

PEACE SIGNED, ENDS GREAT WORLD WAR

Conditions of 48 Years Ago Are Exactly Reversed.

SPECTATORS ARE RESTLESS

Chinese Absent, But All Other Allied Delegates Are Present at Historic Ceremony.

(Continued From First Page.) 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

Uniforms Are Lacking. All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were none 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.

Historic Tables Turned. 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.

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 Minerva, goddess of war, looked on. Overhead, on the frescoed ceiling, were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Germans Offer Protest.

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 J. Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory.

The third, unknown to the public, came from the Germans. When the programme for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation, Herr von Haimhausen of the German delegation went to Colonel 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 entire delegation."

He said that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come.

Slight Honors Yielded. After a conference with the French foreign ministry, it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. However, the programme 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 crowded toward the center of the hall, which is so long that a seat 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.

Allied Leaders Arrive. Secretary Lansing was the first of the distinguished diplomats to arrive. He was followed shortly by M. Clemenceau and General Billes. The other members of the delegation followed and there were no demonstrations.

The delegates of the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to the tables at the rear. Officers and civilians lined the walls and filled the aisles.

President Wilson's arrival ten 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.

Autographs in Demand. 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 programme until the Germans entered the room.

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall and the crowd shouted for those 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 spectators either had 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 seats at the left end of the U-shaped table. They showed composure and manifested none of the uneasiness Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, displayed when handed the treaty at Versailles.

Clemenceau Opens Session. 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 Marlin, 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 crowd the signing lost much of its expected dignity.

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.

An outbreak 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.

Italy Last Big Power. M. Clemenceau, with the French delegates, were the next in line for sign-

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION PRESIDENT WHO LED SIGNING OF TREATY.



HERRMANN MUELLER. —Photo by Underwood.

ing, and then Baron Saloni and the other Japanese delegates. The Italians came after the Japanese and were followed by 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 clicking away could be heard above the general disorder.

At 3:45 o'clock 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 signings.

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 must be dealt with by letter if the signatories are willing to grant her the privilege of making the reservations.

Cannon Announces News. At 3:44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signatures had not, however, as a matter of fact, been completed, for at that time the allied nations were still signing in alphabetical order.

As Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George emerged from the palace the great crowd gathered outside swept aside the cordons of troops, cheering madly. The three statesmen were swept along by the surging thousands. Many soldiers broke ranks and joined in the demonstration, while guns boomed and low-flying airplanes seemed to fill the air.

Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson were photographed together on the terrace. After the demonstration, the three allied leaders left Versailles in the same automobile, the crowds following and cheering.

PARIS, June 28.—In the completed peace treaty signed today at Versailles, the newspapers say, were certain stipulations which it was hoped would hasten ratification of the treaty by the German national assembly.

The Journal says that the allies stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners would be dependent upon ratification of the treaty by the German assembly.

The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the chamber of deputies July 1 by Premier Clemenceau, the Echo de Paris says. Premier Lloyd George, the newspaper adds, will address the British House of Commons July 1 on the peace negotiations.

PUNCTILIOUS HUNS OFFENDED

Affront Seen in Peace Programme, Yet Delegates Sign.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—When the German delegation saw the programme for the treaty signing ceremony today Herr von Haimhausen told Colonel Henri, liaison officer, that the Germans would not consent to entering by a different door from the allied delegates nor that military honors be withheld from them.

"Had we known there would be such arrangements," he said, "the delegates would not have come."

When the detachments of 15 soldiers each from the American, British and French forces entered the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and took their places at the windows, Premier Clemenceau stepped up to the French detachment and shook the hand of each man. The men had been selected from those who bore honorable wounds, and the premier expressed his pleasure at seeing them there and his regret for the sufferings they had endured for their country.

When the German delegates entered, Premier Clemenceau arose and delivered his brief address, pointing out that the treaty had been drafted with the collaboration of all the powers, that the president of the conference had formally certified that the text to be signed was identical with that in the copies handed the Germans June 17, and that the signature was an irrevocable engagement that all the conditions laid down in the treaty would be loyally executed. His speech was translated into English and German.

NO PEACE YET IN FAR EAST

Covenant Does Not Reach to Orient, Says Consul Moser.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—"I see nothing in the peace treaty that brings peace in the far east," declared Charles E. Moser, United States consul at Harbin, Manchuria, in an address today before the Commonwealth club here.

"There is no promise for peace for the rest of the world until peace has been brought about in the far east."

"Chinese and Russians, the two great peoples of the far east, desire the sup-

port and the friendship of the United States. The only drawback is that they cannot reach us; they don't know how to get in touch with us. They hope and cry for American assistance."

Consul Moser explained how Russia sought to establish sovereignty over Chinese Manchuria, but that revolution destroyed forever the Russian dream of an empire of the east "extending to warm water."

Following this the bolsheviks sought to control Manchuria. China was unofficially appealed to by the consuls for aid. On Christmas night, 1917, China gave an ultimatum to the bolsheviks to leave Manchuria, which was accepted. It was learned at midnight by the consuls that the bolsheviks planned a programme the following morning with hopes of conquering Manchuria for bolshevism. The Chinese were warned, and in a ten-minute battle the following morning, in which there were six casualties on both sides and 30 school children were killed and wounded, more than 3000 bolsheviks surrendered.

"On this day Manchuria has been freed from bolshevism," he said.

LONDON CHEERS PEACE NEWS

Message of Thanksgiving and Joy Issued by King George.

LONDON, June 28.—London learned of the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles at 3:40 o'clock. The news became known through the firing of guns which had been installed during the war to warn the city of air raids.

The moving throngs came to a halt when the first report was heard. The tension lasted only a few seconds. Then the people gave themselves up to a celebration.

Flag sellers did a brisk trade. Their wares were bought eagerly and were thrown to the breeze by the cheering crowds. The great bells of St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey and virtually all the churches of the metropolis added to the din.

After news of the signing of peace had been received the following was issued over King George's signature: "The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and of liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices."

"I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that coming years of peace may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity."

"GEORGE R. I."

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THE NUT



Next year is sure goin' to be 'SUM' year now that all them '400,000 nobles' of the—ARIENT ARABIC ORDER—NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE are comin' out to convene an 'have parades an' see the roses an' ever' thing!

An' if I can get all them 'nobles' to buy a 'CHIEF DRUG BAR' at the WALLACE DRUG CO., 1094 HAWTHORNE AVE., it will help raise that \$5,400,000.00.

Yours for Nuts of Quality.

The Chief Nut

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Edwards for Economy Outfits!

—You don't have to go inside to see them, either. They're on display continuously. Yesterday he had arranged in the Fifth-St. Windows a very substantial and attractive



Triple-Room Outfit

That's on Sale Complete at —\$186.35— \$20 Cash — \$3 Week — No Interest

—Edwards makes Outfit Selecting unusually interesting, because any piece or pieces in these economy outfits can be replaced with your own personal selection—a feature which alone is strikingly worth while.

See This Outfit Today or Any Day This Week

LIVING ROOM —Consists of a Substantial Library Table with 24x42-inch top, Saddle-Seated Slat-Back Arm Rockers, an Art-Woven Twisted Wicker Arm Chair and an Arm Rocker to match, with upholstered cushion seats and backs. Four pieces as displayed. \$54.50

DINING ROOM —Has a 45-inch Solid Oak Round-Top Table that extends to six feet; six substantially built and braced Chairs with genuine leather slip-seats. Chairs finished to match table and will go well to fill in the living room. These seven pieces. \$52.00

BEDROOM —This Suite brings a smile at first sight. It's Snow-Flake White Enamel. There's a Full-Sized Bed, Chiffonier, Princess Dresser, Vanity Chair and Rocker. By the way, if you'd prefer ivory instead of white, the price at Edwards will be the same. \$79.85



Bed Davenport

—Solid oak frame finished to match Edwards' Economy Outfit. Big spring seat and padded back are upholstered with rich brown leatherette. This Two-Fold is very easily operated and is featured with a Two-Fold Spring that allows the use of a full thickness mattress to fold underneath seat.

The Two-Fold Is Not an Ordinary Davenport

—It makes a bed in the room where you didn't think there was room for a bed and is on the job 24 hours each day, as the illustration shows.

Edwards for Economy Outfits!

—You don't have to go inside to see them, either. They're on display continuously. Yesterday he had arranged in the Fifth-St. Windows a very substantial and attractive

Woven Matting

—Both are built over strong frames with bound corners, safety locks and double-strength handles. They're lined and finished, so a little shower of rain will do no harm. Very light weight, but strong.

Suit Cases

—The Three-Dollar Case is the one similar to illustration, while the Three-Seventy-Five one has straps.

Hammocks

—Edwards is frank about it. These Hammocks are of last year's stock, that's why the price is so attractive. Only eight or nine left in all. If you are going to get one, do it at once.

Why Is It You Hear So Much About This Wonderful Instrument?

The Brunswick The Famous Ulltona and That Wonderful Oval Horn!

"—Oh, Isn't It Pretty!—that is what nearly everyone says. The Ulltona oval horn tapering into a perfectly round throat was added that better and fuller 'Round Tones' would be produced.

About the Brunswick Ulltona—Well, the Ulltona is an over-sized Reproducer that plays all makes of records without changing parts. Use a loud-tone needle and open the modifier and this Ulltona will supply music for a big open-air dance.

Behold—Your Credit Is Good as Gold

SELECT ONE SINGLE PIECE OR A HOUSEFULL —IT'S EASY TO PAY THE EDWARDS WAY— A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

EDWARDS CO. FIFTH-OAK STREETS TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF WASHINGTON

Whereas —Your eyes are the windows of your soul, and, whereas, windows are the eyes of your home, you should today

Resolve

—That henceforth you'll take an occasional stroll two blocks north of Washington street and see the many beautiful Fllet Nets, Dainty Laces, Overdrapes and Flowered Cretonnes that Edwards displays, you might desire to treat your windows with the newest.

SERVICE-WEAVE RUGS

—Edwards makes Outfit Selecting unusually interesting, because any piece or pieces in these economy outfits can be replaced with your own personal selection—a feature which alone is strikingly worth while.

At the Price There Are No Rugs so Desirable as These Service-Weave Reversibles at

—\$16.75— \$2 Cash — \$1 Week — No Interest.

—They're not Wiltons, not Axminsters and not Brussels. Reversible Wool and Fibers in greens, browns, blues, tans and mixtures. When it comes to wear, you'll be surprised at their life. Select from the assortment of 11.

Bed Davenport

—Solid oak frame finished to match Edwards' Economy Outfit. Big spring seat and padded back are upholstered with rich brown leatherette. This Two-Fold is very easily operated and is featured with a Two-Fold Spring that allows the use of a full thickness mattress to fold underneath seat.

The Two-Fold Is Not an Ordinary Davenport

—It makes a bed in the room where you didn't think there was room for a bed and is on the job 24 hours each day, as the illustration shows.

50 Pound Sleepwell Mattress

—All cotton, built up in layers, absolutely guaranteed not to lump or shift; made according to Oregon's sanitary bedding law. Sold by Edwards only—that's the whole story about Sleepwell Mattresses.

—It's very often a customer will tell the salesman, when selecting a Sleepwell, that their uncle or cousin or neighbor was using a Sleepwell and recommended it to them. You, too, will take no chance if you buy a Sleepwell.

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