

WEATHER
Fair Thursday, preceded by showers in the morning in extreme east portion, cooler.

The News and Observer

SECTION ONE
Pages 1-8

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RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1919.

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VARIOUS ARTICLES OF PEACE TREATY IN HANDS OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Today the Remaining Articles of Treaty for Germans to Sign Will Be Disposed of

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL IS CONSIDERING TWO

These Are Payment of Allied Troops in Occupied Germany And a Proposed Addition To the Military Terms; Council of 18 Meets Followed by Council of Four; Procedure At Coming Versailles Conference Considered; Clemenceau Presides and Wilson Was Present; Other Peace Conference Developments

German Peace Committee.
Berlin, Tuesday, April 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The special committee on peace negotiations named by the German national assembly at Weimar will include President Fehrenbach and the three vice presidents of the assembly. The other members will be twenty-eight delegates to the assembly representing all parties and including two women socialists.

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, April 16.—The meeting of the delegates of the eighteen powers this afternoon was presided over by M. Clemenceau who communicated to them the data on which the Germans would be invited to be at Versailles.

One question considered was whether the invitation should be issued in the name of the council of five or in the name of all the allied and associated powers represented at the peace conference. The impression prevailing after the meeting was that all should join in the invitation.

The council of ten met after the meeting of the delegates of the 18 powers and considered the procedure to be adopted at Versailles and also a number of collateral phases of the peace treaty that had been referred to the foreign ministers.

The council was held at the foreign office on the call of the council of four. President Wilson was in attendance. The report of the foreign ministers showed that various articles of the treaty had been put into the hands of the drafting committee. The remaining articles are to be disposed of tomorrow.

CLEMENCEAU MINISTRY VOTE OF CONFIDENCE WAS 360 TO 126

Paris, April 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—While the vote in the Chamber of Deputies today supporting Minister Poincaré was 341 to 152, the Chamber in adopting the order of the day voted confidence in the Clemenceau ministry, 360 to 126.

May 15th?
Paris, April 16.—(Havas.)—The allied governments, according to the Temps, apparently have decided not to wait beyond May 15 for a definite answer from Germany as to whether she will sign or refuse to sign the peace treaty.

OCCUPATION OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE

Paris, April 16.—(Havas.)—The council of four decided definitely yesterday that military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine shall continue for fifteen years, the newspapers say. At first inter-allied forces would be needed but they would be withdrawn progressively in proportion as Germany met her financial obligations and be replaced by French and Belgian soldiers.

The journal says that the central territorial commission of the peace conference has decided the Teshen problem in favor of Bohemia as against Poland.

BRITISH HOUSE ADJOURNS FOR EASTER RECESS.

London, April 16.—Interest in the debate in the House of Commons rapidly declined toward the close, the members flocking into the lobbies to discuss the premier's speech. John B. Clynnes, labor member and former fool minister, declared it would be better to kill Bolshevism by feeding than by fighting. He complained that it would be humiliating to receive news of the peace terms from Germany, and said that apparently Mr. Lloyd George would come to Parliament for a vote of confidence after the settlement of terms in which Parliament had no part.

At 6:30 o'clock a member called attention to the absence of a quorum. The doors were opened, but instead of the members entering to make a quorum many of those present walked out, and the House was counted out, standing adjourned for the Easter recess until April 29.

ASK FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, April 16.—The members of the

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LEAVE THE PEACE CONFEREES ALONE

They Are Doing Their Best And Misjudged Criticism Doesn't Help, Says Lloyd George

BRITISH PREMIER SPEAKS ON WORK OF CONFERENCE

Beset By Perils For All Countries the Work of the Peace Delegates Is Well Done

"ELOQUENT BUT NOT SATISFACTORY"

London, April 16.—At the conclusion of Premier Lloyd George's speech today, when members and those in the galleries were gurgling out in quest of belated luncheons, William Adamson, leader of the Labor opposition in the House, rose and characterized the speech of the Prime Minister as eloquent, but not entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Adamson's comment summed up the opinion of others among his auditors and numerous elements among the public, whom the newspapers for the last few days had prepared for illuminating revelations in the speech concerning the peace terms formulated.

(By the Associated Press.)
London, April 16.—Replying in the House of Commons today to previous criticisms of his activities at the peace conference in Paris, Premier Lloyd George said the situation was "still full of perils for all countries." He pleaded that "those who were trying to do their best might alone."

No conference in history, said the Premier, had been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took eleven months for its work, but that congress, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, sank into significance as compared with what had been settled by this conference.

After referring to the world-wide extent of the war the Premier said that new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent and some that might be protectorates and although their boundaries might not be defined some indication of them must be given.

In his reference to the league of nations deliberations Mr. Lloyd George said the conference might have taken more time but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable of readjusting and correcting possible mistakes.

Time Saved, Not Wasted.
"And that is why the league of nations, instead of wasting time saved time," he added.

The conference had to shorten its labors, continued the premier, because,

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FRENCH RADICALS LOSE CONTENTION

French Chamber Sustains Minister Pichon By Vote of 334 To 166

Paris, April 16.—(By the A. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies today by vote of 334 to 166 expressed its confidence in the government on a question whether France's conditions on peace should be made known to Parliament after Foreign Minister Pichon had declined to outline the details of the peace preliminaries until the treaty had been signed.

Andre Lebey Breaks the Calm.
The usual calm marking the morning sittings of the chamber, where electoral reform was under discussion, was broken up by Deputy Andre Lebey, representing Seine-et-Oise, who, seeing that M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, was present asked the minister on what day he would accept an interpellation on the conditions on which the government would make known the terms of peace to Parliament.

M. Pichon replied that he was willing to be interpellated immediately, but that he refused to give any details of the preliminaries.

These, the minister added, would be submitted for ratification by Parliament as soon as signed. He then asked that he matter be dropped, making it a question of confidence in the government. The House, after some heated speeches supported M. Pichon by a vote of 334 to 166.

M. Pichon in his address pointed out that to submit the peace preliminaries to parliament before signature of the treaty would be unconstitutional; that it would be substituting legislative for executive power. Thereupon Jean Bos, Socialist, interjected that the German government at Weimar would know the terms before the French chamber of deputies. Later the same deputy shouted that Premier Clemenceau had betrayed the country.

Concessions Necessary

M. Pichon reminded the House before voting that the government deserved well of the country. He recalled that M. Clemenceau had given warning that France would have to make concessions. The foreign minister added that if more extended declarations were made in an allied parliament the chamber might ask for further explanations on Friday. A demand for a secret sitting of the Chamber was rejected by a vote of 241 to 158.

Doughboy With French Wife and First Baby Born to Member of A. E. F. in France



SERGEANT FRED W. SCHMIDT, MRS. SCHMIDT and BABY.

Sergeant Fred W. Schmidt of Cleveland, O., lays claim to the distinction of being the father of the first war baby born to a member of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Fred W., Jr., born in July, 1918, during a bombardment of Rouen, is seen here with his father and mother. She was Susan Gertz, a native of Rouen. This photograph shows the family on the deck of a transport on which Schmidt brought his wife and son to their new home in America.

ONE MILLION CASES OF "FLU" IN STATE

Dr. Rankin Estimates This Number Suffered With Disease During Epidemic

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF HEALTH SUBMITS REPORT

This Was One of Chief Features of State Medical Convention At Pinehurst Yesterday

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE
Pinehurst, April 16.—One million cases of influenza in North Carolina during the past five months would be a safe estimate, said Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in making his annual report to this body and the State Medical Society at the joint session, held in compliance with the law today at noon.

Dr. Rankin based his estimate upon the mortality statistics collected by his office, which show that since October 13, 703 Tar Heels died from this disease, the distribution by months being as follows: October, 6,551; November, 2,083; December, 1,920; January, 2,266; February, 871. Dr. Rankin assumed the fatality was one and a half per cent.

Dr. Rankin's report was one of the chief features of the sessions of the North Carolina Medical Society today. During the morning sectional meetings were held and this afternoon the physicians were the guests of Mr. Leonard Tufts at horse races. The meeting tonight was in the nature of a memorial to the six physicians who lost their lives with the colors, the 16 who died from influenza and the 14 who died from other causes during the year.

An Unprecedented Epidemic.
Dr. Rankin's report dealt only with a review of the public health legislation of the 1919 session of the General Assembly and the State and the medical profession's losses in the "recent and unprecedented epidemic of influenza."

"The rapidity of the onset and the development of the epidemic, together with the absence of a considerable percentage of the medical profession that were engaged in military service," said Dr. Rankin in his report, "created an administrative problem, local and State and National, of great difficulty."

"The difficulty of the problem was greatly increased because of the highly contagious nature of the disease and its striking down during the first week or two weeks of its prevalence many of the overworked, doctors and nurses who remained for civilian service. Perhaps no community in North Carolina and certainly no State in the Union, received anything like adequate medical or nursing care."

At the beginning of the epidemic the American Red Cross and the United States public health service had organized to combat the disease by creating a reserve supply of physicians and doctors, but in less than a week were swamped with calls from all parts of the country and threw up their hands, Dr. Rankin said. The North Carolina State Board of Health was able to supply 64 communities with 70 emergency doctors and 61 emergency nurses.

They Died in Service

Naming the 35 members of the medical profession who accepted service under the State Board of Health for the emergency Dr. Rankin said that it was a small body of volunteers but a most creditable number when it is remembered that the epidemic spread rapidly over the State, so that few communities were able to spare any physician.

In combating the disease, many of the doctors were overworked and prob-

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CROWD OF 40 THOUSAND VISITORS HELP QUEEN CITY WELCOME TROOPS

NO TROUBLE WITH JAPAN, SAYS POLK

Many Sensational Reports Unjustified; Explanation of Other Rumors

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, April 16.—Acting Secretary of State Polk today authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan, and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia, and the recent trouble at Tien Tsin, as well as Peace Conference problems, soon would be amicably settled without in any way straining the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Polk said there had been many sensational reports recently that were unjustified.

This statement followed closely one by acting Secretary Crowell at the War Department, specifically denying a published report that Major-General W. S. Graves, commanding the United States forces in Siberia, had reported the failure of American troops to aid the Japanese in a recent engagement was due to the fact that the Japanese had shot down women and children.

It was disclosed that the engagement in question, which has been the subject of various dispatches from Vladivostok and Tokio, was fought at Habarovsk, on February 25, by a Japanese unit against revolutionaries against General Horvath, one of the Siberian military commanders with whom the Allies have co-operated, and that no American troops were in the vicinity at the time. The Japanese force literally was wiped out.

Official Explanation.
Some unofficial dispatches from the East have created the impression that Americans stood by, refusing to go to the aid of outnumbered allies. It was officially explained today as a matter of fact the Japanese commander had asked for co-operation in advance and ordered the expedition unaided after being informed that the Americans could not participate in an attack upon people who were not recognized as enemies of Bolshevism.

General Graves' report, outlining this state of facts, said the revolt against Gen. Horvath was caused by alleged atrocities, such as the killing of women and children. The trouble appears to have been local, however, and officials of both the State and War Department regard the attitude of Gen. Graves as entirely proper. The American commander had very positive instructions when he went to Siberia to refrain from interfering with local controversies and political movements.

Hot Questions May Arise.
The policies of the United States and Japan as to the conduct of operations in Siberia and the reasons for the presence of allied troops at Vladivostok, it was officially stated, are the same although there is a difference of opinion as to the extent to which the troops should be used. An understanding on this point is expected, but it was pointed out that in the meantime the local situation might result in questions arising that would have to be settled through conference of the military commanders on the ground or by diplomatic agencies.

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Over Two Thousand North Carolinians Who Served in the War Formed the Parade

DECORATION FOR COLORS OF 113TH ARTILLERY BY GENERAL SAMSON FAISON

Rain Interfered With Excellently Planned Occasion, But Could Not Dampen the Ardor of the Boys or the Enthusiasm of the Crowd; Gen. Faison, Senator Overman and the Governor in Reviewing Stand; Little Speech Making, Unbounded Good Cheer; Features and Incidents of the Day at Charlotte

By R. E. POWELL,
(Staff Representative.)
Charlotte, April 16.—North Carolina and forty thousand North Carolinians joined in paying homage to twenty-two hundred native heroes of the world war.

It was the 120th Infantry, the old Third Regiment, and while 475 were represented by a caisson of purest white, studded with gold stars and wreathed in colors of mourning, the survivors, two thirds of whom were wearing wound chevrons, sent thrill after thrill through the multitude that mobilized here to welcome them back home.

J. Pluvius Takes Hand.
In spite of intensive preparations for the occasion, old J. Pluvius, who knows no favorites, began to weep as the khaki-clad boys, wearing their steel helmets and carrying rifles and light packs, swung into Tryon street from Trade on the march from the station to Morehead Field.

Just as the regimental band arrived at the reviewing stand, where sat Brigadier General Samson Faison, Governor Thomas Walter Bickett, Senator Lee S. Overman and Mayor Frank K. McNeish, with other notables, the heavens weakened under the black clouds that had been hovering since early morning and a gentle downpour began. It continued until after 3 o'clock this afternoon and a program of oratory was sacrificed for fried chicken, pies and home made biscuits.

Medals Are Awarded.
But the boys were merry for them the red mud at Morehead Field was as paths of roses when they recalled, the soil of Flanders and the fields of carnage over there. Twice they passed in review before the throng, once in the line of march to Morehead Field and again after the stellar event of the day, the award of the distinguished service medal to Privates James L. Williams, William M. Wallace and Peter McCoy, in behalf of the President and the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces.

Private Wallace, of Othello, was the only North Carolinian of the three so honored today. The others were Kentuckians and one, Private McCoy, won his medal for killing single handed seven Huns, captured four machine gun emplacements and taking 17 German prisoners. In between his busy period, he found time to care for a wounded officer and sent him back behind the lines.

Colors of 113th Decorated.
Private Williams award was for heroism of a similar nature. This unit of the Old Hickory division was in the spotlight with camera artists flanking every turn, but the 113th, Col. Albert Cox's regiment, also shared in the glory of the Queen City's big day. The regimental colors of the 113th were decorated after the award of the distinguished service medals and in his comment as he tied the ribbon marking a distinct honor to this regiment around the colors, General Faison, who measured his words as a miller does his tolls, exclaimed so all might hear:

"This ribbon, which will soon be supplanted by a more permanent one, is the signal bravery of this regiment. While it was not your privilege," he continued addressing Col. Cox and the color guards, "to serve with your division in France, I have taken the trouble and the pleasure to find out something about your fighting; and I am permitted that it was magnificent."

On the ribbon will be recorded the activity of the 113th in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the St. Mihiel drive and the defense of the Woerwa sector.

Speech Making Dispensed With.
The ceremonial at the field over, the soldiers and spectators returned to the heart of Charlotte and for a while it was hoped that speech making might be carried out. Because of the rain, it could not be so and instead the soldiers of the 120th and those of the 119th who were here served a regular Mecklenburg dinner in the First Presbyterian church yard.

Members of the canteen service and of the Charlotte Red Cross, assisted by committees from the home towns of the companies, accomplished in splendid style the purpose to give the boys a typical North Carolina picnic dinner. This finished, Charlotte went into the

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\$1,500 added money and trophies is graving the guns to Pinehurst Shoot Week, April 21 to 25th. Address Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.

Recorder's Court For Kinston.
Kinston, April 11.—Thomas C. Wooten, a lawyer, has announced as a candidate for judge of the recorder's court to be established here in the early summer. The city council will name the first recorder, or in the event the institution serves the entire county the board of commissioners. Wooten was judge of a similar court here which passed out of being through legislative neglect two years ago.

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