

GREATEST OF ALL WARS AT AN END

TREATY SIGNED WITH CEREMONY MARKED BY SOLEMNITY.

GERMANS DEFIANT TO THE LAST

Foe First to Affix Signature to Historic Document — Chinese Envoys Refuse to Sign—Function Conducted By French Premier.

Versailles, June 30.—The greatest war in all history formally ended Saturday afternoon with the signing of the peace treaty. The historic scene took place in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, where the Germans humbled the French so ignominiously in 1870.

After preparing for forty years for war and world domination, the treaty which forever shattered their dream was signed in as many minutes. The defiant attitude of the Germans was noted above all incidents.

The ceremony was marked by 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.

The German delegates, Foreign Minister Mueller and Minister Bell, were ushered into the Hall of Mirrors at 3:08 o'clock.

French Premier Clemenceau immediately opened the meeting by assuring the Germans the treaty text was identical with the one presented to them. The French premier in a solemn tone said:

"The session is open. The allied and associated powers on one side and the German reich on the other side have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the president of the conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation.

"The signatures will be given now, and they amount to a solemn undertaking, faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied by this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German reich to sign the treaty."

Mueller was the first to sign, placing his signature on the document at 3:12. Bell followed him. President Wilson, the first of the allied delegates to sign, wrote his name on the treaty at 3:14. British Premier Lloyd-George signed two minutes later.

General Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest, issuing a statement setting forth his objections to the treaty.

The signing was by delegations, in the following order:

Germans, Americans, British (including colonials), French, Italians, Japanese, and smaller nations. Clemenceau declared the proceedings closed at 3:50, the entire ceremony occupying forty-one minutes.

"The conditions of peace are now an accomplished fact; the proceedings are closed," Clemenceau said.

The allied delegates remained seated as the Germans departed at 3:52.

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

The actual ceremony was far shorter than had been expected, in view of the number of signatures which were to be appended to the treaty and the two accompanying conventions.

The only uniforms seen in the long hall to match the rich coloring of the ceiling, the paintings and magnificent marbles, which Louis IX built into his chateau, were those of a group of allied generals, almost all wearing the flaming scarlet sash of the Legion of Honor and the ceremonial scarlet and white garb of the famous French republican guard, who were stationed about the hall.

General Pershing and Marshal Foch were among the general present. Among the American guests were Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. House, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Scott and several other wives of the delegates and officials.

Prepare to Receive President.

New York, June 30.—Mayor Hylan's committee on reception to distinguished guests are arranging to accord President Wilson a stirring "informal" welcome upon his arrival here, probably next Sunday, on the steamship George Washington.

The committee, augmented by men of national prominence, will go out on a special steamer to meet the presidential ship off Sandy Hook and escort it into port, where there will be a welcoming demonstration.

APPEALS TO AMERICA.

Wilson Calls On People of U. S. to Sanction Treaty.

Washington, June 30.—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 Tumulty, said:

"My fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If 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 solemn 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 which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and domination. 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 a 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 opinion 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 co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnished 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 great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope."

Signed in Good Faith.

Paris, France.—Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell, German signatories of the peace treaty, made the following statement at Versailles: "We are signing without mental reservation. What we are signing will be carried out. The German people will use every means to meet the terms. We believe the entente will, in its own interests, find it necessary to change some of the terms, or they will see the treaty is impossible of execution. We believe the entente will not insist on delivery of the kaiser and other high officers. The central government will not assist in any attack on Poland. Germany will make every effort to prove herself worthy to enter the league of nations."

Refuses to Suspend Dry Act.

Washington, June 30.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the wartime prohibition ban effective July 1, but he expects to do so 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 consultation with his legal advisers, that he had no authority to act at this time.

"When demobilization is terminated," he continued, "my power to act without congressional action will be exercised."

The message expressed no opinion as to the authority of the president when he raises the ban, to make his action applicable only to beer and wine.

Wilson Sails for America.

Brest, June 30.—President Wilson and party sailed from this port Sunday aboard the U. S. S. George Washington for the United States. The president is expected to reach New York July 7, from which place he will go immediately to Washington and make his appearance before congress, now in session.

Ratify Before Blockade Lifted.

Paris, June 30.—The official notification to Germany that the blockade will not be raised until the treaty is ratified by Germany was in the form of a resolution adopted by the council of four and presented to the German delegation before its departure for Berlin.

Sign Pact to Protect France.

Versailles, June 30.—The agreement under which Great Britain and the United States will come to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany was signed Saturday.

Nebraska May Ratify.

Lincoln, Neb., July 1.—It is rumored at the state capitol here that Governor McKelvie will call the legislature in special session July 21 to act on the suffrage amendment.

SPECIAL FUND TO CURB ALIEN REDS

Senate Committee Provides \$2,000,000 for Use of Department of Justice.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IS NEAR

Sundry Civil Bill Also Provides for Continuing Permanently the War-Time Regulations of Explosives.

Washington, June 30.—The senate began consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill which, as reported out of committee, carries provisions for a vigorous campaign by the department of justice against anarchists.

In addition to \$300,000 as a special fund to be devoted to the rounding up and deportation of dangerous aliens, the committee recommended an increase of from \$1,400,000 to \$2,000,000 in the amount to be used by the department of justice in general suppression of crime.

The bill also provides for continuing permanently war-time regulations as to purchase, storage, manufacture, sale and distribution of explosives, under the direction of the bureau of mines.

The naval appropriation bill was passed in the senate virtually as reported by the committee, and now goes to conference. Its total of about \$644,000,000 is \$44,000,000 more than the house bill provides, and a stiff fight in conference is anticipated.

The proposed appropriation of \$35,000,000 for aviation is \$20,000,000 more than the sum proposed in the house bill.

Provision is also made for an enlistment strength of 191,000 men from September 30 to the end of the year, as opposed to the house plan for a force of 170,000 after January 1, entailing an increase of pay of \$12,000,000.

JOB FOR MANY SOLDIERS

Positions Have Been Obtained for 70 Per Cent of Returned Yanks Says Colonel Woods.

New York, June 30.—Seventy per cent of the soldiers discharged since the armistice have positions awaiting them, Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the secretary of war, who is in charge of obtaining employment for discharged service men, announced.

"Enlisted men are being discharged at the rate of from 60,000 to 70,000 a week," Colonel Woods said, "and only a comparatively small percentage are unable either to return to their old positions or to obtain new positions through the various agencies. The principal centers of unemployment at the present time are New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Boston. Colonel Wood again emphasized the fact that one of the difficulties is the unusual demand among discharged service men for clerical labor and the reluctance of the average man to perform farm labor.

SEVEN BROTHERS GO TO JAIL

Operated Twenty-Seven Stores in Chicago and Elsewhere—\$500,000 Involved.

New York, June 30.—Seven brothers, Abraham, Charles, Davis, Elias, George, John and Joseph Solomon, were sentenced by United States Judge Knox to serve two years each in the Atlanta penitentiary after pleading guilty to conspiring to swindle merchants out of goods valued at more than \$500,000.

The seven operated a wholesale business in wearing apparel, conducting 27 stores in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, Newark, New York and other places.

EARL DEAR IS HANGED

Slayer of Chicago Chauffeur Pays Penalty for His Crime on the Gallows.

Chicago, June 30.—Earl Dear, the immune; Earl Dear, the robber, the automobile bandit, the murderer of Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur for Dr. Philip Doane, was hanged here. It was the sixty-sixth official hanging in Chicago.

CLOSE ENLISTMENTS JULY 5

Recruits for Service in A. E. F. Will Not Be Accepted After Midnight Week From Saturday.

Washington, June 30.—Enlistments for service in the A. E. F. will not be accepted after midnight July 5, the way department announced.

Robbers Get \$40,000.

St. Louis, June 30.—Robbers held up officials of the Middle-Fork mine, near Benton, Ill., and obtained \$40,000, according to advices received here. Two of the robbers were reported to have been killed by a posse which pursued.

Wilkins Found Guilty.

Mineola, N. Y., June 30.—Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, charged with having killed his wife, Julia, at their Long Beach home, February 27, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in the state supreme court.

MRS. ALICE LONGWORTH



A new photograph of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of the late President Roosevelt and wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. Mrs. Longworth is now taking an active interest in politics, being associated with Mrs. Medill McCormick in the Republican women's national committee.

SEIZE INDIANA MAYOR

MUNCIE EXECUTIVE ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Prosecuting Attorney of Delaware County Also Taken on U. S. Warrant.

Muncie, Ind., June 27.—Horace G. Murphy, prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, and Dr. Rollin H. Bunch, mayor of Muncie, were arrested in connection with operations by alleged swindlers who made their headquarters in Muncie.

The arrests were made by United States Marshal Mark Storen on warrants issued on federal grand jury indictments.

Both men gave bonds for \$10,000 each. The government's allegation is that they provided protection from arrest to the alleged swindlers, victims of whom are said to reside in several states.

Mayor Bunch denied any connection with the men recently arrested and accused by the federal authorities of having swindled at least 34 wealthy men by means of fake prizefights and wrestling matches. He asserted he was the victim of spite work.

Prosecutor Murphy was elected in 1916 on a reform ticket and re-elected in 1918.

It has been charged that the alleged gang obtained more than \$200,000 in its work. Thirteen men previously were arrested.

HUNS BURN FRENCH FLAG

Violate Armistice Terms by Destroying Emblems Seized in the Franco-Prussian War.

Paris, June 26.—Word of the burning of certain French battle flags by the Germans has been received here. Peace conference opinion is apparently unanimous that this is a distinct violation of the peace treaty, inasmuch as that document stipulated that the flags should be returned to France by Germany. It is probable that a commission will be appointed to consider taking action in the matter.

Presumably the foregoing refers to French battle flags taken by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. Article 245 of the peace treaty, in the original draft, stipulated that within six months after the treaty should take effect Germany must restore to France the trophies, works of art, etc., carried from France by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, "particularly the French flags."

MUST PAY FOR SINKING FLEET

Allies in Note to Germany Demand Reparation and Punishment of Those Responsible for Act.

Paris, June 27.—Germany has been notified in a note sent by the allies that they possess the right to punish the persons responsible for the destruction of the German ships and to collect reparation for the loss. The sinking of the fleet is denounced as a violation of the armistice and a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions of peace.

Nat's Liquor Brings \$6,000.

New York, July 28.—Approximately \$6,000 was paid for the private liquor stock of the late Nat C. Goodwin, actor, when it was put up at auction.

Veterans Urge \$120 Bonus.

Aurora, Ill., June 28.—The World War Veterans, in their first national encampment here, adopted resolutions condemning bolshevism and calling upon congress to vote an additional \$120 bonus to all men.

Killed by Liquor Runners.

Coffeyville, Kan., June 28.—P. S. Peter, deputy sheriff of Lafayette county, Kansas, was fatally shot by liquor runners near Chopeta, Kan. The liquor hunters were in an automobile, headed for Oklahoma.

GERMAN "REDS" RULE HAMBURG

City Completely in Hands of Spartacists—Crown Prince Is Still in Holland.

KAISER PLANS EARLY RETURN

Plans to Go Home Before Allies Can Demand His Surrender From Holland—Prussians Plot New War.

The Hague, Holland, June 28.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German crown prince, whose escape from Holland to Germany had been reported, was still at his residence on the island of Wieringen in the Zuyder Zee Thursday, it was announced officially here.

Hamburg, June 28.—The city is completely in the power of the Communists and Spartacists.

In the rioting Thursday they stormed the city hall and overcame the government troops, capturing quantities of ammunition, rifles and machine guns. They then swept over the entire city, plundering, killing and destroying.

The killed in the rioting at Hamburg number 185.

Paris, June 28.—The American relief associations here have received a dispatch from Col. Ryan, sent from Hamburg on Wednesday. It says:

"There was considerable street fighting between government troops and civilians.

"Machine guns were used on both sides and a number of persons were killed and wounded.

"The American destroyers Bernard and Upshur are here, and the food ship Elliot is also in Hamburg harbor.

London, June 28.—"After peace is signed I will return to Germany to live on my estate in Silesia and perform my duties as a landowner," said the former German crown prince in an interview last week at Wieringen.

A Brussels dispatch to the Daily Mirror so quotes him, and says he added:

"East Prussia and Silesia will never consent to be governed by Poland. There will be another war in ten years."

Berlin, June 28.—Former Emperor William is planning to return to Germany before the allies can demand his surrender from Holland, says a Stuttgart dispatch to the Neue Berliner Zeitung.

HERO AID BILLS PASSED

Courses in Vocational Training for Soldiers and Sailors at Government Expense.

Washington, June 27.—Soldiers and sailors disabled by war would be given the opportunity to begin immediately courses in vocational training at government expense under terms of an amended senate bill appropriating \$6,000,000 for the purpose, passed unanimously in the house. It is estimated 7,000 men will take advantage of the opportunity within the coming year. The measure would eliminate any delay to the men because of failure of the war risk insurance bureau to commence making indemnity payments. Large increases in payments to men while being educated were made by the house in passing the bill, which would fix \$80 per month as compensation for single men and \$100 per month for men with dependents, in addition to government family allotments.

RAISE NAVY BILL \$297,000,000

Senators Add \$20,000,000 to Aviation Fund Without Debate—Bill Carries \$782,000,000.

Washington, June 28.—Without debate the senate approved a committee amendment to the naval appropriation bill, increasing the fund for aviation from the \$15,000,000 voted by the house to \$35,000,000. The bill carries about \$782,000,000, as compared with \$485,000,000 provided by the house.

Shoe Exposition July 7 to 11.

Chicago, June 27.—An exposition unique in that it is being promoted, arranged, conducted and paid for entirely by traveling salesmen, without aid from manufacturers or jobbers, is scheduled for the Morrison hotel, Chicago, July 7 to 11. It is the Chicago National Shoe exposition, and will exhibit all lines of shoes, shoe accessories and shoe store fittings made in the United States. The Chicago Shoe Travelers' association is responsible for the exposition, and its purpose is to bring together all lines at once, for the convenience of buyers.

Plot to Kill King.

Washington, June 30.—Rumors of an anarchist plot to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain during the procession accompanying the reopening of the cortes Tuesday were responsible for the sudden change of ceremony.

Wilson Bids Yanks Good-By.

Paris, June 30.—The president went to American headquarters to meet the other members of the American delegation and Gen. Pershing, the American commander in chief, for a final conference and to say farewell.

FRANCESCO NITTI



Francesco Nitti is the new premier of Italy, succeeding Orlando. He was formerly minister of the treasury.

DRASTIC U. S. DRY BILL

IRONCLAD LID FRAMED IN THE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.

Measure Provides \$3,500,000 Fund for Enforcement of Prohibition—Punishment is Severe.

Washington, June 27.—Drastic legislation for the strict enforcement of both war-time and constitutional prohibition was completed by the house judiciary committee. With only slight modifications the bill Chairman Volstead will submit to the house is the same as that proposed by the ultra-dry.

An appropriation of \$3,500,000 is provided to carry out the act. The main provisions of the bill are:

Any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol is "intoxicating liquor."

When the war-time prohibition act or constitutional prohibition goes into effect, it shall be unlawful to "manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized by this act." The only exceptions are for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes, or where liquor is stored in private homes before prohibition goes into effect, for private use.

Punishments for violations are as follows:

A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the first offense, and a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, with imprisonment from 30 to 90 days, for the second offense.

A fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment from six months to two years is provided for the subsequent offenses. In addition, courts may require bonds as security that violators will not again break the law for one year.

Enforcement of the prohibition law is lodged with the commissioner of internal revenue and the department of justice.

Patent and proprietary medicine manufacturers must prove to the commissioner that their products cannot be used in place of intoxicating liquor.

TO LICENSE WHEAT DEALERS

Wilson Order Puts Trade Under Regulation—Small Bakers and Farmers Exempt.

New York, June 26.—Julius Barnes, United States wheat director, announced that President Wilson has signed a proclamation putting under license of the wheat director persons, firms, corporations and associations dealing in wheat, wheat flour or baking products, manufactured either wholly or partly from wheat flour. The only exceptions are retailers, farmers and small bakers.

SENATE ASKS ABOUT SIBERIA

Resolution Adopted Requesting President to Give Information as to Policy in Russia.

Washington, June 28.—By unanimous vote the senate adopted the resolution of Senator Johnson, Republican, of California asking the president for information as to the administration's policy in respect to Siberia and as to the maintenance of United States troops there.

To Name First President.

Helsingfors, Finland, June 28.—The new constitution adopted by the diet provides that the first president shall be elected by the diet. His term of office will be six years.

Poles to March on Bandits.

Paris, June 30.—The council of four has granted Poland permission to use Gen. Haller's army or any of its other troops in restoring quiet to eastern Galicia and driving outlaws from the country.

Austrian Ex-Kaiser Is Ill.

Geneva, June 30.—It is reported from Prangins, where former Emperor Charles of Austria is staying, that his health is causing anxiety. He has not left the house for a week. He is attended by a Swiss doctor.