

### FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN PRESIDENT

Wilson, in Good-Bye Address, Says He Has Learned Much in France.

### WAS THERE SIX MONTHS

Says Prospect of Going Home is Delightful But Declares It is Painful to Leave France.

Paris, June 30.—President Poincare Thursday night gave a dinner to President Wilson and all the delegates to the peace conference. Mrs. Wilson accompanied the president. "I thank you most sincerely for the words that you have uttered," President Wilson in responding to an address of M. Poincare said. "I can not pretend, sir, that the prospect of going home is not a very delightful one but I can say with the greatest sincerity that the prospect of leaving France is very painful to me. "I have received a peculiarly generous welcome here, and it has been pleasing for me to feel that that welcome was intended not so much for myself as for the people whom I represent.

"I feel that my stay here, sir, has enlightened both my heart and my mind. It has enabled me personally to see the evidence of the suffering and sacrifices of France. It has enabled me to come into personal touch with the leaders of the French people and through the medium of intercourse with them to understand better.

"Sometimes the work of the conscience has seemed to go very slowly. Sometimes it has seemed as if there were unnecessary obstacles to agreement; but as the weeks have lengthened I have seemed to see the profit that came out of that. Quick conclusions would not have produced that intimate knowledge of each other's mind which I think has come out of these daily conferences.

"The six months have been six months which have woven new fibres of connection between the hearts of our people. And something more than friendship and intimate sympathy has come out of this intercourse. "We have finished the formulation of the peace, but we have begun a plan of co-operation which I believe will broaden and strengthen. . . . We shall continue to be co-workers in tasks, which, because they are common, will weave out of our sentiments a common conception of duty and a common conception of the rights of men of every race and of every clime. If it be true that that has been accomplished, it is a very great thing.

"As I go away from these scenes I think I shall realize that I have been present at one of the most vital things that has happened in the history of nations. Nations have formed contracts with each other before but they never have formed partnerships. They have associated themselves temporarily, but they have never before associated themselves permanently.

"The wrong that was done in the waging of this war was a great wrong, but it weakened the world to a great moral necessity of seeing that it was necessary that men should band themselves together in order that such a wrong should never be perpetrated again.

"Merely to beat a nation that was wrong once is not enough. There must follow the warning to all other nations that would do like things that they in turn will be vanquished and shamed if they attempt a dishonorable purpose.

"You can see, therefore, sir, with what deep feelings those of us who must now for a little while turn away from France, shall leave your shores, and though the ocean is broad it will seem very narrow in the future. It will be easier to understand each other than it ever was before and with the confident intercourse of co-operation the understanding will be strengthened into action and action will itself educate alike our purpose and our thought.

"So, sir, in saying good-bye to France I'm only saying a sort of physical good-bye, not a spiritual

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### GREAT WELCOME GIVEN THE OVERSEAS AIRMEN

Read, Towers, Bellinger and NC Crews Receive Ovation in New York.

New York, June 30.—An official welcome home such as previously had been accorded only to returning cabinet members, awaited Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, who commanded the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic ocean, and his associates, Comdr. John H. Towers and Lieut. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, when they stepped ashore here from the army transport Zeppelin.

While heavy rain squalls interfered with the plan of having the Zeppelin greeted by a fleet of aircraft off Sandy Hook, the reception at the docks was none the less enthusiastic. Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, commanding the third naval district, was at the pier with his entire staff to extend an official welcome to the aviators and the crews of the now world famed NC machines on behalf of the secretary of the navy. He congratulated them on their achievement which he said "added to the glorious luster of the American navy."

After being officially greeted and cheered by the reception committee the men were hustled away in automobiles to the office of Brigadier General McManus, where their wives and members of their families were awaiting them.

The pier where the Zeppelin docked was a mass of flags and bunting. In addition to Admiral Glennon and his staff, an army guard of honor was drawn up and as the men stepped from the ship bugles sounded and bands played. A clear space around the shore end of the gangway was maintained and the overseas fliers marched off, led by Commander Towers, who commanded the flight. He presented each one of the admirals and General McManus for personal congratulations. The end of the dock was crowded with army and navy officers and officials of the port.

As the Zeppelin steamed into view through the mist, escorted by a score of small naval craft, whistles blended into a deafening roar of welcome. On one of the navy boats were the wives and other relatives of the aviators who greeted the ship as she entered the harbor.

### STREET CAR KILLS BOY RIDING ON ICE WAGON

Body of Charlotte Boy Horribly Mangled When Car Crashes Into Wagon—L. Leon Is Dead.

Charlotte, N. C., June 30.—A street car, driven by Motorman Neil Elliott, former chief of police, struck an ice wagon at the corner of Tryon and Ninth streets about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, killing a white boy who was on the running board of the wagon. A negro boy, who was also on the board, escaped unharmed. The white boy was terribly mangled. Both legs were cut off near the trunk of the body, and his face and head mashed. The ice wagon crossed the street in front of the car and the latter struck it with full force.

### MORE ALIENS START ON HOMEWARD TRIP

Eighteen Hundred Germans and Austrians Leave Oglethorpe to Board Ship at Charleston.

Chattanooga, June 30.—Five special trains carrying German and Austrian aliens will leave Fort Oglethorpe for Charleston, where the former prisoners will be placed aboard ship for transportation overseas.

There will be about 1,800 aliens in that party, composed of both sailors of interned enemy vessels and civilians. This is the second contingent to be started for their native lands in the last few days and it is expected that the remainder will follow at once.

### RAISE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE WHEN GERMAN RATHEN

Washington, June 30.—The superior blockade council has been instructed to be prepared to raise the economic blockade of Germany immediately upon ratification by the German national assembly of the peace treaty.

### EX-CROWN PRINCE HAS LEFT HOLLAND

Frederick Hohenzollern Escapes and is Believed to Be in Germany.

### IT BRINGS NO SURPRISE

Confidential Reports Were Received Recently That He and Probably ex-Kaiser Would Return to Germany.

Paris, June 30.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German crown prince, has escaped from Holland and has 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 in view of the other German recalcitancy.

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 such a 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.

Two days before the armistice was signed, a decree issued by the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announcing a decision of the former German emperor to abdicate, stated:

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of the regency have been settled."

This generally was accepted by the public as an official announcement of the crown prince's intention to renounce his rights to the succession. Later, however, the crown prince denied any such intention in an interview given to the Associated Press correspondent at Osterland, Holland, December 3, 1918. At that time the crown prince said:

"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents, whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I should be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory.

"At present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Notwithstanding this categorical statement, the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin three days later issued what was said to be the exact text of the crown prince's renunciation of his rights to the throne. This document read:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the Imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor-king, or for other reasons.

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand, done at Wiedingen December 1, 1918.

"Wilhelm." The ex-crown prince has given numerous interviews to various correspondents since his arrival in Holland and has in some instances complained of having been misquoted. As regards the Associated Press interview mentioned, however, the correspondent who obtained it holds an autographed letter from the ex-crown prince in which the latter states that in this interview he was quoted correctly in every particular.

Washington, June 30.—Confiden

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### AMERICA'S LOSS IS GIVEN IN FIGURES

Casualties in Meuse-Argonne Offensive Aggregated 120,000 Men.

### TOTAL FORCES 4,800,000

Of These 2,086,000 Went Overseas and 1,390,000 Saw Service on the French Fronts.

Washington, June 30.—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 Col. 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. In the Northern army during the War Between the States the number was about ten. Among the other great nations in this war between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died.

Best information obtainable by the general staff places the total battle deaths for all belligerents at 7,450,200. They were divided as follows:

Russia,	1,700,000;
Germany,	1,600,000;
France,	1,385,000;
Great Britain,	900,000;
Austria,	800,000;
Italy,	330,000;
Turkey,	250,000;
Serbia and Montenegro,	125,000;
Belgium,	102,000;
Rumania,	100,000;
Bulgaria,	100,000;
United States,	48,000;
Greece,	7,000;
Portugal,	2,000.

American participation is summarized in the report in the following table:

Total armed forces, including army, navy and marine corps,	4,800,000.
Total men in the army,	4,000,000.
Men who went overseas,	2,086,000.
Men who fought in France,	1,390,000.

Tons of supplies shipped from America to France, 7,500,000.

Total registered in draft, 24,234,021.

Total draft inductions, 2,810,256.

ost of war to April 31, 1919, \$21,850,000,000.

Battles fought by American forces, 13. Days of battle, 200.

Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle, 47.

American battle deaths in war, 50,000.

American wounded in war, 236,000.

American deaths from disease, 56,991.

Total deaths in the army, 112,423.

Under the head of "sources of the army" the report shows that 13 per cent came from the regular army, 19 per cent from the National Guard and 77 per cent from the draft.

A concise history of the military operations in which American troops took part is given in a chapter headed "Two hundred days of battle."

Attention was called to the fact that "two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle."

### SOUTH CAROLINIANS ORGANIZE SOCIETY

Smith President of Body Formed in Washington—Dial and Congressmen Vice Presidents.

Washington, June 26.—The South Carolina society of Washington was organized here last night when 200 South Carolinians met at Wardman Park Inn and elected Senator E. D. Smith, president; Senator Dial, first vice president, and the seven house members as additional vice presidents.

The movement to organize this society here was begun by Winthrop college alumni and others and for some time the matter has been under advisement. At last night's meeting, which was attended by the South Carolina congressmen and their wives, there also were present Dr. D. B. Johnson of Winthrop and Dr. W. M. Riggs of Clemson college.

Among the South Carolina ladies foremost in this work were Misses Harriet Godfrey, Pearl Clark and Isla Willoughby.

The society will have regular meetings and will form an important link in the social life of the national capital. Dr. Riggs has just returned from educational work in France and after remaining in Washington for a few days will proceed to his home at Clemson college.

NEW POSTAL RATES TO GO IN EFFECT TODAY

### GO IN EFFECT TODAY

The Postoffice Department Will Redeem All Unused Stamped Envelopes and Cards.

Today you will be able to mail a letter for two cents and send a friend a postcard greeting for one cent. The new postal rates go into effect July 1.

Acting Postmaster Hendrix said yesterday that the department had made arrangements to redeem all unused two-cent postal cards and three-cent stamped envelopes at their full value, for a period of 30 days, after which time they would only be redeemed at the stamp value. This applies to both printed and unprinted cards and envelopes, when presented for redemption by the original purchasers. There will be no cash redemption.

The postmasters have been instructed not to redeem three-cent adhesive stamps, as they may be used on other classes of mail.

Under the new rate, the local cost of mailing a letter will remain the same, two cents, while the rate on second class matter will be advanced three-fourths of a cent. These are the only material changes in the rates.

### SOUTH CAROLINA MAN DETAINED BY SNOW

J. D. Woodside of Greenville Seeking Way to Come Home From Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, June 30.—Hundreds of American business men who are in this city are unable to leave for home because of the lack of shipping and the interruption of the trans-Andean railway. Heavy snows this week again stopped the mule train which has been the connecting link between the points where the line is either blocked or swept away and which has provided the only means of egress from Buenos Aires to the United States. Shipping lines operating to New York have long waiting lists but is not promising accommodations. European lines are sold out until November.

Among the well known Americans seeking a method to leave Buenos Aires is J. D. Woodside, a South Carolina cotton merchant.

### NO WORD FROM MISSING SAILOR LOST WITH CYCLOPS

Grantville, S. C., June 30.—Mrs. Anna Ramsay, mother of Otis Ramsay, a seaman lost in the mysterious disappearance of the United States collier Cyclops, said she had received no word from her son, as reported Tuesday in Columbia. The Columbia report was that a telegram bearing the son's name had been sent her from New York saying he was safe.

### TREATY IS SIGNED FORMALLY CLOSING GREAT WORLD WAR

Ceremony in Same Hall Where Germany Humbled French 48 Years Ago.

### HUNS IN SEATS OF LOWLY

Following Formal Signing of Treaty at Versailles Saturday President Wilson Starts for United States.

Versailles, June 30.—Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here Saturday 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. Saturday, the day of peace, was 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 3:19 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.

All 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.

A spot of color was made against this sombre 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 grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian swordsmen of the previous ceremony and the Frenchmen watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

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, 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 Gen. 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 Halmhausen, of the German delegation, went to Henri, 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 delegation, however, it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors to the Germans but, otherwise, the program was not changed.

### DR. WALTER WILKINS HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS JAIL CELL

Minneapolis, N. Y., June 29.—Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, Julia, by a jury here Friday afternoon, committed suicide in the bathroom of Nassau county jail last night by hanging himself with a rope.