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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 Was 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 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 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 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 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 Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Mirra, the goddess of war, looked on.

Overhead of 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:

"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.

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 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-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.

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.

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.



Late photograph of Herr Landsberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature in Scheidemann's cabinet, who is one of the German delegates to the Versailles peace congress.

STIRRED OVER SIZE OF ARMY

Senator Borah Pessimistic Over What Other Nations May or May Not Do in Matter of Armament and Men.

Washington.—Falling to command the united support of opponents of the league of nations, the proposal for an immediate declaration of peace by congress was blocked in the senate foreign relations committee.

After a long and lively discussion, the committee voted 12 to 4 to defer action for the present on the resolution of Senator Falls, of New Mexico, embodying the peace declaration. Five senators opposing the league, including Chairman Lodge, joined the league advocates in supporting the postponement motion.

Although the peace declaration proposal was not discussed in the senate chamber during the day, Senator Borah aroused a three-hour debate on other issues of the treaty fight by renewing his attack on the league covenant. Citing the army bill's provision for an army of 400,000 men, the Idaho senator declared the league would increase rather than decrease armament.

"Heaven only knows what we will need if other nations do not share. If we are going to exercise economic pressure on other nations for every little cause and if we're going to police the world, he is a driving idiot who 'links that means anything but a stupendous army.'"

GERMAN DIPLOMACY INTENDS TO PULL PLUG OUT OF PACT

Paris.—There has been a widespread feeling that whatever Germany might sign would be subscribed to with more than one mental reservation. That conviction has been strengthened in a most definite manner by events of the last few days.

The sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow found blunt expression in the threat in the note to the allies. In more than one French paper attention is drawn to the contrast between the Germany of a few weeks ago, apparently struggling with acute bolshevism, and the Germany of today, whose language and actions differ but little if at all from those of the old regime.

It is clear beyond argument that, just as Admiral von Reuter opened the sea-cocks of his fleet, so in the future German diplomacy intends to pull the plug out of the peace treaty.

LAST OF 81ST DIVISION TROOPS AT NEWPORT NEWS

Newport News, Va.—Practically every city and town in North and South Carolina was represented by men arriving here aboard the small transport Montpelier, which reached this port bringing the last units of the 81st division.

Said to be the last selective service men to sail from France 9 officers and 470 men of the 306th supply train, Eighty-first (Wild Cat) division, arrived in port on the U. S. S. Montpelier.

MANY WILD CATS WILL REACH THEIR HOMES DURING WEEK

Petersburg, Va.—The 31st infantry regiment, 81st division, numbering 354 men under command of Lieutenant Colonel L. E. Schucker, of Norfolk, which arrived at Camp Lee from overseas for demobilization, will be mustered out of service at once by the officers of the regiment themselves, who it is said have volunteered to perform the service in order that the men may get to their homes as soon as possible.

TRICK OF GERMANS BALKED BY POLAND

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

SCHEIDEMANN IN SWITZERLAND

All 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 allies, 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 GERMAN GIVE GREAT UNEASINESS.

Paris.—Movements of the Germans against the western Polish border 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 Teachen coal fields. Czenstochowa is a city of 40,000 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 shipbuilding fund from \$276,000,000 to \$491,000,000 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 325,000 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.

MRS. INA J. N. PERKINS



Mrs. Ina J. N. Perkins, as chief of the child conservation section of the council of national defense, directs the activities of women's committees all over the country in the campaign to "Save 100,000 babies."

SUPPORT OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Ardent Prohibitionists Vote for Section Because Nothing to Be Gained by Too Draconic Law.

Washington.—A man's right to store liquor in his home for the long dry period after July 1, stood up against an attack on that provision of the prohibition enforcement bill before the house judiciary committee.

Near the end of an all-day session the committee voted down an amendment which would have made it unlawful for a citizen to have liquor in his possession; struck out a section which would have prevented "use" by a citizen of liquor in his private dwelling, and decided that in the matter of general enforcement there would be no difference between war-time and constitutional prohibition.

In a general consideration of the measure the committee made a number of minor changes, but the principal fight was over the question of the right of home storage for personal use. Representative Morgan of Oklahoma endeavored to have stricken out the section reading that "it shall not be unlawful to possess liquor in one's private dwellings while the same is occupied and used by him only as his dwelling."

Ardent prohibitionists on the committee voted against the Morgan proposal for the reason, they said, that nothing was to be gained by enacting a law so drastic as to arouse the hostility of people who rejoiced that the day of the saloon had ended. Prohibition members supported an amendment eliminating the proviso that the liquor must be obtained and placed in storage prior to date the act would become effective. As amended the section reads "that such liquor need not be reported, provided the burden of showing that possession is legal is upon the possessor."

DEMobilIZATION OF THE NAVY PROCEEDING WITH DISPATCH

Washington.—Demobilization of the navy is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily, Secretary Daniels announced, with the result that the total strength will have been reduced to 350,000 men by the end of this week. More than 500 men a day are being released, the secretary said, most of them being taken from the shore establishments.

Since the signing of the armistice more than 265,000 men have been discharged from the navy or released to inactive duty in the reserve forces. Between July 1 and October 1, 50,000 additional men will be released in order to meet the reduction fixed in the new navy bill.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES RESTORED JULY 31.

Washington.—Agreement was reached by senate and house conferees on legislation to repeal government control of telegraph, telephone and wire systems. The conferees adopted the house plan of terminating government control at midnight on the last of the calendar month in which the law is approved. Toll and local exchange telephone rates would be continued four months unless sooner changed.

HUN CROWN PRINCE AGAIN IN GERMANY

ESCAPE FROM HOLLAND IS OF SOME SIGNIFICANCE JUST NOW AND STIRS PARIS.

MAY ADD TO COMPLICATIONS

Impression Prevails That Government of the Netherlands Can Be Held Accountable For Flight.

Paris.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German crown prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

News of the escape of the ex-crown prince caused a considerable stir in peace conference circles. While it is not felt he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance.

Hints have come from Germany within the last few days that the military caste there would not be averse to bringing about a military situation within the former empire that would embarrass the allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the ex-crown prince is connected with some such plan.

The former crown prince made his way into Holland shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned there by the Dutch government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen, in the Zuider Zee.

Washington.—The former German crown prince was interned by the Dutch government on the island of Wieringen and if he preserves his status as a soldier, the opinion of international law authorities here is that the Netherlands government may be held accountable by the associated powers for his escape.

It was explained the rules of war and neutrality require the government of any nation that affords asylum to a fugitive soldier to intern him for the period of the war and that in this instance that period technically had not elapsed. Officials said one effect of the escape undoubtedly would be to cause the authorities of Holland to renew precautions to prevent the escape of the former emperor.

HERMAN MUELLER AND BELL SELECTED TO SIGN TREATY.

While no official information is yet at hand with regard to the appointment by the German government of plenipotentiaries to proceed to Versailles to sign the peace treaty, the latest unofficial advices arriving in Paris from Germany are to the effect that Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister in the cabinet of Herr Bauer, and Dr. Bell, the minister of colonies, have been chosen for the duty.

The time for the signing of the treaty also still is in doubt. Everything seems contingent on the actual appointment of the men who are to act for Germany and their arrival in Versailles.

No further news from any source has been received regarding the return to Germany of the former German crown prince who had been interned in Holland since hostilities ceased.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN ONE DRIVE WERE 120,000.

Washington.—American casualties during the 47 day Meuse-Argonne offensive aggregated 120,000 men, or 10 per cent of the total of 1,200,000 engaged, according to a "statistical summary of the war with Germany" prepared by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the general staff, and published by the war department.

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany," the report said, "two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities."

COMPANIES OF WOMEN FORMED AS RED GUARDS.

Helsingfors.—A terrible story illustrating the nature of the war waged by the bolsheviks is recounted by a traveler from Riga. Towards the end of the bolshevik rule, before the Lethal red leader, Stateks, fled, companies of women were formed as red guards. Their duty was to carry out executions when the men refused that duty. Nearly 100 executions are known to have been carried out by the murderesses.