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### TREATY SIGNED IN IMPERIAL HALL WHERE GERMAN HUMBLED FRENCH

Versailles, June 28.—(By the Associated 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 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 purviews 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, hulking 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 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.

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. Haniel 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 tone of sentiment in the historic setting was one rather of relief at the uncontrovertible end of hostilities than to complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

The ceremony came to a dramatic close, in fact, reached its highest dramatic pitch—with the wild enthusiastic reception of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George by the crowds outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. They tore the three statesmen from their escorts and almost carried them bodily in their progress through the chateau grounds, to watch the playing of the fountains—a part of the program which had been planned as a dignified state procession of all the plenipotentiaries.

Versailles, June 28.—(By the Associated 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 fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order in the hall of mirrors of the chateau of Versailles 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 at 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

**In Conventional Clothes**  
All the diplomats and members of their parties wore 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 great, seal-covered document signed today.

A spot of color was made against this somber background

by the French guards. A few selected members of the guard were resplendent in their red plumed silver helmets and red, white and blue uniforms.

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

**1871 Conditions Reversed**  
The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismark sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Minerva, the goddess of war, looked on.

Overhead on 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 Haimhausen, of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henry, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

**New German Protest.**  
"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 ministry, 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.

**Secretary Lansing Arrives First**  
Secretary Lansing was the first of the distinguished diplomats to arrive.

He was followed shortly by M. Clemenceau and General 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's arrival 10 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.

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.

**Disorder Surprises.**  
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 7 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

### CHINA TRYING TO STAMP OUT THE OPIUM EVIL



It is reported that the Chinese express fear that the League of Nations will not be strong enough to enforce the Hague opium convention of 1912. Our photograph shows one of China's methods of wiping out this evil. They are burning part of \$25,000,000 worth of opium purchased from the opium trust.

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 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. Because of the confusion and the crowd, the signing lost much of its expected dignity.

**Wilson Signs.**  
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 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.

London, July 2.—Anti Bolshevik forces are advancing against Kursk, 250 miles south of Moscow, and Voronezh, hoping to find a way to Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message quoting the official Bolshevik organ Izvestia.

### PRES. WILSON PLEADS TO ACCEPT THE TERMS

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation.

His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said: "My fellow countrymen:

"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and executed 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 treatment 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 powers 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 to the opinions of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief 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 sort of international cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurances and confident hope. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

### DR. WALTER K. WILKINS HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL

Mineola, N. Y., June 29.—Leaving behind him a long letter protesting his innocence and declaring his belief that he had not received a fair trial, Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who was convicted Friday of the murder of his wife, Julia, committed suicide by hanging in the Nassau county jail tonight.

The aged physician was still alive when cut down by attendants, and physicians worked over him for a half hour before the death he had sought came to him. His neck was broken.

The doctor had spent the entire afternoon writing his letter of self-vindication and two other letters giving directions for the disposal of his body and the care of several pets to which he was greatly attached.

"Rather than be driven across the state of New York by Carmen Plant (Nassau county detective) and delivered up to Sing Sing prison," he wrote in the first letter, "I prefer to be my own executioner. Besides it will save Justice Manning from looking into my face when he tells me I have had a fair trial."

"I am absolutely innocent of this crime which the indictment charges me with."

This letter was addressed to J. P. Healey, of Brooklyn, an acquaintance. The second was addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Muller of Monticello, N. Y., formerly his housekeeper, requesting her to see that his pets were well cared for.

The third letter, addressed to Sheriff Phineas Seaman requested that his body be cremated. Although the aged physician's pulse was still beating when he was cut down, and every effort was made by the jail physicians to save his life, he died a few minutes after 8 o'clock. Dr. Wilkins' neck was broken, it was announced.

Jail officials were unable to explain how the doctor obtained the rope with which he ended his life. During the afternoon he had been busy writing in his cell. When he had finished writing he expressed a wish to go to the bathroom. His two guards, John Mills and William Henderson, allowed him to enter the room, where he climbed upon a chair, adjusted the rope and leaped off.

The rope Dr. Wilkins used was new. He had been thoroughly searched on Saturday, jail officials said and it would have been impossible for him to have concealed the rope about his person. He had no visitors this afternoon except the chaplain.

### URGES WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS GET TOGETHER

Raleigh, June 28.—"Urge labor and capital in North Carolina to establish in every industrial enterprise an organization composed of all the men who have an interest in the permanent success of that enterprise. Let labor and capital be represented in the adjustment of every question and if there should develop after a frank and friendly investigation and discussion, an irreconcilable difference, then let that difference be submitted to an impartial tribunal enjoying the confidence of all the men interested in that particular enterprise."

This writes Governor Bickett in calling upon the management of the Tallassee Power company, Badin, N. C., and on the labor leaders there to adjust their differences and for the management to withdraw its posted ruling that no employe shall be tolerated who joins the union of electrical workers there.

The letters by the governor were made public this afternoon following premature publications as to conditions at Badin and were addressed to Supt. J. E. S. Thorpe, of the Badin plant, and D. P. Goble, representing the labor union interests there.

The governor tells these Badin people that such an adjustment as he suggests will "make for friendship, for happiness, for economy, for efficiency, for the betterment of every human being, while the present system of lock-outs and walk-outs makes for hostility, for unhappiness, for waste, for war, and for ultimate ruin, first of society and then of the individual."

**Charlotte Statement.**  
In his letter the governor calls attention to his statement of May 30, dealing with the labor troubles in the textile plants of Charlotte and vicinity as applying to the Badin situation and he reiterates that position as being, boiled down, as the governor expresses it, "That no employer has a moral right to discharge any man because he sees fit to join a labor union, and no laborer has a moral right to quit work because there works by his side a man who does not belong to a labor union." Continuing the governor says:

"There is no written law to prevent an employer from discharging a man because he joins a union, but such a discharge cannot stand the acid test of justice, and injustice can never score a permanent success. Capital may win a single battle by such methods but it can never win a war. This is a free country and every man must be allowed to exercise his own free will without coercion of intimidation in joining or refusing to join any lawful organization.

**Public Opinion Supreme**  
"The supreme law in this land is public opinion and that public opinion condemns and ought to condemn the employer who refuses to give a man a job because he belongs to a union and the same public opinion condemns and ought to condemn the man who quits or refuses to take a job because of the presence of some man who does not belong to a union.

"But, so long as neither side resorts to violence, I am without legal power to interfere. If either an employer or a laborer resorts to violence, then it becomes my duty to call out the entire military and police force of the state to protect the life and property of our citizens and preserve peace and order. This duty I shall most certainly perform without fear and without favor, whether violence be used by capital or by labor.

"Labor, capital, and executive ability are each a vital necessity to every industrial enterprise and these must work in harmony with and not in hostility to each other. If the business is to be conducted on a basis of economy and efficiency, unless the business be so conducted as to reduce waste to a minimum and to secure the largest outcome possible from a given amount of labor and of capital, then the business is doomed to failure and will soon be useless to both labor and capital."

### TREATY SIGNED BY THE HUNS NOT WORTH THE PAPER IT'S WRITTEN ON

Danville, Va., July 29.—Friedrich William Wile, who for 13 years represented the Northcliffe press in Berlin, today accorded the representative of the Greensboro Daily News an interview relative to the signing of the peace treaty. Mr. Wile spent the week-end here, and with his deep knowledge of schools of German thought acquired by his long residence in the Teuton capital, his views may be accepted as counting for something.

It is not an optimistic view that this newspaper writer reflects on yesterday's epochal event, but one which gives rise to serious misgivings. Mr. Wiles, aged perhaps 45, is an Indian, who is going back shortly to England to continue his writing for American papers. To him, the signatures of Dr. Mueller and Johannes Bell are not worth the paper on which they are written. They were, he said, brought out of political obscurity to go thru the form of affixing a German signature to the treaty, while Scheidemann, Melchior, Giesberts and Count Rantzau remain the true leaders of Germany—men who publicly stated that Germany could never accept such terms as were imposed by the allied. Eternal vigilance, he stated, will be the price of allied security in the future, and he believes that the Huns will lose no time in reasserting their nefarious national life, scheming, intriguing and preparing for a war of revenge which may break far sooner than those who feel relieved by the passage of the European war into history care to believe.

Mr. Wile was at Kiel on June 28, five years ago, and he pointed out German's love for anniversaries by signing the treaty five years to the day after the Serajevo calamity, which unleashed the dogs of war, on which occasion a British naval squadron was visiting the German fleet in Kiel. He was standing by a Prussian officer when the news came of Archduke Francis Ferdinand's assassination, and the junker, characteristic of his caste, grimly remarked, "It is a good thing."

Germany, according to the Indian, did not, as is popularly believed, prepare for war by stealth. To a newspaper man in Berlin it was perfectly obvious, and he did not have nearly as much trouble in getting his dispatches to the Daily Mail as he did in awakening the British people to the impending cataclysm. They simply would not believe that anything like a war was being prepared, with his imperial German majesty making honey-tongued utterances about Germany's love for England. On the night that England declared war on Germany, Mr. Wile's room in a hotel was invaded and three German officers arrested him, saying that his inflammatory articles had caused the war. He was cast into jail. Ambassador Gerard, presiding over a meeting of stranded American tourists, heard of the seizure, left the meeting and made such urgent representations at Wilhelmstrasse that Mr. Wile was released in less than 24 hours, and he was given a safe conduct to the Dutch frontier from which point he reached England.

"Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell," he said, "are nobodies; they represent nobody, and their signature is not worth the paper on which it is written. I believe that they are worthless, because I do not trust unrepentant, unregenerate, pseudo-democratic Germany. Germany has made peace in form only. The real Germany—the Germany which gloried in sinking the fleet in Scapa Flow and burning the French battle flags in Berlin—will obey the treaty in letter, but will mentally rend it in tatters, defile it in spirit, and by every act of subterfuge and deception of which Huns mentality is capable, and that is saying quite a lot, I feel certain that the German nation of today has but one regret about the war, and that is that they lost it."