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WORLD WAR ENDED BY SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY AND PRESIDENT WILSON IS ON THE WAY HOME

WAR TIME PROHIBITION WILL NOT BE SUSPENDED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Says He Has No Legal Power GREAT BRITAIN'S at This Time In The Matter of The Ban On Liquor

LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT MONDAY

Attorney General and Takes Position That The 'Termination of Demobilization" Is Not Reached With The Signing of The Peace Treaty; Will Act When Vested With The Power Without Congressional Action \

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the war-time prohibition ban before the country goes dry at midnight Monday but he expects to do so as soon there-after as his power has been made clear by the completion of demobilization. In a cablegram made public tonight at the White House the President said he

was convinced after consultation with his legal advisers that he had no autority to act at this time.
"When demobilization is terminated,"

"When demobilization is terminated," he continued, "my power to set without congressional action will be exercised." The message expressed no opinion as to the authority of the President when he does raise the ban, to make his action applicable only to beer and wine. Refusal of President Wilson to act at this time means that the long arm of the wartime law will reach out quietly at midnight Monday and close the door of every liquor establishment on American soil, Next in public interest to announcement of President Wilson's attitude comes the question, How soon will tude comes the question, How soon will the army be demobilized? There was a strong belief in some quarters tonight that this date would not be long delayed, in view of the signing of the ducing the size of the standing army and the effort of the government to bring back all troops from abroad just as speedily as it is humanly possible

The President's emphatic announcement as to what he would do when demobilization "is terminated" was exactly in line with the opinion of members of the House Judiciary Committee ex-pressed heretofore—that it did not re-quire congressional action to authorize him to declare wartime prohibition esded. This may come, it was pointed out, much sconer than most people ne, and there were predictions tonight that salcons in cities where the sale of liquor now is permitted might be in operation by the end of the summer. They could not operate, however, beyond January 16, 1920, for on that date the country will become dry by toffonal amendment.

constitutional amendment.

Present Laws Ample.

With all doubt removed as to what the president would or would not do, anti-prehibitionists in the House prepared to make the best fight possible on the general prohibition enforcement hill, which was reported out yesterday by the judiciary committee. It will not be taken upon the floor until after the short holiday recess, which means the government will depend upon present laws for suforcement of the warent laws for enforcement of the wartime act. Warming already has been
given that these provide ample penalties and ample means of prosecution.
Chairman Voistead, of the judiciary
committee, announced today that the
majority report recommending passage
of the enforcement measure would be
presented to the Rouse Monday, and
meanwhile, Representative Dyer, Re-

presented to the House Manday, and meanwhile, Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, made public the minority report attacking the sections for enforcing the war-time act.

In Congress the only move was made by Representative Hoch, Republican, of Kansas, a prohibition advocate, who introduced a resolution calling on Secretary Class for a resolution and to whether tary Glass for a report as to whethe vernment tax receipts, permits or lineseturers or venders of liquor to con-tinus business after June 30. The meas-are, introduced without comment, was

referred to a committee.

Wets Still Place Hope in Courts.

In attacking the general enforcement bill, Mr. Dyer declared that the war-time act "has no effect or force" because "war is over," and that "any effort to enforce it will meet with failure in the courts. He also contended that Courts was well beauty authority and that "any effort to enforce it will meet with failure in the courts. He also contended that Courts was well beauty authority. that Congress was without authority to define intexicating liquor for either enforcement of war-time or constitu-tional prohibition, and that such defi-nition was solely a judicial question.

The President's Statement. Washington, June 28.—President Weshington, June 28.—President wilson announced tonight that he rould not suspend operations of the tartime prohibition law, effective Monlay night.

raident Wilson in a cablegram to

ed on Page Two.)

GREETING TO U.S.

President Guided By Opinion of Warm Feelings, Beautifully Expressed By King George To President Wilson

> (By The Associated Press.) London, June 28.—King George has sent the following message to Presi-dent Wilson:

"In this giorious hour, when the long struggle of nations for right, justice and freedom is at last crowned by a triumphant peace, I greet you, Mr. President, and the great American peo-ple in the name of the British nation. "At a time when fortune seemed to

frown, and the issues of the war trembled in the balance, the American people stretched out the hand of fellowship to those, who on this side of the ocean were battling for a righteous cause. Light and hope at once shone brighter in our hearts, and a new day

"Together we have fought to happy end; together we law down our arms in proud consciousness of valient deeds mobly done.
"Mr. President, it is on this day one

of our lappiest thoughts that the American and British people, brothers in arms, will continue forever to be brothers in peace. United before by language, traditions, kinship and ideals, there has now been set upon our fel-lowship the sacred seal of common sac-rifice."

LONDON GUNS THUNDERED DIFFERENT WARNING THIS TIME.

London, June 28.-London learned of the signing of the peace treaty at Ver-anilles at 3:40 o'clock. The news became known through the firing of guns which had been installed during the war to warn the city of air raids. They now were used as harbingers awaited peace.

The moving throngs came to a halt when the first report was heard. The the seconds. Then the people gave themselves up to a cele-bration of the event.

The great bells of St. Paul's esthedral and Westminister Abbey and virtually all the churches of the metropolis added to the din. Bands of boy secuts engaged in their usual afternoon marching, put even more than customary force into the blowing of bugles and the beating of drums.

Trafalgar Square, aiready crowded by those attending a huge war bond sale, was a magnet that drew many other thousands. The crowds poured into the square, cheering as they came. White Hall and other centers, including Hyde Park, also had their demonstra-

SECRETARY DANIELS MESSAGE TO NAVAL SHIPS

Washington, June 28.—Secretary Dan-lels today sent this message to all naval ships and stations:

"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Glory to God in the Highest on Earth. Peace, good will to-

"We are living the fulfillment of that rophecy. As a republic we are grateful b have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world. Upon the of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a sainte of 21 guns with national ensign at each mast-

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

GERMAN HONOR HAS BEEN CARRIED TO THE GRAVE

Declares Pan-German Newspaper Across Its Front Page

Berlin, June 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Pan-German Deutsche Zeltung prints the following across its a visit to relatives. Mrs. Mendows is

Threatens Vengeance. "German honor today will be earried to its grave in the hall of mirrors, in which the glorious year of '71 the German empire was resurrected in all its former splendor. Lest we forget! In restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled. Then vengeance of the

disgrace of 1919!" The Tageblatt says: "The German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing today, and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper, because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization."

O Donaldson, of the Aviation Corps, who flew down to New York from Cenese, N. Y.

Mrs. Donaldson has as her gueste, museum of civilization."

(Continued on Page Three.)

ON HIS OWN VESSEL

Capt. J. J. Day, of New Bern, Appeals To State Department To Help Him

SCHOONER LIBELLED IN FRENCH PORT RECENTLY

Representative Pou Introduces Bills Providing For New P. O. Buildings in Smithfield and Louisburg; Will Not Be Acted On at Present Session of Congress

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. (By S. R. WINTERS.)

(By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., June 28 .- To be denied admittance on the vessel of which he is managing owner, was the which he is managing owner, was the combarrasaing experience shared by Capt. J. J. Day, a master mariner of New Bern, N. C., in Havre, France, and an appeal today to the State dedemonstration, and on the streets the partment alone relieved him of the predicament. The office of Senator Simmons interceded in behalf of the North Carolina citizen who left New York for Southampton, England, June 14, and thence to Havre, France.

Captain Day was destined to Havre

for the specific purpose of releasing the American schooner, "G. J. Cherry," which vessel was libeled for some claim that the cargo consignees made for damaged cargo delivered from the schooner. Upon arriving overseas. Captain Day was denied admittance on the vessel by the present master, J. C. Olsen. The ship and freight brokers of New York City wrote Senator Simmons stating that Mr. Olsen was engaged by stating that Mr. Olsen was engaged by them upon the authority of Captain Day to take command of the vessel for Cap-tain Day's account. "And Olsen's re-fusal to damit Captain Day on board the vessel seems to us very arbitrary," said the ship brokers of New York. "We are not sequainted with the laws of France," writes the ship brokers, "but in the United States, of course, the managing owner has the right to go on board the vessel, and if necessary, discharge the master."

discharge the master.'

The State department this afternoon dispatched a cablegram to the American consul at Havre asking that assistance be sendered Captain Day in removing Olsen and in taking charge of the schooner. The New Bern citizen is the principal owner of the ship.

Representative E. W. Pou today in troduced bills in the House of Representatives authorizing the appropriation of \$175,000 each for Smithfield and Louisburg in purchasing sites and erecting postoffice buildings. The items will not receive consideration until the regular December session of Congress since the "pork" bill has been deferred until then, according to an agreement between leaders of the House.

Representative Zebulon Weaver will likely deliver a speech on July 4 at Waynesville. He has tentatively agreed to go to the county seat of Haywood the banner Democratic county of the Tenth District, unless the immediate return of President Wilson and his in tention to address Congress upset his

The town of Salisbury today applied to the War Department through Senator Overman for the loan of buntings and flags for decorative purposes in staging its July 4 celebration. Senator Overman has accepted the invitation of his home town to make the prineinal address and he will leave Wash ington for Salisbury Wednesday night. He had other invitations to speak but regretfully declined them in deference to home folks.

Miss Sarah V. Alley, of Waynesville, daughter of Zeb Alley, has taken a position as stenographer in the office of Representative Zebulon Weaver. She will begin her new duties in Washington July 1.

Tar Heels In Capital.

A marriage license was issued in Washington today to Lennis R. Harrod, of Wilmington, N. C., and Delia E.

Mrs. Hubert Martin, wife of Hubert Martin, private secretary to Senator Lee S. Overman, in ill in a Washington hospital. She is getting along nicely. Former Postmaster and Mrs. Willis Briggs, of Raleigh, are visiting relatives in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Wade Mendows, of New

Bern, arrived in Washington today for George K. Wells has been recom-mended for postmaster at Skyland, Buncombe county. Mr. and Mrs. O. R.

Jones, of Stratford, Alleghany county arrived in Washington today, on their boneymoon trip. Mr. Jones is principal Stratford schools. J. L. Critcher, of Furches, Alleghany

county, was a visitor to Washington to-

day, or his way to Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. T. Q. Donaldson, U. S. A., who has been in France for almost a year, landed in New York yesterday. and will come directly to Washington. He was met there by two of his sons. Ensign Augustus Donaldson, U. S. N. ond Lieut. O. Donaldson, of the Avis-

Word of Consummation of Peace Received Without Demonstration

SILENCE IN THE SENATE; SOME HOUSE APPLAUSE

President Expected About July 7. and Official Notification Is Expected To Wait Until Then; Congress May Take Recess After Tuesday Until President's Arrival

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, June 28.—Word of the consummation of peace was received by the National Capital with scarcely a flutter of popular or official sentiment.
At the White House and the State Department the news aroused only a quiet feeling of satisfaction, that the Saturday crowds gave no show of in-

Gathering the News. The story of the historic ceremony, flashed over a direct wire to the State Department, was given to the press in brief bulletins, keeping close step with the developments in the hall of mir-rows. The account was brief, and was made public without comment by de-partment officials. As soon as the signing was concluded, President Wilson's message to the American people announcing the long-waited event and appealing for acceptance of the treaty without change or reservation was made public at the White House, together with some details of the president's home-coming.

home-coming.

It was by the reading of this mosange Congress was informed that the
Versailles negotiations were at an end.
It was expected tonight that an official
notification would await the arrival of
Mr. Wilson and would be delivered in
person by him at a joint session of the senate and House.

In the Senate, Silence.
In the Senate chamber, to which the nation's interest in the outcome of the peace negotiations now is transferred, announcement of the signing was recoived in silence. Interrupting an propriation bill debate, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, senior Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, read the president's message to an attentive audience, comprising less than half the Senate's membership. Without any comment he then relinquished the floor and he appropriations debate proceeded.

Some Applause in House. The House, however, punctuated reading of the message with applause and there was a short outburst of cheering when the President's name was read at the end. There was no discussion of it, the only comment being an announcement by Former Speaker Clark when be sent it to the clerk' deak to be read, that he wanted to put

into the record some good news.'
Privately Senators and Representatives who have supported the league of mations expressed high praise for the President's message while Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Belations Committee and other opponents of the league covenant had nothing to say. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, issued a statement on the subject, however, in which he bitterly criticised the treaty provisions affecting Shantung Wilson Expected At White House July 7

While the White House was not fully advised tonight regarding the President's plans, it was the expectation of officials that he would reach this country about July 7 and come almost immediately to Washington. It was re-vealed that he expected to land at New York and it was thought entirely likely he would remain there a few hours to attend a meeting of welcome.

attend a meeting of welcome.

Mr. Wilson's appearance before Congress probably will follow quickly his arrival in Washington, though it may be delayed a few days because of the plan of the Senate leaders to take a series of short recesses after July 1. The President's speaking tour for the League of Nations is expected to begin almost as soon as he has held the treaty League of Nations is expected to begin almost as soon as he has laid the treaty before Congress.

Opponents Hustle.

The imminence of the treaty's submission for ratification served to quicken today the efforts of Senate leaders opposing its acceptance without reservation. There was a thorough canvass of Senate centiment, followed by expressions of confidence among oppositions Senate that the necessary majority could be mustered to incorporate reservation clanees in the ratification resolution. tion resolution.

It became known that some of the reservation exponents are counting on the support of Senators McCumber, of North Dakota, and McNary, of Oregon, the only Republican members who have announced their advocacy of the league covenant. Neither would give publically any definite assurance, however

that he was in favor of the reserva-tions urged by Elihu Boot and others. Supporters Confident. The President's supporters, on the other hand, reasserted their confidence of enough votes to defeat any specific reservation that might be proposed.

One result of the day's conferences was to dispel likelihood of action in the near future on the resolution of Sen-

(Continued on Page Three.)

DENIED ADMISSION SATISFACTION AT LIBERATES GREAT PEOPLES. NATIONAL CAPITAL ENDS OLD AND INTOLERABLE ORDER; LEAGUE OF JUSTICE

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT TO AMERICAN PEOPLE, PLEA FOR ACCEPTANCE

(By The Associated Prem.) Washington, June 28.—President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nationa without change or reserva-

His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My fellow countrymen:-"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affaire in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe Germany are to be righted and re-paired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

MORE THAN A TREATY. "And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been alle to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion.

IN PERMANENT LEAGUE.

"It associates the free govern-ments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexations and substi-tutes a new order under which backtutes a new order under which back-ward nations — populations which have not yet come to political con-sciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger na-tion, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their tack by accepting the direction of the League of Na-

It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious be-lief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every wort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficient service of every kind. PREEDOM AND RECOMPENSE

OF LABOR. "It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even conteminted for the fair treatment of all

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

TREATY'S TERMS NOT PUBLIC YET

President Wilson Will First Send The Document To The Senate

ACTION TO COME BEFORE PUBLICITY OF ITS TERMS

But There Are Prospects That Much of It Will Become Known in Advance of Formal Senate Action: Start To Re-establish Consular Service in Germany

Washington, June 28 .- So far as officials here know the peace treaty will not be formally made public as yet, even though it has been signed, as the state department has no instructions to publish it and does not intend to do unless President Wilson directs.

The President's first act probably will be to send the document to the Senate of its schievement. and it would be counter to custom if the Senate itself published the treaty before it acted upon it. The movement, however, to conduct

the Senate debate on it in the open instead of executive session may bring about early publication. It is also probable that some part of the treaty will go into effect before the Senate ratifies. The commissions for adminis tration of Danzig and the Saar valley it is thought here, will have to begin work at once to prevent a renewal of hostilities and useless bloodshed on secount of the disturbed conditions in those regions. other provisions of similar character are not regarded as being involved in the controversy over the league of nations, Recentablishment of Consular Service.

The state department has been consulting the American commissioners in Paris regarding the speedy reestablish ment of American consular service in the former central empires. It is felt that the restoration of the diplomatic stablehments can wait for a time. But as raising the blockade will open the doors to trade relations, and as under American law consular certification of invoices and papers relative to trade is essential, an effort is being made to find some way to reestablish these officials throughout Germany and Austria without awaiting the approval of the Senate to the peace treaty.

Week's Weather Forecast. Washington, June 28:-Weather pre-dictions for the week beginning Mon-

day, are: Bouth Atlantic and East Gulf States: Generally fair, although local thunder-

GERMANS STUBBORN

And They Must Ratify Treaty Before Restoration of Regular Relations

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER ACTION OF THE CHINESE

Protest By Gen. Smuts Another Disappointment; Not An Event of Unalloyed Satisfaction; Ovation To Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George After Adjournment

Versailles, J. v 28 .- (By Tae Asso einted Press.)-World peace was signed and sealed in the Historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles this afternoon but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations

The absence of the Chinese delegates who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement and left the Eastern Empire outside the formal purviews of peace struck the first discordant note in th ssembly. A written protest which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

Lifting of Blockade Not Yet. But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotenwhich left them, as evident from the official program of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace," today, but upon ratification by the National

Assembly.
"If They Had Known."
To M. Clemenccau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected, and held, to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Hanseil von Haimhausen, replied after returning to the hotel that had they known, they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

Under the circumstances, the general one of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the uncon-troverpible end of hostilities, than of omplete and unalloyed satisfaction.

The ceremony came to a dramati (Continued on Page Two.)

THE FORMALITIES AT VERSAILLES

Occurred On 5th Anniversary of Alleged Casus Belli, Murder of Archduke

MUELLER AND BELL SIGNED FOR GERMANY

Brief Ceremony in Hall of Mirrors With Conditions of 1871 Reversed; This Time The Disciples of Bismarch Sat in The Seats of The Lowly; China Fails To Sign

TO LIFT BLOCKADE

WHEN GERMANY RATIFIES' Versallies, June 28.—(Havas.)—The allied note to the German delegation dealing with ratification of the treaty by Germany was delivered late this afternoon. It is pointed out in the note, among other things, that withdrawal of the blockede of Germany depends on ratification of the treaty-HUN DELEGATES RETURN TO GERMANY.

Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Bell and about fifty members of the German mission left Versailles at 8:20 s'clock this evening going to the Noley Le Roi station. There they will board a train on their return to Germany.

Fetty German secretaries will re-main in Verscilles to conclude the affairs of the German delegation.

Versailles, June 28,-(By the Asse ciated Press.)-Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers signed the peace terms here today in the same imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously 48 years ago. This formally ended the world war which lasted just 37 days less than five years. Today, the day of peace, is the sifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Bera-

The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. Premier Clean called the session to order in the hall of mirrors of the Chateau of Verm at 3:10 o'clock. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. Herr Mueller signed at 3:12 o'clock and Herr Bell st 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the Allied delegates, signed a min-ute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

All the diplomats and members of their parties were conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the

A spot of color was made against this sombre background by the French guards. A few selected members of the guard were resplondent in their red-plumed silver helmets and red, white and blue uniforms.

As a contrast with the Franco-Ger man peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present today grizzled veterans of the Franco-Prussun war. They replaced the Prumian guardsmen of the previous ceremony and the Frenchmen today watched the

teremony with grim satisfaction.

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismarck sat in the sents of the lowly, while the white marble statue of Mir erva, goddess of war, looked on.

Overhead of the fyescoed ceiling were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Three incidents were emphasized by the smoothness with which the coremony was conducted. The first of was the failure of the Chinese delega-tion to sign. The second was the pa-fest-submitted by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory. The third, unknown to the general public, came from the Germans. When the program of the ceremony was shown to the German delegation, Herr von Haimhausen, of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henri, French We cannot admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the Entente gates, nor that military honors should e withheld. Had we known there would he such arrangements before, the dele-gates would not have come."

After a conference with the Prench Foreign Ministry, it was decided, as a compromise, to render military be

(Continued on Page Two.)