

The Weather
Maximum yesterday.....7H
Minimum today.....4H

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions
Today, Fair.

Daily—Fourteenth Year,
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

NO. 84

GERMANS SIGN PEACE PACT

PARIS CANNON BOOM TIDINGS OF PEACE TO WORLD AT 3:44 P. M.

Last Signature Placed to Historic Document in Hall of Mirrors.

Wilson, Lloyd-George and Clemenceau Swept to Car by Hysterical Mob.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—(By Associated Press.) 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, then been completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order.

The proceedings were formally closed at 3:49 o'clock.

As Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George emerged from the palace the great crowd gathered outside swept aside the cordon 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.

Wilson Signs 3:14 p. m.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—(Official report transmitted from Hall of Mirrors to state department.) President Wilson and the American delegation completed signing the peace treaty at 3:14 o'clock Paris time.

Premier Clemenceau put the direct question to the Germans whether they were willing to sign and execute loyally all the terms. Other delegates did not arise when the Germans came into the hall.

The treaty was signed by Dr. Herman Mueller at 3:12 and Dr. Johannes Bell at 3:13 for the Germans. The American delegation signed in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Colonel House and General Bliss.

The other delegations headed by the British signed after the American plenipotentiaries in the order set forth in the treaty.

All of the plenipotentiaries having signed the treaty M. Clemenceau declared the session closed.

The German delegates left the hall first, the allied plenipotentiaries remaining in their seats. Those who had assembled in the hall then went to the terrace to see the fountains playing.

Chinese Do Not Attend

VERSAILLES, June 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson entered the Hall of Mirrors at 2:50 o'clock. All the delegates then

were seated, except the Chinese, who did not attend.

The Germans entered the hall at exactly three o'clock. They were assigned seats at the side of the table nearest the entrance which they took after all the others had been seated.

Premier Clemenceau called the session to order at 3:10 o'clock.

The Chinese delegates shortly before the hour set for the signing of the treaty, reiterated their intention not to sign and said they would await instructions from their government.

Clemenceau's Speech

Premier Clemenceau in opening the session said:

"The session is open. The allied and associated powers on one side and the German commission on the other side, have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The treaty 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 the treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German commission to sign the treaty."

Hun Credentials Accepted

The credentials of the new German delegates were approved during the forenoon, and everything was in readiness at an early hour for the ceremony, set for 3 o'clock.

Last minute changes were made in the program to expedite the signing of the treaty. Two additional tables were placed beside the one within the historic Hall of Mirrors on which the peace treaty was laid. One of the new tables held the Rhine convention and the other the protocol containing changes in and interpretations of the treaty. All these documents thus enabled three persons to be engaged simultaneously in affixing their signatures.

Hours before the time set for the ceremony a seemingly endless stream of automobiles began moving up the common lined hill of the Champs Elysees, passed the Arc de Triomphe and out through the Bois de Boulogne, carrying the plenipotentiaries, officials and guests to the ceremony. The thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragoons and mounted gendarmes.

At the end of the court of honor in the chateau, a guard of honor was drawn up to present arms as the leading plenipotentiaries arrived. The guard comprised a company of Republican Guards in brilliant uniforms. The entrance for the delegates was by the marble stairway to the "queen's apartments" and the Hall

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VOTE NEARLY MILLION TO HUNT ANARCHISTS

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Two more measures aimed at anarchists, bomb throwers and other enemies of law and order were included today by the senate in the sundry civil appropriation bills. The authorization for detection of crimes was increased by \$600,000, and a special fund of \$300,000 for the department of labor to round up and deport alien anarchists was created.

NON-PARTIZANS WIN IN NORTH DAKOTA BY A MAJORITY OF 5000

FARGO, N. D., June 28.—With 116 scattered precincts still to hear from, the Non-Partisan League laws have a majority of 5,413. The missing precincts are almost wholly in Non-Partisan League territory. GRAND FORKS, N. W., June 28.—With less than 400 precincts to hear from of the 1,018 in the state, the seven Non-Partisan League laws voted on last Thursday have been ratified by the voters by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000, according to present returns. The vote now stands as follows: For the laws 42,320; against 40,939.

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES ARE KEPT IN LEASH

VERSAILLES, June 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The treaty of peace with Germany was signed this afternoon in the historic Hall of Mirrors under the watchful eyes of 45 stalwart American doughboys, French poilus and British Tommies, the real "artisans of the peace" which has been slowly taking definite form during the long months of the Paris conference.

Marshals and generals of the allied armies took the first places on the benches provided for privileged guests, but the 15 privates from each of the principal armies stood within the enclosure reserved for the plenipotentiaries and high officials of the conference as the visible sign of their role in bringing into being a new Europe.

Boch Is on Hand

The soldiers stood in the embrasures of the windows overlooking the chateau park a few feet from their commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, who was seated with the French delegation at the peace table. A second change in the program was introduced as a result of the attitude taken by the German government, press and public toward the execution and binding validity of the treaty. The German plenipotentiaries instead of being regarded from the moment of signing as representatives of a formerly friendly power with which diplomatic relations had been renewed, left the hall after the signature separately by the door through which they entered, not joining the general procession of the delegations to the terrace of the chateau to watch the playing of the great fountain of Versailles. For them peace will be regarded as concluded from the moment of German ratification, since the German government announced that it would sign the treaty only under protest and German political leaders have declared their intention to work to undermine the provisions of the treaty.

Ceremony Short

The ceremony of signing the treaty was shorter than expected as most of the 72 plenipotentiaries had to write their names twice, once on the treaty and once on the protocol containing changes and interpretations of the parent instrument. The convention covering the left bank of the Rhine and the treaties regarding the protection of minorities in Poland was signed only by the delegates of the great powers.

Germany Signs.

By Edmund Vance Cooke

She signs it with the pen who thought to sign it with the sword!
Blood of her veins and golden gains she freely, vainly poured,
And prestige she had coveted and honors she had stored.
Yet day by day her shame and guilt grew like a Jonah's gourd,
Till now she signs it with a pen, who hoped to use the sword.

So ever when a pride-mad prince shall pledge a blood-red day!
So ever when wolf-men shall lead sheep-minded men astray!
So ever when a tribe would crush its brother tribes to clay!
So even to us should we forsake our ancient, lawful way
Or dare to raise the cankered sword the Prussian castr away!

SIGNING OF PACT MEANS NEW WORLD

President Wilson in Address to American People Makes Plea for Acceptance Without Change or Reservation—More Than a Treaty—Liberates World From Conquest and Armed Domination—Binds World to Protect Weak Against Strong.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—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 severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposed 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.

Ends Conquest

"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 under 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 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 for the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

Rights of Minorities

"It recognizes minorities—the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious beliefs and practices. 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 cooperation that will cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its commerce.

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SIGNING PEACE MEANS END OF WAR DRY LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The department of justice will make no attempt to enforce the war-time prohibition act once the peace treaty has been signed and President Wilson has proclaimed demobilization complete, according to information Theodore Bell, attorney for the California grape growers, announced he had received from Washington. Bell said that President Wilson would declare mobilization at an end after the treaty was signed. The announcement caused a local liquor dealer, it is believed by local liquor dealers, that they may be closed for a few days but will soon open again and continue in business until the first of the year.

NO EUROPEAN TRIPS UNTIL NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Tourist travel to France from this country will not be permitted before next year, the state department announced today. Business men will be permitted to send agents to any European country, but restrictions as to the return trip will continue in force because of the needs of space for soldiers and civilian war department employees. Measures to present undue travel to Great Britain also will be continued as transportation and economic conditions in Great Britain are still far from normal.

PRESENT PEACE TREATY TO DEPUTIES JULY FIRST

PARIS, June 28.—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.

Tilden Defeats Champion.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28.—William T. Tilden, II, holder of the national class court tennis championship, won the singles title of the state of Delaware by defeating R. Norris Williams, II, the national single champion, in 1914, and 1916, on the turf court of the Wilmington Country club today, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

JOSEPHUS HEARS THE ANGELS SING, NAVY FIRES PEACE SALUTE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Daniels today sent this message to all naval ships and stations: "The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem 'Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.' "We are living the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world. Upon the receipt of news of signing of the treaty of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of 21 guns with national ensign at each masthead. (Signed) "JOSEPHUS DANIELS"

HUN PRISONERS RELEASED WHEN PACT RATIFIED

PARIS, June 28.—(Havas.) 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.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Acting Secretary Polk informed the senate foreign relations committee today that the final official draft of the League of Nations covenant showed some changes in wording from the version printed in this country.

The information was sent in response to a request from Chairman Lodge who said in requesting a reprint with corrections, that the differences apparently were due to inaccurate transmission. "The changes are all verbal as far as I can see," said Senator Lodge.

ENGLAND WILL PROBABLY BE FIRST IN LINE

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Signing at Versailles of the peace treaty with Germany today formally brought to a close the world's greatest war. Although technical termination of the war will come to each nation only when the treaty is approved by the ratifying power of that nation, to all intents and purposes the conflict that began in August, 1914, ended when in the historic hall of mirrors, the accredited peace commissioners affixed their signatures to the treaty. Likewise was brought to an end the armistice granted Germany last November 11.

Austrian Treaty Now

Portions of the treaty with Austria yet remain to be completed and negotiations with Turkey and Bulgaria still must be conducted, but as to Germany, chief of the enemy powers, only the work of carrying out through the long series of years of the provisions of the treaty will remain.

With the departure from Paris to-night of President Wilson preparatory to sailing tomorrow from Brest on the George Washington the center of interest as regards the treaty shifts to the senate ratification by which is the way for actual termination of the war between this country and Germany. Due to opposition to the League of Nations covenant—a part of the treaty—and to certain provisions of the treaty itself, the contest in the senate is expected to be long and bitter.

England Probably First

As the signing of the treaty must be followed by formal ratification before commercial relations with Germany may be resumed, a spirit of rivalry among the entente allies to file notice of ratification with the French secretariat at Paris may be expected. The first nation to resume relations with Germany, therefore, probably will be among those whose forms of government admit of speedy action such as Great Britain, which may ratify the treaty through a mere order of the privy council.

400 BARRELS OF COD LIVER OIL FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—The Norwegian government has donated 400 barrels of cod liver oil to the American food commission for the use of German children. One thousand German children will also be received as guests of Norwegian families to regain their strength after malnutrition and money has been subordinated for food to feed these children.

General Smuts Signs

VERSAILLES, June 28.—General Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement. General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interest of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

WILSON LEAVES FOR BREST, CONSENTS TO RECEPTION, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson and his party will leave Paris at 9:30 tonight for Brest to sail for home, Secretary Tumulty was notified today. The cable from President Wilson said "all well." President Wilson has consented to an unofficial reception for him on his arrival in New York. A committee of citizens through Secretary Tumulty had asked they be allowed to prepare an unofficial greeting. This is the first intimation of where the president would land.