

AT LEAGUE MEETING SATURDAY MORNING

President Wilson Will Act As Chairman of League of Nations Commission

FORMER ATTY. GENERAL GREGORY IN PARIS

With Lord Cecil and Others They Are Working On Monroe Doctrine Feature

Paris, Wednesday, March 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson will act as chairman at the meeting of the league of nations commission which will be held at ten o'clock Saturday morning when all proposed amendments and changes will be considered and the plan put into definite form. This will be the first meeting of the commission since the covenant was adopted the day before Mr. Wilson left for America and it will consider proposals submitted at the hearing of neutrals tomorrow and also any other suggestions which have taken definite form. Lord Robert Cecil and Thomas W. Gregory, former United States Attorney General, are here and are among those who have sought to draft a provision relative to the Monroe Doctrine in such form that it will meet the approval of legal experts.

General Allenby Leaves Palestine. Paris, March 20.—Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, who commanded the British forces in the conquest of Palestine, will leave for Egypt tonight after having reported to the supreme council that the situation in Palestine was quiet.

No Coal Agreement Yet. London, March 20.—Apparently the coal commission has been unable to reach an agreement from the statement made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law. The government spokesman said that three reports had been received from the commission and that a statement would be made later in the House respecting the outcome.

AUSTRIAN EX-EMPEROR MAY RESIDE IN SWITZERLAND

Geneva, March 20.—The Swiss government has received a formal demand from Emperor Charles of Austria requesting permission for him to live in Switzerland. As the allies, through Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, when sounded on the subject recently, made no objection to such residence the matter is now in the hands of the political department. Reports received here from Neuchâtel, 25 miles west of Bern, say the former Empress Zita, wife of Charles, has arrived there incognito, and is living in a private home.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISTS AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

Washington, March 20.—Dispatches received at the state department from Sweden said social revolutionists in Petrograd and Moscow had been active in demonstrations against the Bolsheviks and that rioting in the streets had occurred. A Bolshevik commissioner who attempted to address one meeting of social revolutionists was mobbed. According to these advices all roads leading into Petrograd were closed to passenger traffic on March 15.

LEAGUE NEEDED TO KEEP THESE THREE STRAIGHT.

New York, Mar. 20.—A League of Nations is necessary "if only to preserve peace in the Balkans" in the opinion of Captain Charles B. Gibson, a Red Cross officer who arrived here today on the British steamship Vestria. He asserted maintenance of a strong allied force was essential to guard against renewed war between the Balkan nations. Returning from Bulgaria, where he established a Red Cross relief station, Captain Gibson said: "Bulgaria loves the allies while they are feeding her people; Serbia is a waiting chance to attack Bulgaria and Greece is claiming everything in sight."

BIG COTTON COUNTY MEETING THE ISSUE

Senator Jos. A. Brown Talks to Edgecombe Growers; Will Reduce Acreage 1-3

Tarboro, March 20.—A big cotton meeting was held at Tarboro today. Senator J. A. Brown of Columbus county spoke in the court house to more than 200 of Edgecombe's best farmers. His address was to the point and he urged the farmers to co-operate and reduce the acreage and hold their cotton for better prices.

GIRL KILLED 'TIE TO SECURE HUSBY'S LOVE.

Seattle, Wash., March 20.—Miss Ruth Garrison, 18, who, according to the police, confessed she caused the death of Mrs. Dudley M. Storrs, Tuesday, by poisoning the food Mrs. Storrs ate as her luncheon guest, was charged with murder in the first degree today. Miss Garrison in her confession said she was a rival for the affections of Storrs. Storrs, an automobile mechanic, was expected to arrive here today from Okanogan, where he was notified of the death of his wife. The police declared he will be held for investigation when he arrives.

LATEST OPINIONS OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONTROVERSY.

London, March 20.—(British Wireless Service.)—The league of nations controversy in the United States and the English attitude is the subject of the following comment in the London Times:

"The English, without distinction of party, regard a better understanding with Americans as the crown of victory. It is unfortunate for the ideal that so many of us on both sides of the Atlantic have at heart that party feeling should be running so high just now in America and that we, who are working with President Wilson in Paris, should furnish the sticks with which the Republicans are belaboring the Democrats.

"We have no wish to take sides in these party controversies and have been at some pains to avoid even the suspicion of doing so. Our sole wish is to work with the American people in what we believe to be as much their ideal and interests as our own.

"Wishing that with whom should we work but the President of the United States? That view is also held by the Democratic party is a mere accident to our mind and if the President had been a Republican we should have been at exactly the same pains to understand his point of view and work with him.

"The Times points out there were at the opening of the conference two general views about the kind of peace that the world ought to have—the French view and the American view. The French view is that the world should be divided into two camps, one of which would be the league of nations. This idea is in one form or another almost as old as international law and nearly every country in the world has at one time or another contributed to it, but its application to the problems of this world came from America in the first instance.

"There is therefore no question at the conference of our imposing a policy of our own. What we have done to seek to reconcile so far as possible the French and American views.

"Our policy at Paris has been that of mediator and interpreter.

"League Effect on Monroe Doctrine. The Verpool Post says: "Lord Robert Cecil places the Monroe doctrine in its true light with regard to the league of nations. He says in effect that so far from the league being the death blow to the capital article of American political faith it is the application of that article on a universal scale.

"According to the draft of the covenant, the parties to the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of every member of the league. The most absolute supporter of Monroism could surely desire no more than that.

"The independence of both America is guaranteed by an overwhelming majority of the powers of the world. The league of nations will give America her rightful place in the van of the forces of civilization that henceforth are to shape the larger purposes of our race."

SUSPICION CAST ON SINCERITY OF JAPS

Quotation From Statement of French Ambassador To Spain

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, March 20.—In an address published in the final edition of the record of the last Congress, Representative Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, describes an interview with M. Deland, French Ambassador to Japan, and attributes to the Ambassador the statement that Japan was not sincerely pro-ally, but intended to support Germany until a Japanese mission learned how wholeheartedly America was going into the war.

Mr. Fuller's remarks, printed under the privilege recorded members to insert in the record speeches not actually delivered on the floor, concerned primarily abuses of the franking privilege. Turning from that subject he told at length of a visit to Europe shortly after the armistice was signed. "My trip across the water was uneventful," he wrote. "I found among my fellow passengers a most delightful person, who was no other than M. Deland, the French Ambassador to Japan. I took occasion to ask the Ambassador if as a result of his observation, the Japanese were sincerely pro-ally. To this inquiry the Ambassador replied very definitely, 'No, sir,' and inquired, 'Who in the world thought they were sincerely pro-ally?'"

"Ambassador Deland stated to me that the Japanese intended to support Germany but after their commission visited here and saw how wholeheartedly we were going into the war they were afraid to do so. Ambassador Deland stated that he sailed from Japan to Vancouver and when the party arrived an deared the news that Austria had declared war on us.

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GLASS TELLS HOW TO PUT IT OVER

Says Victory Loan's Success Must Largely Depend On Patriotism of People

(By The Associated Press.)

Minneapolis, Minn., March 20.—Appealing confidently to the patriotism of the American people to make a success of the coming Victory Liberty Loan, Secretary of the Treasury Glass in two speeches in the Twin Cities today declared the loan could not be floated on a strictly commercial basis.

"The people have ample resources, he declared, from the \$11,000,000,000 trade balance of the three last years, high war wages and the thrift engendered by the war and its savings campaigns.

"We are not going to approach the last Liberty Loan in a strictly commercial spirit," said Mr. Glass tonight at the close of the two day Better Business Convention of the Northwest.

"Little thought will trench the wisest among the financiers of the country it is impossible to float, purely for investment purposes a loan of five or six billion dollars. We have got to appeal to the patriotism of the American people and it would not be done in vain."

Secretary Glass and Secretary of Commerce Redfield met several Liberty Loan selling organizations today, showing the new details of the coming loan.

DEFENSES COMING TO MAKE INQUIRY

Sec. of War Directs Investigation Into Trouble at Method and To Rectify It

SOLDIER LABORERS COMPLAINED OF ABUSE

Statement Containing Evidence Taken at Former Inquiry

(By S. R. WINTERS.)

Washington, Mar. 20.—Secretary of War Baker has directed the commanding general of the southern department to send immediately to Method, Wake county, a competent officer to make an investigation and allay impending trouble between white officers and negro soldiers stationed near Raleigh, employed in handling lumber. A distinguished Raleigh citizen requested Senator F. M. Simmons to present to the War Department what he regarded as critically strained relations between the commander officers at Method and the negro soldiers because of discontent as to working conditions.

The Raleigh citizen stated in his letter to Senator Simmons that momentary danger of an outbreak between officers and soldiers was then anticipated. He added that while officers were apprehensive of trouble and regarded the situation as very critical. "It would be lamentable for any conflict to occur and I, therefore, strongly urge that the Secretary of War should quickly send a discreet officer here to examine into conditions with the view of preventing possible trouble," writes the Raleigh citizen. The response from Secretary Baker was immediate and by telegram yesterday he authorized the Commanding General of the Southeastern Department to send an officer to Method for the purpose of appeasing strained relations.

Developments unfolded here today disclosed the fact that the discontent has been brewing among the colored troops at Method for some time. Moreover, the War Department had previously authorized an investigation, and as a result two officers have been discharged from the service.

Treatment Unsatisfactory. The investigation according to a letter to Senator Simmons from Major General Henry Jervy, "shows that the conditions and treatment of the members of the labor battalion stationed at Method during the month of October, November and part of December were not satisfactory, and that as a result was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the colored troops of that command during this period.

"The evidence taken in the investigation shows that the conditions complained of during the month of October, November, and part of December have been corrected during the last two months, and that at the present time there is no complaint in regard to the treatment received from their officers, that no dissatisfaction or discontent exists from other causes, with the exception that all men questioned during the investigation stated they desired to be discharged from the service at the earliest practicable date. This desire of the men to be separated from the service, the department appreciates and desires to comply with their wishes as soon as their services can be spared, and instructions have been issued for them to be discharged from the service not later than March 31, 1919.

Two Officers Dismissed in December. "Captain David E. Hanman and Lieut. Claude B. Russell, the two officers who were abusive to their men under their command in the vicinity of Method during the above mentioned months, and were responsible for the conditions and the dissatisfaction which resulted in the discontent amongst the colored troops stationed at Method, were discharged from the service in December, 1918. Consequently, the department has no further jurisdiction over these officers as regards further investigation of them or for taking punitive measures against them for the treatment of their enlisted men as brought to light by this investigation. However, a copy of the report of the inspector who made the investigation will be appended to their records on file in the War Department.

"In connection with any civilian complaints that might have been made relative to the misconduct of colored troops at Method, permit me to quote herewith a letter written by the principal of Mount Vernon School located near that town:

"I wish to commend the excellent conduct of the officers and troops located at Camp Method. The barracks of these troops are located just above our school building and the men pass each day going to and from their work. During the three weeks that I have been teaching this school, no complaint has come to me concerning the soldiers. It gives me pleasure to express to you the appreciation of the teachers, patrons and pupils of our school for the courtesy and kindness shown us by the officers of the camp and the good conduct of the entire camp."

Situation More Threatening Now. According to the presentation of some citizens of Raleigh, the officers at Method fear bodily harm—the situation being so strained. It seems that the trouble has been of a quiet nature but nevertheless dangerous in its threatening attitude.

FIX PRICES OF PIG IRON AND FINISHED MATERIALS.

Washington, March 20.—The joint conference of representatives of the steel industry and the industrial board of the department of commerce late tonight virtually reached an agreement on a price schedule for pig iron and finished materials such as billets, slabs form the basis for schedule for semi-finished materials such as billets, slabs and sheet bars to be worked out later.

WHAT MORGAN DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT THIS ISN'T WORTH TELLING



J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Great financier who has been largely financing England says withdrawal by British government of certain purchases in sterling exchange in New York yesterday was "to suspend purchases of exchange in order to permit business to resume its normal course."

VIOLENT DECLINE IN LONDON RATES

Sudden Withdrawal By British of Purchases On N. Y. Market and Its Effect

(By The Associated Press.)

New York, March 20.—Sudden withdrawal by the British government today of its purchases in this market of sterling exchange under an arrangement which had been in force over three years, provoked a violent decline in rates on London and caused further nervousness and unsettlement of rates to other of the sterling allies. The measure was designed to stabilize the market during the war.

The decision of the British treasury took the form of a brief statement from J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents, who announced they had been instructed to "suspend purchases of exchange for government account."

Mr. Morgan supplemented this with the comment that in his opinion the action of the British government was in line with that of other foreign governments, its primary purpose being "to permit business to resume its normal course."

Sterling exchange had been "pegged" or maintained at 4.76-16 since January of 1916, but today's news forced cables down to 4.71 and demand bills to 4.70, 60-day bills dropping to 4.682. The resumption of a "free market" in sterling caused much speculation on the effect it would have on American export trade, the fall in price being unfavorable to British importers it was regarded by some as probable that the amount of commodities shipped to that country would decline.

TAKING CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIER

50,000 Americans Have Taken Advantage of Government Plan of Relief

BECOME INDEPENDENT BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Rehabilitation of Wounded Under Auspices of Red Cross Big Success

New York, March 20.—Approximately 50,000 American soldiers disabled in the world war have taken advantage of the government program for vocational training, according to an estimate made by Major A. G. Crane, attached to the division of physical reconstruction in the Surgeon General's office, at the continuation here today of the international conference on rehabilitation of the disabled being held under the auspices of the Red Cross.

At the present time, he said, 33,681 patients are receiving treatment in occupational therapy in 48 hospitals staffed by nearly 3,000 vocational aids. Occupations taught, he added, numbered 250. Of 200,000 wounded and diseased soldiers, he said, approximately 196,400 are now in this country.

Different Vocations Provided. Major Crane said 2,948 rehabilitated men had been placed in industry. Analysis is of the first 1,215 cases, he explained, showed 372 men had been trained in industry and trade, 274 in commercial work, 257 in professional studies, 245 in agriculture, 45 in Americanization activities and the other 22 in unclassified occupations.

Captain W. W. Smith, also attached to the Surgeon General's office, another speaker, said 35 hospital newspapers, each with a circulation of 10,000 to 20,000, are being published. The wounded are trained in all branches of newspaper work and printing, he said, and the newspapers did much to keep the men contented in the hospitals.

MARITAL ROUSE IS TIED TO STAY HERE

It's a Life-Time Job To Be Married in N. C. For Better or Worse

CENSUS MAN HAS REPORT NEARLY DONE

Only 31 in 100,000 Escape The Net After The Parson Says 'I Pronounce You'

By S. R. WINTERS.

Washington, March 20.—Excluding South Carolina, which State repealed all laws granting divorce in 1878, the State of North Carolina has the lowest divorce rate of any State in the Union, with 31 marriage annulments per 100,000 population. The marital happiness in the Tar Heel State offers a pleasing contrast when compared with the percentage of the entire nation—one marriage in every nine ending by divorce. The State of Nevada has the highest percentage of divorce cases, where wedlock is held in slight regard and 607 persons are divorced to every 100,000 population.

The number of marriages in proportion to the population has increased since 1890, but the divorce rate has increased much more rapidly," says Samuel L. Rogers, the Tar Heel census director, who will soon issue a report on marriage and divorce. The returns for 1916 show 1,050 marriages and 112 divorces per 100,000 population. The report was compiled under the supervision of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population of the Bureau of Census.

Ratio of Divorces. According to the returns, which covered 2,885 counties out of a total of 2,980—no data being available for the 95 missing counties—the number of divorces granted in 1916 was 112,036, or 112 per 100,000 of population, as against 84 in 1904, 73 in 1900 and 53 in 1890.

Excluding South Carolina, in which State all laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878, the lowest three divorce rates in 1916 are shown for the District of Columbia, North Carolina and New York—13, 31 and 32 per 100,000 population, respectively; while the highest three rates are those for Nevada, Montana and Oregon—607, 323 and 255, respectively. The divorce rates were higher in 1916 than in 1906 for all the States except eight—Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, in which there were no divorces in either year, Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado and the District of Columbia. In 12.1 per cent of the cases the divorce was granted to the husband and in 68.9 per cent to the wife.

Houston Writes About Cotton. Replying to a protest from C. D. Orrell of Raleigh, chairman of the North Carolina Cotton Association, claiming that the present cotton futures act provided only five designated spot markets in determining differences in grades of cotton, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston in a letter today to Senator Simmons explained the language of the act. "With reference to the quotations of the designated markets it has been quite difficult to ascertain the correct differences for some of the lower grades owing to the limited demand and the scarcity of sales caused by the abnormal conditions that have existed for some time past," says Secretary Houston.

"Recently, however, the differences for these lower grades have been materially widened in many of the markets and now more nearly represent the actual values of such cotton. Within the last two days the disparity between the quotations for spot and futures has been materially reduced. This department is keeping in close touch with the situation in the various markets and under the powers granted it by the recent amendments to the cotton futures act expects to be able to exercise a more thorough control over the situation than it has in the past so that members of the cotton trade may have greater assurance of the accuracy of the quotations."

Secretary Houston states that evidently Mr. Orrell has not carefully examined the language of the cotton futures act and for his benefit, in the letter to Senator Simmons, quotes the passage immediately affording the light on the subject:

"The said differences shall be determined by the average actual commercial differences in value in the spot markets of not less than five places designated for the purpose from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture, as such value were established by the sales of spot cotton, in such designated five or more markets."

The Raleigh citizen had complained of the limited number of designated spot markets, adding those markets most nearly representing actual differences in the South should be used.

Tarheels in Washington. E. O. Spencer, of Swan Quarter, Hyde county, is visiting his son, J. S. Spencer, of this city. His son is connected with the office of Representative John H. Small, of the First Congressional District of North Carolina.

Representative John H. Small, of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, left by boat this afternoon for his home in Washington, N. C. He will return, however, on March 27 to attend a meeting of the North Carolina Society of which he is President, and on which occasion General S. T. Ansell will make a speech.

The Missionary Society of the Congregational Church of Southern Pines has Overman to use their influence to secure the ratification of the League of Nations plan. The letter sent the North Carolina Senators reads as follows:

The Missionary Society of the Congregational Church of Southern Pines, N. C., in its meeting Sunday afternoon, March 16, after considering the possible

WAR CRITIC OF BRITISH IN U. S.



GEN. F. B. MAURICE

If General Maurice, just arrived in America, talks as freely as he did when British chief of staff and the allied armies faced a crisis, he may tell us some interesting things about the conduct of the war. General Maurice was disappointed by his government when he charged that conditions at the front were being misrepresented to the people at home. Then he became military critic for British and Canadian papers and kept right on telling things.

METAL TRADERS HOLD SESSIONS

Forty or More of Them Meet in Annual Convention in Greensboro

(Special to the News and Observer.)

Greensboro, March 20.—The annual convention of the North Carolina division of the Southern Metal Trade Association was held here today. The meetings were in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Forty or more representatives of various concerns engaged in manufacturing metal products from Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Asheville, Winston-Salem, and other points were in attendance.

The office of Commissioner of Public Safety seems to be the most desirable of the four places to be filled at the approaching municipal election. Seven candidates are already announced for this place and others are expected. Those in the race at this time are the present commissioner, J. H. Phipps, and new men, B. B. Bouldin, J. N. Leak, W. B. Sellers, J. W. Donovan, John W. Crawford, and John S. Michaux. So far Marvin M. Boyles, at present city engineer, is the only candidate to succeed Commissioner of Public Works Foushee, who will not run again. Former Mayor T. J. Murphy, recently city manager at High Point, has thrown his hat in the race for mayor, against E. J. Stafford, the present occupant of this position. Judge C. A. Jones, of the Municipal Court, is opposed by D. H. Collins, a leading justice of the peace.

A district council meeting of Methodist churches in the Greensboro district, was held with Centenary church here today. Bishop U. V. W. Darlington was expected to be in attendance, but was called to Nashville, Tenn., on important business connected with the Centenary of missions and could not attend. About seventy churches in the district were represented as well as various laymen's organizations. Luncheon was served to the visitors in the dining room of the church and this was followed by an afternoon session. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing for the Centenary missionary campaign.

PARADE OF SOLDIERS WILL CLOSE N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

New York, Mar. 20.—The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange today voted to close the exchange on March 25, the day of the parade here of the 27th division.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

U. S. Business Men Greatly Interested Says Argentine Embassy Attache

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Mar. 20.—American business men are greatly interested in the establishment and maintenance of executive commercial relations with South America, Hugo Wilson, commercial attache of the Argentine Embassy, said today upon his return from a trip through the United States and Canada. Mr. Wilson visited 26 cities in the two countries and both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"I found everybody keenly alive to the necessity of securing a fair share of the world's business," said Mr. Wilson, "and quite willing to adapt themselves to the requirements of the different markets. The great incognita is, of course, the matter of freights, both by railroad and by sea. No one appears to know exactly what policy the government is likely to pursue in this respect, and as apart from the cost of manufacturing the goods these two items are of the greatest importance in establishing the cost of commodities which have to face competition in the world's markets, great interest is shown all over the country as to the ultimate solution of these intricate problems."

LOOK FOR COX'S 113 ARTILLERY SUNDAY

Only Probable 'Contingency' Is Whether The Train Can Bring 'Em Here Then

THE BOYS AND COLONEL DELIGHTED AT PROSPECT

They're Not Coming in Fullman Sleepers and Will Need Beds Sunday Night, Mind You

UNITS TO FOLLOW WILL LAND AT CHARLESTON.

Washington, March 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—All transports bringing home units of the Thirtieth (Old Hickory) Division will go to Charleston, S. C., unless they carry also sick and wounded soldiers, for whom there are facilities at the South Carolina port.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Norfolk, Va., March 20.—Officers and men of the 113th Field Artillery were thoroughly delighted today when a telephone message from the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce brought the glad tidings that Raleigh would welcome the regiment Sunday evening. Accordingly Col. Albert Cox stressed the point of Raleigh's preparation in discussing the time of leaving with Brigadier General Ferguson and it was thought tonight that the 113th would get to Raleigh Sunday afternoon and remain over through Monday.

This is contingent upon the conditions obtaining Sunday with regard to trains. It will be practically impossible for the regiment to travel to Raleigh in tourist sleepers and therefore it is necessary for Raleigh to entertain the officers and men Sunday night. There is a possibility that trains can not be obtained Sunday, but all plans are now being made to leave here then.

No Coolies to the Shore. Delousing over, the big percent of the officers and a large quota of men crossed over and tonight are celebrating their return to American shores, visiting the play houses of Norfolk. Every train until late tonight brought in more North Carolinians to extend greetings to the heroes of St. Michael, Meuse, Argonne and Woerth.

To Write Artillery's History. Colonel Cox was considerably surprised today to learn that one North Carolina paper had him slated to write a history of the 113th for publication in its columns. Colonel Cox does not intend to become a chronicler upon return to civilian life, which he hopes will be within the next fortnight. However, to Sergeant Major Kenneth J. N. Dixon, formerly on the News and Observer, and Sergeant Major Marvin M. Capps of Jacksonville has been entrusted the job of collecting information for a history of the 113th. Colonel Cox will act in an advisory capacity with the committees.

Only Ten Died of Flu. Interviewed today Major Claude L. Pridden declared the health of the 113th from the time is left Samp Sevier until its return to America had been remarkable. Only ten deaths in the regiment are recorded against an epidemic of influenza which struck the regiment while in the Le Mans forwarding area. During the same dates there have been only three cases of venereal diseases in the outfit.

Cox Dines Ship's Captain. Tonight Colonel Cox entertained at dinner aboard the U. S. Santa Teresa complimentary to Captain Bartholomew who commanded the ship that brought the 113th home. He had as guests General and Mrs. Ferguson, Major and Mrs. Pridden, Major and Mrs. Haynes, Captain and Mrs. Westfelt and regimental musicians.

Demobilization. Further interviews today indicated that the regiment might go to Camp Jackson for demobilization as originally planned. This is not certain, however. It will either be Lect or Jackson.

More Troops Arrive. New York, March 20.—The steamer Giuseppe Verdi arrived tonight with 1,921 troops, and will dock tomorrow. On board were transportation companies 60, 107, 115, and 137; two casual companies of marines and nine other casual companies of marines and nine other casual companies composed of men from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Washington.

RAILWAY CLERKS URGED TO RETURN TO WORK.

Washington, March 20.—J. J. Forester, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, returned tonight to Atlanta after conferences with Director General Hines and other Railroad Administration officials, prepared, it was understood, to urge 900 striking clerks of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to go back to work. The grievance of the men then would be submitted to the Railroad Administration's board of adjustment, and a decision rendered by this board and by the Director General.

MORE UNITS ASSIGNED FOR EARLY CONVOY HOME.

Washington, Mar. 20.—The following army organizations were announced today assigned to early convoy home from France; base hospitals Nos. 62, 302, 49, 76 and 12; evacuation hospital No. 35; hospital train No. 39; field hospital No. 41; convalescent camp No. 7, and Bakery company No. 350.

Announcement that the "233rd field artillery," had sailed on the battleship Connecticut, due at Newport News, March 24, was corrected today to read "62nd field artillery brigade headquarters."