

## SIMPLE CEREMONIES MARK SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY AT VERSAILLES

Signature Affixed in Historic Hall Where Nearly Half Century Before, Humbled France Acknowledged Defeat at Hands of Her German Adversaries.

BECAUSE OF SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT CHINESE DO NOT SIGN

World War is Finally Ended, Having Lasted Just Twenty-Seven Days Less Than Five Years; Conditions of 1871 Exactly Reversed; Germans Enter Protest Against Fancied Indignities.

Versailles.—World peace was signed and sealed Saturday at 3:12 p. m. in the historic hall of mirrors at Versailles, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

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 purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest which General Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal recognition and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminary of peace" today, but upon ratification by the national assembly.

To M. Clemenceau'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. Hansel von Hainhausen, replied after returning to the hotel that had their known they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exits before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony with grim satisfaction.

1871 Conditions Reversed.  
The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. The disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Minerva, the goddess of war, looked on. Overhead from the frescoed ceiling were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Three incidents were emphasized by the smoothness with which the ceremony was conducted. The first of these was the failure of the Chinese delegation to sign. The second was the protest submitted by General Jan Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory. The third, unknown to the general public, came from the Germans. When the program for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation, Herr von Hainhausen, of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henry, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We cannot admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the entente delegates, nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French foreign minister it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise, the program was not changed.

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.

**HINDENBURG HAS THROWN UP JOB OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**  
Berlin.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter to his troops runs as follows in part:  
"Soldiers, I intimated some time ago to the government that I must prefer an honorable defeat to a shameful peace. I owe you this explanation. Having already at an earlier stage announced by intention to withdraw again into retirement after the decision as to peace has been made, I now lay down my command in chief."

**HUN NEWSPAPERS EXTREMELY POLITE TO HERMAN MUELLER.**  
London.—Most of the German newspapers are polite about Herman Mueller, who signed the peace treaty as the chief representative of Germany. They comment on the fact that for the first time a man without diplomatic training has become the foreign minister of Germany and attribute the selection to his having frequently represented the German socialist at meetings of the socialist in other countries.

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's arrival 19 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 correspondents' section.

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 wall.

At seven minutes past 3 o'clock Dr. Hermann Mueller, the German secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr. Bell, the colonial secretary, were shown 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-Rantau, head of the German peace delegation, displayed when 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. William Martin, master 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.

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 affixed their signatures. Premier Lloyd George came next with the English delegation. The British dominions followed—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, in the order named.

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

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

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.

**Cannon Boom.**  
At 3:45 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 send her delegates to the ceremony created much comment. The vacant seats of the Chinese were 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 letter if the signatories are willing to grant her the privilege of making the reservation.

**WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS WITH SCARCELY A FLUTTER.**  
Washington.—Word of the consummation of peace was received at 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 pre-arranged program for the signing at Versailles had gone through. In Congress there was but a momentary demonstration and on the streets the crowds gave no show of interest.

**WILSON WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH WAR TIME PROHIBITION.**  
Washington.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the war-time prohibition on before the country goes dry, but he expects to do so as soon thereafter as his power has been made clear by the completion of demobilization.

In a cablegram made public at the White House, the President said he was convinced after the consultation with his legal advisers that he had no authority to act at this time.

## HERALD'S REVIEW OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Record Of Important Events At The Capitol And Throughout The State, Reported For Herald Readers

### MEMORIAL TO COST ONE HALF MILLION

BUILDING COMMITTEE, HEADED BY GOVERNOR BICKETT, HAS COMPLETED ITS PLANS.

NOV. 11 IS CAMPAIGN DAY

While \$500,000 is Minimum Amount Required It is Probable That Subscriptions Will be Doubled.

Raleigh.—A half million dollars is the state's minimum amount to be raised in North Carolina on November 11 for the state's memorial to the soldiers of the world war. The figure was determined upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the Building Committee, when Mr. R. D. W. Connor was selected as the campaign director to raise the money.

The proposal to erect a memorial building to the soldiers, first advanced by Mr. D. E. Henderson, Charlotte lawyer, took definite form when the General Assembly at the last session appointed a memorial building commission, with Governor Bickett as its chairman. The Legislature also donated the state property on the west side of the capital, fronting on both Morgan and Salisbury streets, as a site.

It was agreed by the executive committee that the canvass for donations would be made in one day, and it was unanimously decided that November 11, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice between the Allies and Germany, would be the day. On this date, Governor Bickett will be asked to proclaim a holiday and local rallies will be arranged throughout the state to boost subscriptions.

While \$500,000 was set as the minimum amount to be raised, it is not improbable that the committee will start out with the hope of raising a million dollars.

**Organization of I. O. O. F.**  
The grand officers of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows have completed their organization for the year's activities in the interest of that commendable institution. Mr. John D. Berry, the grand secretary, announces the selection of Past Grand S. M. Crouch, of Blue Ridge Lodge No. 265, Asheville, as assistant grand secretary, whose duties were defined in a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge recently in session at the home town of the new grand officer. Mr. Crouch will assume the duties of the newly created position on July 1st and devote his entire time to field work, for which he is especially fitted, having been an active member of the order for 25 years. His past experience in instituting new lodges, organizing degree teams and exemplifying the unwritten work should enable him to produce results.

Hon. C. O. McMichael, the grand master, has commissioned in each district in the Grand Jurisdiction district supervisors. The district supervisors are admonished by the grand master to use every honorable means at their command to strengthen and advance the interests of the order in the territory embracing the counties assigned to them. Plans for the inauguration of the Centennial Movement, under the direction of Past Grand Master M. I. Shipman as general chairman, are taking shape. Mr. Shipman has designated Mr. W. F. Evans, P. G. R., of Raleigh, as general secretary to his committee and twenty-nine past grand masters members of the advisory committee from the several counties of the state.

Officers of the grand lodge are members ex-officio of the advisory committee and the chairman is considering the advisability of a conference of committee members at the Odd Fellows Home in Goldsboro as the initial step in the movement. He is, also, getting in touch with officials of the subordinate lodges and finds them interested in the Centennial drive contemplated.

**Returns to Raleigh.**  
Announcement is made by the North Carolina State Board of Health that Mr. Ronald B. Wilson, now advertising manager of the Mill News, Charlotte, would return to Raleigh and resume his former position as publicity director.

As publicity director for the department, Mr. Wilson becomes managing editor of the Health Bulletin, issued monthly by the department. He will direct the newspaper publicity issuing from the department in the educational health work.

**Phone Employees Organize.**  
The organization of an association for the employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Company has been completed, with Raleigh as the headquarters, with Raleigh as the headquarters, being perfected with the hearty approval of the Bell management. The association has no connection with any of the general union labor organizations since it is contended that the telephone service in its relation to the employees and the operating company is unique and can scarcely be understood by outsiders.

**Wart Specialist Working.**  
Mr. L. E. Youen of the plant disease survey bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, passed through Raleigh on his way to Oxford where he goes to discuss with the Granville farmers the problem of the potato wart, a dangerous new disease.

The wart has caused great damage abroad during recent years and its appearance in this county has caused the agricultural workers no little concern.

**Waging War on Tick.**  
Washington, Special.—Reports to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture tell of work in the tick-infested sections of North Carolina that promise effective results in the late summer and fall of this year and throughout the season of 1920 in driving out the destructive cattle parasite.

Preliminary work, in which the construction of dipping vats plays an important part, is being conducted in nearly every county where the tick holds sway.

woman for Welfare Leader.  
Charley L. Coon, insurgent school teacher, is going to appoint a woman as superintendent of his county department of public welfare, and put it up to the Supreme court.

That is what Raleigh people hear and they are patting Mr. Coon affectionately on the back.

The suffragists of Raleigh are interested in the announcement coming out of Wilson. The Nolan Knight case, in which Mrs. Knight was voted out of the notarial right by a majority of the Supreme court, is the decision of which every layman and lawyer grows skittish now. When notaries public get to be officers church is nearly out.

Should women be appointed county commissioners of public welfare, an interesting question arises. Who will contest it? Public thought has changed considerably faster than any body thought it would in four years.

It is highly probable Mr. Coon will have no troubles with the courts. Before one could get the case in a tribunal suffrage would probably be thrust on North Carolina and women voters, will be eligible for these high and mighty offices, such as notaries public.

**Book on War Record.**  
Mr. E. B. House, of Halifax county, recently selected by the North Carolina Historical Commission to collect the records of North Carolina's part in the World War, has arrived in the city to begin his work.

The General Assembly of 1919 passed an act containing the following sections:

"That for the purpose of putting it on permanent and accessible form the history of the contribution of North Carolina and of her soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians to the Great World War while the records of those contributions are available, the North Carolina Historical Commission is hereby authorized and directed to employ a person trained in the study of history and in modern historical methods of investigation and writing whose duty it shall be under the direction of said Historical Commission to collect as fully as possible data bearing upon the activities of North Carolina and her people in the said Great World War and from these data to prepare and publish as speedily as possible an accurate and trustworthy illustrated 'History of North Carolina in the Great World War.'"

**Commissioner Enters Protest.**  
Maj. W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, has sent to the North Carolina delegation in Congress a letter opposing some of the principles of the joint resolution of Congress which, in calling an international cotton conference, makes no provision for appropriation.

Major Graham's is perhaps the most frequently heard voice against the treaty wrongs against cotton farmers. He protests that the 6 per cent charge based on the old 350 pound bale is wrong and more wrong when the same per cent is charged against a 500 pound bale. As an illustration of it, Liverpool will deduct from a bale of cotton about \$10 for bagging and ties controlling that price along with everything else.

Major Graham would amend so as to insert after the figures "1915" these words: "That said conference is requested and authorized to consider and agree upon a proper rate of cotton bales for bagging and ties, and make rules for the regulation of transactions in the sale of American cotton in regard to this or other matters that may be advisable. The department of agriculture is authorized to expend from funds not otherwise appropriated in this department such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the expenses of such commission as may be appointed for this purpose." The protest strikes out the appropriation and Major Graham puts it back in.

**Other Casualties Reported.**  
Washington, Special.—Names of North Carolinians in the latest casualty list of the American expeditionary forces are:  
"Died of Disease—Private R. T. Rettinger, Scotland Neck.  
Severely Wounded—Private David Cuwey, Burlington; Grady Barrett, Rutherfordton; Leon Fyrelcloth, Roseboro; Carl Moore, Goldsboro; Lofton Hooper, Robinsonville.  
Missing in Action—Corp. Lester R. Wall, East Bend.

**Killed by Bootlegger.**  
Stateville.—Columbus Bottoms whom it is alleged has for a long time been under suspicion by alleged bootleggers of aiding the government in locating illicit stills, was ambushed and killed near the Wilkesfred county line. Deceased was found lying during the night, propped up in his own buggy.

From evidence adduced at the inquest, Mount Parks, of New Hope township, this county, was arrested and lodged in jail here, charged with the murder of the dead man.

**124th Commencement Held.**  
Chapel Hill.—The 124th commencement of the University of North Carolina, which has just come to a close, marked the most successful finals from many viewpoints ever held at this institution. Alumni who have been making annual pilgrimages to the hill for the past 25 years for the big gathering of the university's sons declare that the attendance has never been surpassed and that the alumni have rarely ever enjoyed themselves more there was scarcely a hitch in the entire program.

### A BOMB EXPLOSION IN SUFFRAGE MEET

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING THE BOMB CAST BY MISS BLAIR CAUSED SOME CONFUSION.

OPEN DISCUSSION THE CAUSE

Bomb Thrower Not in Habit of Public Speaking But Declared Herself as Against Women Voting.

Monroe.—Figuratively speaking Miss Anna Blair, Monroe's veteran school teacher, cast a bomb shell into the midst of the suffrage rally which was held at the courthouse here. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, employed by the National Women Suffrage association, was the speaker of the evening. After she had concluded her discourse open discussion was invited. Miss Blair was called upon to make a speech. And she declared that it was not her habit to address public gatherings and that she was not in favor of woman suffrage. Her action caused much discussion among the audience.

**Tobacco and Peanut Union.**  
Wilson.—Tobacco and peanut planters in eastern Carolina, seeing the good results following the lead of the Farmers' union by organizing on a profit-sharing basis the Watson tobacco warehouse, of this city, has concluded to follow the path blazed by the union. Farnville was the next to put up their patronage against capital and the planters of Pitt county were rewarded by handsome dividends. Wendell will be the next on the list to help share the profits on the golden weed—a company having been organized and the officers and board of directors have been chosen.

The peanut planters will follow the tobaccoists, claiming that they get only \$5 per 100 pounds for their products while they pay the retail market \$25.

**Dedged the Law 16 Years.**  
Sanford.—Assistant Chief J. L. Turner of this city, has just turned over to the Harnett county officials "Gus" Kelly, wanted for murder which he is said to have committed 16 years ago. Officers have searched diligently for him since the crime was committed.

Officer Turner knew the negro well and a few days ago when he applied for a job at the oil mill here he happened to see him and to recognize him, and remembering the crime, put him under arrest immediately.

**Oppose Employment Service.**  
Wilmington.—The North Carolina Pine association, with leading lumber men present from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, in session here, declared against the United States employment service, as neither necessary nor desirable and opposed further appropriations for the service. A rising vote of thanks was extended Governor Bickett for his action in the Charlotte textile strike recently. It was proposed to abolish number one grade lumber and substitute number two grade.

**Re-Drying Plant Completed.**  
Wendell.—The new \$40,000 tobacco re-drying plant here has been completed. The machinery is all installed and has commenced operations. The plant is now working at the scrap to back the local warehouses have on hand, amounting to about 400,000 pounds.

**Commission on Tour.**  
Raleigh.—The State Building Commission, accompanied by State Architect James A. Satter and Building Inspector R. H. Woodhull, is on a visit to the western part of the state. They will confer with officials of different state institutions in regard to the buildings to be erected there. The schools visited will be the State Institution for the Insane, at Morganton; the Appalachian Training School and Cullowee Institute.

**Cost of World War To ALL NATIONS INVOLVED**  
Washington.—The world war cost the lives of 7,582,300 soldiers of all countries; the money cost was between \$185,000,000,000 and \$195,000,000,000; in shipping, the toll was 23,000,383 tons of merchant vessels and 1,882,125 tons of war vessels.

These figures were compiled at request of Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, and were made public as reason why there should be a League of Nations.

**The President Comes Back EXTREMELY WELL SATISFIED**  
Washington.—President Wilson is returning to the United States more than satisfied, his friends say, with the net results of the conference and all things considered, it is his opinion that the conference has been a wonderful success. While it is regarded as a disadvantageous peace for Germany, yet against this it is held that Germany committed a great wrong and quite naturally and inevitably must make just reparation.

**WILSON PROBABLY REFERRED TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE**  
Washington.—Some members of Congress and others who are watching the Irish question were particularly attracted to the portion of the president's address in which he referred to "peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance" and treaty "recognizing the inalienable rights of nationalities."

No one here ventured to guess what was in the president's mind.

## RECOMMENDS BOTH PACT AND LEAGUE

THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF FAVORABLE AND PROMPT ACTION.

NEW WORLD ORDER ASSURED

Great Peoples Will Be Liberated Who Have Never Before Been Able to Find Path to Liberty.

Washington.—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 nations without change or reservation.

His message, given out here by Secretary Tamm, said:  
"My fellow countrymen:  
"The treaty of peace has been signed. It is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; 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."  
"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able 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. It associates the free governments 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 annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness 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 nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible for the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations."  
Signed: "WOODROW WILSON."

**EXTRADITION OF KAISER NOT TO BE REQUESTED.**  
Amsterdam.—The allied and associated powers will not ask for the extradition of the former German emperor, the Paris correspondent of The Telegraph says he learns, but will ask the Dutch government in the name of the league of nations to see that Herr Hohenzollern does not escape the moral consequences.

It is expected that as a member of the league, he adds, Holland will inform the former emperor that he must appear before an international court or leave the country. A highly placed French authority on international law told the correspondent that the proceedings against the former emperor would be on moral grounds and the sentence would be of a moral character. There is no question of a death sentence or imprisonment, the correspondent was told.

**DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT IN ROME.**  
Rome.—Serious disorders marked anti-government demonstration in Rome. The demonstrators attempted to reach the residence of Premier Nitti, but were driven back by large forces of military police. Order finally was restored after midnight.

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## TRICK OF GERMANS BALKED BY POLAND

PLOT FRAMED TO FORM WITH POLAND A REPUBLIC IN NORTHWEST GERMANY.

SCHEIDMANN IN SWITZERLAND

AR Plans Fail Because of Jealousy and Differences of Opinions of Government and Army Leaders.

Berlin.—The German government, headed by Philipp Scheidemann, had planned to refuse to sign the peace treaty and to permit the allied troops to march into Germany as far as the Elbe, where it would be attacked by strong German forces, the Danzig correspondent of the Tageblatt declares in a dispatch describing the details of a secret plan to create a separate state in northeastern Germany.

The plan failed because of jealousies and differences of opinion between the government and the army leaders, the correspondent says.

(A report from Geneva said Herr Scheidemann had arrived in Switzerland after crossing the frontier on foot.)  
The last proposal made by the conspirators planning to oppose the alliance, it is said, was to ask Poland to combine with eastern Germany in the formation of an independent republic. The offer, it is declared, was rebuffed by the Poles, who asked why it had not been offered 10 years ago.

**MOVEMENT OF GERMANS GIVE GREAT UNEASINESS.**

Paris.—Movements of the Germans against the western Polish boundary at three points are giving great uneasiness in conference circles, and Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish premier, is making earnest efforts to obtain ammunition from the allies before the Germans cut the principal railways, which it is thought they will attempt.

Heavy artillery attacks upon Czenstochowa from the south and west threaten to cut the railway connecting Warsaw with Cracow and the Teschen coal fields. Czenstochowa is a city of 400,000 persons and an important railway junction.

**QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT PROHIBITION UP TO HOUSE.**

Washington.—The whole question of prohibition enforcement was transferred from the judiciary committee to the house, without promise or assurance of speedy consideration.

A general enforcement measure embracing both war-time and constitutional prohibition put together in such a way as to let one stand, independently of the other, was reported out by a vote of 17 to 2, after the committee had refused to split it into two separate and distinct parts. But this vote did not accurately represent the sentiment of the committee, some members of which will send in a minority report and insist upon the elimination of some of the drastic provisions.

**SENATE O. K.'S INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING FUND.**

Washington.—Increase in the shipping board fund from \$276,000,000 to \$481,000,000 for completion of the government's authorized ship building program was approved by the senate with but one dissenting vote at a late session held in an effort to pass the sundry civil appropriation bill.

**AGREEMENT REACHED TO FIX SIZE OF STANDING ARMY.**

Washington.—Senate and house conferees on the army appropriation bill reached an agreement to fix the average size of the 1920 army at 328,000 officers and men. This total is 75,000 less than that proposed by the senate and 25,000 more than the strength authorized originally by the house.

**REQUESTS SUPPRESSION OF ARTICLE OF TREATY.**

Paris.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has delivered to the peace conference a note requesting suppression of article 49 of the peace treaty with Austria. This article authorizes the states which formerly were part of the Austro-Hungarian empire to pay their share of the war indemnities from private Austrian properties in those states.

**CHINESE DEFINITELY DECIDE NOT TO SIGN THE TREATY.**

Washington.—Announcement by the Chinese peace delegation in Paris last night that China would not sign the peace treaty is in line with the instructions sent the delegation several weeks ago by the Chinese government. These instructions were to refuse to sign the treaty unless some reservation was permitted as to Japan's sovereignty over the Shantung peninsula, acquired by Germany from China under the treaty of 1897.

**DR. WILKINS TO CARRY CASE TO HIGHER COURT.**

Mineola, N. Y.—Counsel for Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, found guilty by a jury in the supreme court here of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, Julia, at their Long Beach home February 17, announced tonight that he would carry the case to the court of appeals and to the governor if necessary. The verdict carried with it recommendation for clemency which, under the law, the court cannot heed.