

PEACE IS SIGNED; GREAT WAR OVER; PRESIDENT LEAVES

Simple Ceremony Marks End of 5 Years of Tragic War Which Engulfed Almost Entire World

GERMAN DREAMS ARE OVER

Aspirations Fathomed by Great Bismarck Are Given Quietus in Room Where Empire Born.

(Continued From Page One)

ever during his ceremony, but at its conclusion salvos of guns boomed and the news that Mars had been deposed and peace enthroned.

SUN BLESSES CEREMONY

Throughout the morning and early afternoon the sky had been overcast with heavy clouds, but with the sound of the first gun, the sun breaking through the curtain of clouds, bathed the palace and grounds in a flood of golden light, tinting the waters of the great fountains, now turned on for the first time in five years, with all of the colors of the rainbow.

Although the ceremony in the beautiful and historic Hall of Mirrors was formal and unimpressive, several of the delegates betrayed evidence of deep emotion and were visibly relieved when it was over.

PRINCIPALS ARE NERVOUS

President Wilson sat turning his gold pencil between his fingers while the delegates stepped forward to sign. His face was possibly whiter and more deeply lined than usual.

Clemenceau, the "Tiger," with bushy eyebrows, sweeping mustache and stern glances and a half scowl on his face, sat motionless with his white gloved hands on the table.

Lloyd George, florid of complexion, with a great shock of white hair, nervously twirled his eyeglasses suspended from a broad black ribbon.

Baron Sonnino and others of the Italian trio were plainly nervous, but the Japanese apparently were unperturbed by the gravity of the occasion and placidly contemplated the beauties of the great room.

ALLIED ARMIES REPRESENTED

Outside the palace the presence of troops of the allied nations, garbed in field attire, lent a touch of color to the scene.

The most picturesque of these were the Republican guards, drawn up as a guard of honor on the steps of the marble stairway by which the delegates entered. They stood with drawn swords, with silver and gold helmets, sweeping black horsehair plumes, red and black tunics, white buckskin breeches and patent leather boots.

In the front row of benches, provided for the distinguished guests invited to witness the ceremony, sat Mrs. Wilson, attended by Rear Admiral Grayson and other of the president's entourage. President Poincare and the leading officers of the French senate and chamber and their guests also had places on these benches.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS POOR

Seating arrangements at the ceremony were very poor. Hundreds of excitable French spectators squeezed into the hall and tried to rush into the spaces between the tiers of seats. Some of the arguments and near lights enlivened the proceedings. Some of the delegates of the smaller nations were in a fever of excitement over their seats just before the assembly was called to order.

German newspapermen, all wearing the ribbon of the Iron cross, were given places near one of the big windows.

While awaiting the arrival of the German delegates, President Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino devoted their energies to autographing souvenir programs for some of their fellow delegates.

CLEMENCEAU MAKES ADDRESS

As soon as the German delegates had taken their seats, Clemenceau, with his first show of nervousness that has been noticeable since the opening of the peace conference, began his address, which was translated for the German delegates by the official interpreter.

The premier explained that the treaty now presented for signature was the death knell of Germany as it had been presented to the Germans.

"The signatures will now be given," he added, "and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied in this treaty of peace."

"I now invite the delegates of the German commission to sign the treaty."

GERMANS MAKE TREMBLE

Master-at-Arms Martin de la Cour escorted the Germans to the center of the room where the bound copy of the treaty lay on a leather covered brass ornamented table of the regency period, with several old-fashioned quills provided for the use of those who wished to comply with the historic formula.

Modern pens were provided for the others.

With trembling hands, both Mueller and Bell indited their signatures at the bottom of the document that many German leaders had declared would seal the death knell to their nation.

AMERICANS SIGN NEXT

As the Germans turned and whirled to President Wilson, who led the American delegation forward to the treaty table, where they signed, followed by Lloyd George, at the head of the British delegation, and the other delegations in alphabetical order.

There was not the slightest solemnity attached to the ceremony of signing, although a feeling of solemnity had been evident throughout the session.

Detachments of American, French and British troops witnessed the ceremony, and in a very short while the skin is so smooth and in its normal condition. Santiseptic also quickly relieves prickly heat, hives, chafing or itching and irritation caused by unusual outdoor exercise. Be sure to take a bottle of Santiseptic on your next outdoor trip. You will find that it will have many uses not here enumerated. You can procure Santiseptic at almost any drug or department store. If your dealer cannot supply it, send 50 cents, with his name, to the Ebsworth Laboratories, Portland, Or., for a full-size bottle, postpaid.—Adv.

Portland Officer Is Decorated Lieut. Leland L. Smith Honored

French Order of the Legion of Honor Given in Recognition of Services.

Signal military honor has been bestowed upon Lieutenant Leland L. Smith, Major and Mrs. Walter V. Smith of Portland, in the award of the French decoration of the Legion of Honor for services rendered during the war. This first most coveted ornament is bestowed only on rare occasions.

Lieutenant Smith was commissioned lieutenant at the first reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio in August, 1917, and shortly after was ordered overseas and assigned to Paris headquarters as liaison officer, where he served as aide to French and American general officers.

Within recent months Lieutenant Smith, with six other American officers, was transferred to Roumania, with headquarters at Bucharest, where he was made military attaché to the American legation. His active work has been in the fighting of the fiercest troops, who are fighting the Bolsheviks across the Russian border.

mony from places through the windows of the hall. There were 50 in each of these detachments.

CROWDS CHEER PEACE

The crowds outside the palace set up a tremendous cheer as the German delegates emerged after the signing. The cheers increased in volume as the allied and associate delegates followed on their way to the terrace to view the beautiful playing fountains, made doubly beautiful by the rays of the afternoon sun.

The cheers of the enthusiastic crowds mingled with the strains of triumphal music played by the bands in the palace grounds and the salvos of the guns made a fitting finale to the ceremony that had marked the end of the conflict that had devastated the fairest towns of France and Belgium, but which had secured to France her lost provinces and ended the menace of German invasion.

WILSON EXPRESSES THANKS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE

Paris, June 28.—En route to the United States, President Wilson left Paris at 9:30 o'clock to-night. Upon arriving at Brest, he will board the George Washington, which thereupon will sail for New York.

Appreciation of France's friendship for the United States and gratitude for the courtesy he had received while on French soil were expressed by the president in a statement issued today before his departure.

FRANCE THANKED FOR COURTESY

The president said: "As I look back over the events of the months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are toward the people of America, and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness."

"I take the liberty of bidding France Godspeed as well as goodbye, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future."

PRESIDENT GIVEN OVATION

The demonstration in honor of President Wilson as he started from Paris tonight on his way to Brest where he is to embark for America, was the most enthusiastic the president has experienced since his arrival in Europe.

The entire population of the French capital seemed to be massed in the streets surrounding the Gare des Invalides where the president's special train was waiting. Troops vainly tried to hold the crowds in check as the automobile appeared. The people swarmed around the car with cries of "Vive Wilson! Vive Les Etats Unis!" It was with the greatest difficulty that the president made his way to the station.

CLEMENCEAU BIDS FAREWELL

Clemenceau and Poincare who followed also were greeted with tremendous cheers. They and other ministers and government officials bade the president and Mrs. Wilson warm farewells which were echoed by the crowd as the train pulled out of the station shortly after 5:30 p. m., the scheduled time. The train was decorated with allied flags and bunting.

M. Fichon and Andre Tardieu accompanied the president to Brest. Ambassador Jusserand and Baron DiCelle, the Italian ambassador, who are on their way to Washington, also are members of the party.

DANCING Guaranteed

In eight lessons, Ladies, \$2.50; gentlemen, \$5.00, at DeHoney's Beautiful Ball Room, 23d and Washington. New summer classes start Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 8 to 11:30. Plenty of desirable partners and practice. No embarrassment. Private lessons all hours. Learn from professional dancers. Phone Main 7658.—Adv.

SENATOR JOHNSON SPEAKS AGAINST LEAGUE OF NATIONS

California Man Declares Representatives of Rulers, Not of Peoples, Will Rule World.

REED SCORES COVENANT

Missouri Senator Sees a Chance of Dark Skinned Races of World Against Whites.

New York, June 28.—(U. P.)—Four thousand people, many of whom were Irish republic sympathizers, packed Carnegie hall tonight and cheered Senators James Reed of Missouri and Hiram Johnson of California in their denunciation of the League of Nations.

Intensely emotional, the audience rose almost to a man to cheer Senator Johnson when he denounced the league as an "iniquitous covenant."

Senator Reed recapitulated all the arguments he used against the covenant on the floor of the senate.

"Section 10," Reed declared, "guarantees all the league members the use of American money and men to protect their territorial integrity."

Reed declared that the league sought to establish a government by sanctorification.

"What the teachings of Christ have not in 2000 years produced will not be accomplished by the League of Nations," he said.

Reed asserted that the league would eventually evolve in an alliance of dark skinned races against light skinned peoples. He predicted that semi-civilized and retrograde nations would line up with Japanese and Chinese for race equality.

JOHNSON CHARGES WAR TRUST Johnson asserted that, instead of coming closer to the people, the League of Nations would go a step farther and them, that under its proposed covenant the representatives of rulers, not of peoples, would govern the world, "sitting far away in secret."

"It is not a League of Nations to prevent war," he declared. "It is a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust. In its very creation it had been stripped of every idealistic purpose it ever had. It contains within itself the germs of many wars, and worse than that, it reveals, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people, and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations. It is a trust of existing present power—it will never prevent war. It will sanctify war in a new, terrible and sinister sense."

REFERENDUM SUGGESTED "If those who wrote the league covenant had really wanted to prevent war," the senator said, "they would have permitted the men and women who must bear the burdens of war to determine by their vote whether or not there should be war. He conceded that it would be unjust to propose the principle of the war referendum for any one nation while the other nations of the world were free to undertake an aggressive attack without a vote of their people. But he asserted emphatically that if the war referendum were adopted

Capt. C. N. Hurlburt Is Visitor in Capital

Washington, June 28.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL).—Captain C. N. Hurlburt of Hood River, now of the Twenty-third engineers, was called a few days ago at the office of Congressman Sinnott. He has seen two years of service and wears the ribbon with two stars showing his participation in two major offensives, at St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne. He was formerly engineer of Hood River county.

S. & H. Green Stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 355, A-3353. Block-wood short slabwood. Rock Slabs and Utah coal; sawdust.—Adv.

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HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED Complete lens-grinding factory on premises.

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universally the peoples instead of the rulers would decide whether wars should be fought and they would occur only in the rarest and clearest cases.

The senator sketched what he termed "the atmosphere of secrecy and cunning diplomacy which prevailed at the peace conference," and likened the proposed League of Nations, by an intensive historical analogy, to the quadruple and the holy alliance, dedicated to the promotion of peace and the prevention of war, following the Napoleonic wars. He said that "proliferation of idealistic speeches and nebulous altruistic generalities as some of our modern statesmen."

The League of Nations preamble, he said, is "of like character with that of the quadruple alliance, not as lofty in purpose or of such broad Christianity as the holy alliance, but with the same underlying principles in reference to existing treaties."

PURPOSE IS QUESTIONED "How often of late," said the senator, "have we heard language conveying the same thought from those who are advocating the League of Nations? If any people with a perfect case for freedom

should rebel, the advocates of the League of Nations would enthusiastically rush to the aid of the rebels, and would be the league. Tomorrow it may be Ireland, aided in small part from the outside, demanding that of which we have made a mockery—self-determination—under our guaranty we must prevent it. Parenthetically I may remark that Ireland, it seems to me, is in the position of a litigant with a perfect case who can get no hearing. In a year hence it may be stricken and cruelly despoiled like Korea or possibly even passive, humbled, robbed and weak China, and whether it be one or the other, the purpose of the League of Nations, under article 10, is to use the great wealth, power and blood of the greatest democracy on the earth to retain revolting peoples without regard to the righteousness of their cause, within the government and powers from which they would be free."

It was the announcement by the United States of the Monroe doctrine, the senator said, which compelled the nineteenth century league of nations—the Holy Alliance—to refrain from its plan to restore to Spain her American colonies, which had successfully revolted.

"Now, today," continued Johnson, "this American doctrine, having played its important role, is delivered into the custody of the same sinister spirit which it exercised on the world a century ago."

Johnson asserted that it was unthinkable that any American wrote article 10, or that any American could subscribe to it. He described the amendment to the league covenant as "a fraud, a delusion and a snare."

"Just as Japan did with her secret treaties and China," he observed, "just so will she do with her secret treaties and what she calls race discrimination. When the time seems propitious—and it will not be long, she will bring to the League of Nations our yet unsettled dispute over our alien land law, and her pending controversy respecting immigration, and her assertion of race discrimination by us, and when this is done the league will take charge of these momentous questions and decide them."

AMERICA ALONE SOLVENT "By our entry into the league, the senator asserted, the United States, the "one good solvent concern nationally," will enter into partnership with certain

national bankrupts, which, after our first six months of "muddling and muddling" with European and Asiatic controversies over territory, have already come to secretly despise and detest us.

"We do not need them as partners," he said. "They require us. They yield to us nothing. We give to them everything. We can protect our borders for centuries to come, just as we have in the century past. The Lord has given us our geographical isolation, and the Lord has denied just that thing to the different races of Europe. And while our internationalists, in behalf of the League of Nations, prate of the fact that we cannot longer remain isolated, they forget that the geography of the situation remains immutable."

Stag Dinner for 168th A stag dinner by the auxiliary will be given for the members of the 168th field artillery at the Benson hotel Wednesday at 6:30 o'clock, following which a dance for the members, wives, mothers and sweethearts will be held at the Multnomah hotel. The dance commences at 8:30 o'clock. Tickets can be secured Monday and Tuesday at Liberty Temple.

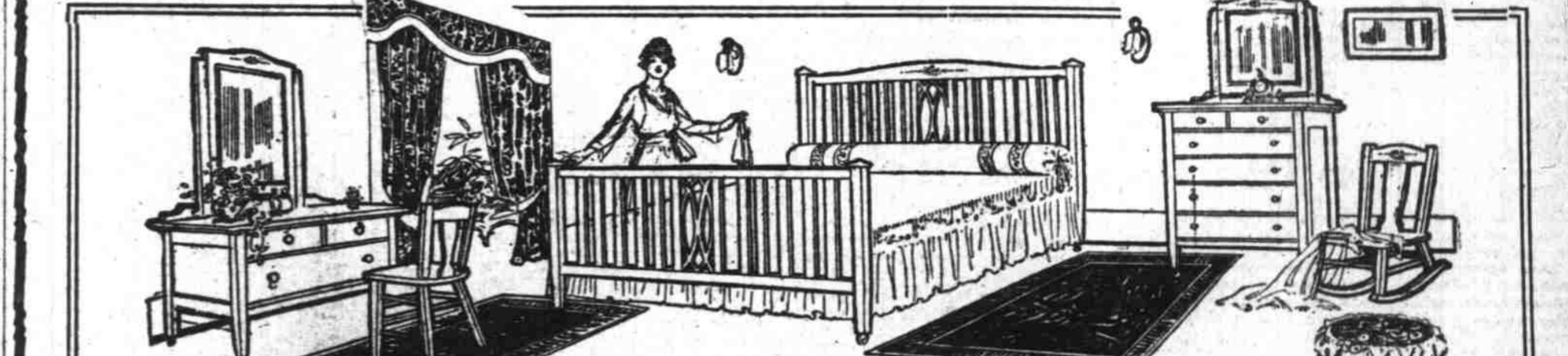
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Six-Foot Table and Six Elegant Chairs \$81.75

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Greens, Browns and Blues—All Reversible

—Particularly adapted to summer homes, verandas, sleeping porches and, if you please, they're not to be lightly passed by when inexpensive Rugs are considered for dining and bedrooms.

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Modern pens were provided for the others.

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