

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN TREATY

Not Permitted To Do So With Reservations On Shantung Settlement

Paris, June 28.—(By The Associated Press).—China's refusal to sign the peace treaty came after repeated efforts of the Chinese delegation to obtain permission to sign with reservations on the Shantung settlement.

President Wilson was appealed to by the Chinese delegation several times within the past week and at first seemed inclined to favor allowing the Chinese to attach their signatures with reservations. Finally, however, he concurred in the decision of the conference that the Chinese might make a declaration on their position after signature, but not before.

This was regarded by the delegation as not protecting China's rights. The Chinese refused to sign and are now awaiting further orders from Peking. The Chinese delegation issued an official statement on its position tonight, reviewing its protest against the Shantung settlement, made to the council of prime ministers on May 4, and its resignation on the same question, made in the plenary session of the peace conference May 6, against the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan instead of to China.

This statement says the action of the conference on Shantung evoked a nation wide protest in China, which makes it impossible for the Chinese government to accept the objectionable clause in the treaty.

Description of the Formalities at Versailles

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as the Germans left. Otherwise the program was not changed.

Seamless For Standing Room.

An hour before the signing of the treaty, those assembled in the hall had been urged to take their seats, but their eagerness to see the historic ceremony was so keen that they refused to keep their seats, and crowded toward the center of the hall, which is so long that a good view was impossible from the distance. Even with opera glasses, the correspondents and others were unable to observe satisfactorily. The seats were in no way elevated; consequently there was a general scramble for standing room.

Lansing Arrives First.

Secretary Lansing was the first of the distinguished diplomats to arrive. He was followed shortly by M. Clemenceau, and Gen. Bliss. Few of the spectators recognized any of the diplomats as they came in, and there were no demonstrations.

The delegates of the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their places at the table. Officers and civilians lined the walls and filled the aisles.

President Wilson Enters.

President Wilson's arrival, ten minutes before the hour for signing, was greeted by a faint burst of applause from the few persons who were able to see him.

The German correspondents were ushered into the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and were given standing room in a window at the rear of the correspondent's section.

Lloyd George.

When Premier Lloyd George arrived, many of the delegates sought autographs from the members of the council of four, and they busied themselves signing copies of the official program until the Germans entered the room.

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall, and the crowds shouted for the officials who were standing to sit down, so as not to block the view. The delegates showed some surprise at the disorder, which did not cease until all the spectators had either seated themselves or found places against the walls.

Bliss and Bell Show In.

At seven minutes past 3 Dr. Herman Mueller, the German secretary of foreign affairs, and Dr. Bell, the colonial secretary, walked into the hall, and quietly took their seats at the left end of the U-shaped table. They showed composure, and manifested none of the uneasiness which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, displayed when he handed the treaty at Versailles.

M. Clemenceau, as President of the conference made a brief speech inviting the Germans to sign the treaty, and there was a tense pause.

Germans Sign First.

William Martin, Minister of Ceremonies, after a moment's delay, escorted the German plenipotentiaries to the signatory table, where they signed the treaty, the protocol and the Polish undertaking. Because of the confusion and the crowd, the signing lost much of its expected dignity.

After the Germans had signed, President Wilson followed by the other American delegates made his way to the table and he and the others speedily added their signatures. Premier Lloyd George came next with the English delegation. The British dominions followed—Canada, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, and India, in the order named.

A murmur of surprise passed around the hall when it became known that Gen. Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest and filed a document declaring that the peace was unsatisfactory.

M. Clemenceau with the French delegates were the next in line for the signing, and then Baron Slesing and the other Japanese delegates. The Italians came after the Japanese, and they, in turn, were followed by the representatives of the smaller powers.

Clemenceau Cliches.

During the attaching of the signatures of the great powers and the Germans a battery of moving picture machines and cameras clicked away so audibly that they could be heard above the general disorder.

At 3:35 the booming of cannon in celebration of the peace broke the monotony in the hall of mirrors, where the crowd had tired of the almost endless signing.

China's Failure To Sign.

China's failure to send her delegates to the ceremony created much comment. The instant news of the Chinese was noted early in the proceedings but it was expected that the delegates would arrive later. Then the report was circulated officially that the Chinese

would not sign without reservation on Shantung, and would issue a statement this evening on their position. M. Clemenceau's announcement that the ceremony was at an end made it clear that China intended to have no part in the day's ceremonies and that she must be dealt with by her allies if the signatories are willing to grant her the privilege of making the reservation.

The ceremony otherwise had been planned deliberately to be austere, befitting the sorrows and sufferings of almost five years, and the lack of impregnability and picturesque color, of which many spectators, who had expected a magnificent state pageant, complained, was a matter of design, not merely omission.

Shorter Than Expected.

The actual ceremony was far shorter than had been expected, in view of the number of signatures which were to be appended to the treaty and the two accompanying conventions, adding a bare forty-nine minutes after the hour set for the opening. The proceedings were carried out without surface incidents, since the Germans were silent, and the Chinese refusal to sign was evident only by the vacant chairs. The sole words to be recorded in the protocol of the conference were M. Clemenceau's short opening allocution with its brief stern warning to the Germans, and his equally terse phrases declaring the ceremony closed.

The intervening three-quarters of an hour was marked by the scratching of goose quills or modern steel pens, which most of the delegates preferred for signature and the steady procession of delegation after delegation to the seats at the three tables within the enclosures upon which the documents were placed for signature.

The Big Three Gives No Precedence.

Contrary to expectations, the Germans were called upon to sign first, and no precedence was given M. Clemenceau, President Wilson or Mr. Lloyd George, who, in the peace treaty appear only as members of the respective delegations, and discard the dignities and responsibilities which during the negotiations were summed up in the phrase "the big three."

The two German delegates arose without a word at M. Clemenceau's bidding and placed upon the treaty the sign manuals which German government leaders declared until recently would never be appended to it. It was too distant to watch, even with glasses, the expressions on the faces of the German plenipotentiaries during the ceremony, but more fortunate observers among the officials say that they fulfilled their roles without apparent indications of emotion such as marked Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's dramatic declarations at the first meeting.

"America" First of Allies To Sign.

When they regained their seats after signing, President Wilson immediately arose, followed by the other American plenipotentiaries, moved around the two sides of the great horseshoe to the signatory tables. President Wilson and M. Clemenceau, thus had the honor of signing first of all the leaders of the world alliance, but the honor was due to the alphabet, not other considerations as their signatures occurred in the same French alphabetical order as that of the allied and associated powers in the protocol of the treaty—the same order which determined the seating of the delegations at the plenary sessions of the inter-allied conference.

The Five Great Powers Thereunder are Grouped Separately, the States Following Again in Alphabetical Order.

But if the formal proceedings moved with system and complete adherence to program, the same cannot be said for the other arrangements, which detracted most markedly from the impressiveness of the epochal event. So many spectators had, in one manner or another, gained access to the hall that the struggle for points of vantage at times approached a stage of a brawl, and the few officials entrusted with keeping order had the greatest difficulty in securing even a semblance of order.

"Down in Front!"

Cries of "Down in front!" which probably never before were heard at a gathering of similar importance, were addressed quite as often to the officials of the conference as to the unofficial spectators. The stage for the ceremony was quite as crowded as the plenipotentiaries and attaches, instead of arriving in delegations, formally introduced.

Officially Introduced.

Officially introduced.

AMERICAN FIGURES AT PEACE CONFERENCE



WOODROW WILSON



ROBT. L. LANSING



COL. E. M. HOUSE



HENRY WHITE



GEN. TASKER H. BLISS

War Time Prohibition Will Not Be Suspended By President Wilson

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general is right in advising me that I have no legal power at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November, 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President it shall be unlawful.

Signing of Peace Don't Lift Ban.

"This does not signify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace, but the termination of the demobilization of the troops, and I cannot say that that has been accomplished. My information from the war department is that there are still a million in the service under the emergency call. It is clear therefore that the failure of Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of the 20th of May, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of November 21, 1918, as far as it applies to wine and beer, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time.

"WOODROW WILSON."

MUNICIPALITIES MAKE NO PLANS TO ENFORCE LAW.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 28.—Corporation council of eight cities, in session here today, decided to make no effort to enforce wartime prohibition by any officer charged with the regular enforcement of the law unless the Federal government issues definite instructions covering the method by which it is to be done. The legal advisers to the mayors held in general that the police have no power to close any bar unless directed specifically by Federal authorities. The cities represented are Buffalo, Troy, Geneva, Rome, Beacon, Dunkirk, Utica and Syracuse.

True Love is Founded on the Rock of Reverence.

True love is founded on the rock of reverence.

GERMANS STUBBORN TO THE BITTER END

(Continued from Page One.)

celebration of the event throughout the city today was wild compared to the two days riotous armistice demonstrations of last November because thousands of New Yorkers were departing on their week-end holidays. President Grant, whose declaration, "Let us have peace," is a living memory, was not forgotten by celebrators, who made a spontaneous pilgrimage to his tomb where they placed a wreath.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED AT MIDNIGHT.

Washington, June 28.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, the last of the regular supply measures, was passed by the Senate at midnight tonight at the end of a 14-hour session.

Antiques At Newport News.

Newport News, Va., June 28.—The transport Antiques arrived late this afternoon from France with more than 3,000 officers and men of the American expeditionary force.

On the day a man discovers that he is a fool he begins to acquire wisdom.

On the day a man discovers that he is a fool he begins to acquire wisdom.



The Scissors Test

Take sample piece of tube one-fourth inch by three inches. Stretch to nine inches or three times its original length. Cut on the edge with the scissors. The cut should not be more than one-eighth inch across the sample. If the strip tears apart the rubber is inferior.

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- Henderson-Snyder Co. Monroe, N. C.
- Dixie Sales Co. Rocky Mount, N. C.
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