ITS SESSION TONIGHT

Meets Next Year at Greensboro; Harvard Plan Adopted.

DR. FEW MAKES ADDRESS

Gift of \$20,000 by B. D. Heath to Children's Home Announced. Boards Appointed.

BY A. W. PLYLER. Two busy sessions of the Western North Carolina Methodist conference and the anniversary of the board of education, over which H. C. Jordan, president of the board, presided at the evening hour, and Dr. W. F. Few, of Trinity college, delivered the address, marked the day as a strenuous one for the ministers and delegates.

At the morning session of the conference, Greensboro was chosen as the meeting place for the next conference. The bishop announced that the conference will close Sunday night with the reading of the appointments, and the interesting statement was made in the report of the children's home that Mr. B. D. Heath, of this city, had given \$20,000 to the endowment fund of the home.

At the afternoon session, R. M. Courtney was chosen for conference missionary secretary; C. H. Ireland, for several years past the conference lay leader, becomes by choice of the conference lay leader for the quadrennium, as the election is now for four years. This session, over which E. L. Bain presided, the bishop being engaged in the cabinet meeting with the presiding elders, chose G. W. Fluk and J. H. Green for conference evangelists and heard the reports of numerous boards and committees.

Dr. W. F. Few, the scholarly president of Trinity college, favored the conference with his presence through the week and was the speaker at the educational anniversary. His address was greatly enjoyed by the thoughtful and intelligent audience, that assembled to hear this distinguished educator, for who on all occasions brings to his auditors a message of highest quality.

Dr. Few took as his text a saying of the great French general Roch: "Every battle is fought the day before." He dealt with education in its relation to "the day before" the battle, and used numerous illustrations from very recent history. He compared the present situation of the world with the war to those that followed our civil war. Our colleges then were leaders. For example, Atticus G. Haygood, then president of Emory college, in enforcing upon the thought and conscience of the American people their duties in the negro race, John F. Crowell, president of Trinity college, was the first man to bring in from the outside the new spirit of progress. Our colleges of today again stand in the same position of leadership and a free hand.

The tribute paid to education by the war department is unparalleled in the history of the world. This and other circumstances will give education a new emphasis in the thoughts of American people. It will be our task to direct this new impulse and provide a kind of education that will produce fruits in the soundness of men.

Following a spirited discussion of the subject, the conference by a vote of 115 to 27 voted to adopt the Harvard plan of entertainment. The report of the commission on finance showed that the total assessment, aside from salaries and purely local expenses of the church, for the coming year is \$152,810. Of this \$77,500 is for conference purposes.

C. W. Brown, of Asheville, was elected treasurer. This is a new office in the conference, and all money collected for the foregoing assessments will be sent to him to disburse pro rata to the several boards and other recipients of these funds.

The afternoon session, which opened at 2:30 o'clock, was given up to conference routine, such as the reading of the reports of various boards and committees, and discussion thereof and the adoption of the same. The report of the board of missions showed that R. M. Courtney has been chosen conference missionary secretary.

C. H. Ireland will be conference lay leader next year.

JO-JO SAYS



Fair Sunday; fair and warmer Monday. There's no shortage in the glory output. Take all you want.

PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPLETED

Believed to Be Explanation of Delay in Announcement of Names—Wilson to Sail Within Two Weeks.

Washington, Nov. 23.—With President Wilson expected to sail for France within less than two weeks, so far as can be gathered the personnel of the American commission which is to represent this country at the peace conference is not complete, even as to its principals. This is believed to be the explanation of the delay in making public announcement of the names of the commissioners, which the recent white house statement said would be made "presently."

Meanwhile, attention is being given to the selection of the secretaries and attaches of the American mission and to the collection of the large quantity of historical and legal data that will be required. The nearest parallel to the approaching conference probably is to be found in the famous conference of Vienna of 1814 which gathered to rearrange the map of Europe following Napoleon's downfall.

GLAD WILSON IS GOING TO PARIS

Presence Not Only Desirable but Indispensable.

London Times Hopes "Party Controversy" Will Not Keep Him From Peace Conference.

Special Cable From The London Times to The Observer. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.) London, Nov. 23.—The Times prints a long leading editorial headed "President Wilson's Visit to Europe." After referring to political discussions now going on in America, the article continues:

"These debates are on the domestic affairs of the American people. To us, the President is the head not of a party but of the people. Even if there is bias here to one or the other of the American parties—and there is not—it would not affect our attitude on the President of the American republic. Wilson has done incalculable service for his fellow-citizens in the West and his name is one to be revered with in Europe.

"We are all idealists now in international affairs and look to him to help us realize these ideals—to reconstruct out of this welter a better and fairer world. We hope party controversy will not prevent him from coming to Europe, for even more important than the actual conference are the discussions which must precede it. To these we believe the President is only desirable but indispensable."

The article says the discussion in America of the 14 points "merely means the American people are getting at grips with the subject." It adds:

"The very appearance of a controversy is a wholesome and encouraging sign. The 14 points were never intended as tables of a new law brought down by an American from Mt. Sinai, but rather as principles for the regulation of international conduct in the future which have still to be discussed in application.

"Take, for example, the freedom of the seas, which is the most thorny of all the 14 points. As they are beginning to discuss it in the United States, the term has never yet been accurately defined. By extreme interpretation of the phrase it would mean complete abolition of a commercial blockade. By another extreme it might mean no more than the abolition of blockades in the Baltic, with provision for free and unimpeded navigation over them alike in peace or in war. Between these extremes there are a number of middle interpretations.

"Let there be no mistake. If what is meant as freedom of the seas be a real substantial diminution of sea power, such as would result by the abolition of a blockade, this country could never consent to it, least of all at the end of the war which could never have been won without the continued length of time without our sea power. It is as well to speak plainly on that point to our American ally, who learned so much in this war about the real meaning of the efficacy of sea power, and America will respect us for our plain speaking.

"But in these and in other matters, we do not believe in shibboleths. What matters is the substance, not the name. It may well be that submarines, mines and air-power have substantially affected the conditions under which sea-power will be exercised in the future. What we need is a frank interchange of ideas and the transference of the discussion from the realm of mere words into the form of actual concrete proposals.

"That is one reason among many why we are glad President Wilson is coming here. We have as much to learn from him as he has to learn from us. It is certain that from a perfect understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples, the whole world has most to hope."

HOOVER AND HURLEY ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 23.—American Food Administrator Hoover and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, have arrived here. They were met by representatives of the British food and shipping departments. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hurley will remain here over the week-end and then proceed to Paris.

ENGLAND NEVER HAD MORE DEADLY ENEMY THAN IS THE NEW GERMAN SAYS CORRESPONDENT IN HOLLAND

Declares "They Will Live and Die to Smash England."

FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE RAILWAYS IS DISCUSSED

Talk Precipitated by McAdoo's Resignation—His Successor Subject of Interesting Speculation.

Washington, Nov. 23.—William G. McAdoo's resignation as head of the treasury and railroad administration precipitated discussion today of the future status of railroads, an issue which had been somewhat dormant up to the present. Indications were that as a result of his retirement would be to throw into Congress and into public discussion much sooner than otherwise the issue of whether government operation is to continue indefinitely, whether this will be extended to government ownership or whether the roads will be restored to private management, with some sort of federal revision to permit their continued polling and unified operation.

Speculation as to Mr. McAdoo's successors, however, took equal rank with the discussion of the future policy toward the railroads. For the position as secretary of the treasury, Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, is known to be under serious consideration by several of President Wilson's closest advisers. Friends of Mr. Glass says he has a reputation for being a close student and constructive thinker of financial enterprises.

For director general of railroads, there appears to be much doubt of the President's selection. Such a man as Major General George W. Goethals is wanted, it was stated today—a man with executive ability not closely connected heretofore with railroad management, who could view problems from the public standpoint.

On the new director general of railroads, whoever he may be, will devolve the task of guiding the roads through the readjustment period. Upon the policies of the new railroad director will depend largely whether the government shall continue combining the railroads into a homogeneous unit or begin the long process in preparation for the resumption of private control.

RAILWAY STATION AGENTS GETS INCREASE IN WAGES

Advance Is \$25 a Month Above Rate Prevailing Last January 1—Minimum \$95.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Railroad agents today were granted by Director General McAdoo a general wage increase of \$25 a month above the rate prevailing last January 1, with a minimum of \$95 a month. Eight hours is to be considered a day's work with pro rata pay for two hours' overtime and time and a half for service above 10 hours.

The order affects about 2,500 station agents who are not telegraphers and who, consequently, were not covered by the recent wage increase for telegraphers.

The wage advance does not apply to men paid \$30 or less a month for special services requiring only a portion of their time. Exceptions also are made for a few agents who received \$50 or less a month for whom a straight advance of \$25 is granted, without application of the \$95 minimum.

The wage increase order was the first official document signed by Mr. McAdoo today after announcement of his resignation on the ground of inadequate pay for cabinet officers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT DAMAGES COTTON MILL

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, Nov. 23.—A railroad wreck that did several thousand dollars' damage occurred on a siding at the Jamack cotton mills this morning when an out-going freight train ran into an open switch and bumped a switch engine. Besides damage to rolling stock, one of the flat cars attached to the switch engine was jammed through the wall of the mill, tearing a great hole and damaging machinery and fixtures. Fortunately, the mill employees were not at their regular places in the building or there would, no doubt, have been loss of life.

CLEMENCEAU HAS NOT GONE TO LONDON YET

Paris, Nov. 23.—Premier Clemenceau was reported early today to have gone to London but he is still in Paris. A semi-official note published this evening in The Temps explains that Premier Lloyd George has invited M. Clemenceau to visit London and that a French premier has accepted in principle, though the date has not yet been fixed. The premier certainly will not go to London, it is added, before King George and Queen Mary have made their intended visit to Paris.

ENGLAND NEVER HAD MORE DEADLY ENEMY THAN IS THE NEW GERMAN SAYS CORRESPONDENT IN HOLLAND

Declares "They Will Live and Die to Smash England."

DEEP HATRED UNIVERSAL FROM BEGGAR TO BANKER

Scenes in Western Germany Described by Eye-Witness.

SOLDIERS LOOTING MUCH

Scramble Homeward Singing "We're Going Home, but There's Nothing Eating in Home."

Special Cable From The London Times to The Observer. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.) The Hague, Nov. 23.—A special correspondent sent to western Germany immediately after the outbreak of revolution sends a remarkable story of scenes in Chappelle:

"I turned a corner of highway from Liege and ran into a most extraordinary scene. A child's go-cart pulled by a tiny donkey was occupied by a large soldier flourishing a long whip tied with a red ribbon. Instead of a rifle he had a goose slung on his neck and over his shoulder and out of his haversack he poured bottles of wine. He had come from Liege and behind him followed for miles one long procession of every conceivable thing on wheels commandeered by the soldiers. Thus they are making their way home.

"The procession continued all day Wednesday and went on unceasingly Thursday and Friday. It had begun chiefly with motor traffic but by Sunday there passed me, successively, a farm cart, an old family coach with high wheels, an early High Tibury, a tiny dog-drawn hack, a cart on open wheels, a horse-drawn carriage, a cow roped down for the comfort of the occupants, a cow fastened to a wagonette, then a two-wheel rig, then one of the Belgian dog carts.

"Nothing at home to eat. One farm wagon contained sheep, a good, heavy, brown, heavy, brown, rabbit. One small cart had a pig roped in front of a drawing-room chair and other articles tied to the back of other vehicles and covered so one could not see whether it contained men or loot. But the whole procession was in a most extraordinary way, especially food, alive or dead. I realized why all who could had grabbed everything possible in the way of food, when presently a little cart with 20 men piled into it came along. They were singing a new version of an old German song, 'We're Going Home, but There's Nothing Eating in Home, sweet home.'"

"They said some days they had little to eat except what they could steal. I saw a German soldier in a French, English and Russian, as they were being marched along the streets. Their appearance was simply ghastly. They were in rags, hollow-cheeked and famine stricken. I do not believe the prisoners generally released heard of the horrors of the front. The English prisoners refused to work after the signing of the armistice. A German guard's council threatened to use force unless they did their part.

"Thursday afternoon I went to the station to try to get a train for Cologne. It is perfectly true that there is a second crazy procession. A long train of carriages and trucks streamed slowly by and were swarmed with men and the men were standing tightly packed to the footboards. Men were clinging to the buffers; men were on top of the locomotive, many in the cab of the engine. As the train came in the men began to throw their rifles overboard. Some made it a point to try to smash them, others dumped them over with the bayonet fixed. Some over their heads for two or three shillings each. Some marked the price of a helmet at about two pence and iron crosses sold for a half-penny each.

All Hate England. "Hatred against England is universal from beggar to banker. It is a matter of course that the Germans will never forgive nor forget neither money nor comfort will tell with them henceforth. They are beaten by England and will live and die to smash England. England never had a more deadly enemy than the new Germany.

Think to Play America? "Also it must not be forgotten that the Germans, high and low, of all parties, believe they can play off Wilson and the United States against England. A banker with a grin told me the German provincial government had already put before Wilson the view that Germany would be economically ruined and her people threatened with starvation if she had to pay indemnities rapidly.

"I must not be imagined the nature or control of Herr Bethmann and the socialism of the government is anything resembling a socialist movement. It happened not only in the states, was followed by a battery of artillery from the Fifty-third brigade.

AMERICANS HEAD KING'S PROCESSION IN BRUSSELS

With the British Army of Occupation, Friday, Nov. 23. (By The Associated Press.)—American soldiers headed the procession of troops which entered Brussels this morning with King Albert. One battalion of fine looking fellows from the Ninety-first division, which comes from the coast states, was followed by a battery of artillery from the Fifty-third brigade.