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DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE
VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.

Oregon: Tonight and Sunday fair; gentle westerly winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 153.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919.

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GREAT WORLD WAR NOW OFFICIALLY CLOSED

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS END WHEN HUN ENVOYS SIGN AT VERSAILLES

China Alone Refuses Consent to Agreement Putting End to War; South Africa Voices Protest.

By Fred S. Ferguson

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Versailles, June 28.—"The conditions of peace are now an accomplished fact, the proceedings are closed."

In this brief statement Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the allied peace delegation, formally brought to an end this afternoon the ceremony of signing the peace treaty.

The meeting, which occupied only 41 minutes, took place in the historic palace of Versailles, where the German empire was born in 1871 and where its dream of world dominion ended today.

After the allied delegates had assembled about the horseshoe shaped table, the German plenipotentiaries were ushered in taking their seats at 3:08 p. m. Clemenceau arose and briefly assured the Germans that the text of the treaty was identical with that previously furnished them, concluding with the words:

"I now invite you to sign."

China Refuses Signature.

The meeting was convoked at 3:00 and three minutes later Foreign Minister Mueller of Germany had affixed his signature to the document. He was followed by Colonial Minister Bell. The program had been changed at the last moment, the original plans being for the Germans to sign after all the allied representatives.

President Wilson signed at 3:14 and was followed by Premier Lloyd-George. The signing thereafter was by entire delegations in this order:

Americans, British, French, Italians, Japanese and smaller nations. Clemenceau signed with the French at 3:23. The Chinese refused to sign because of the Shantung settlement and were not represented at the ceremony.

General Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest and issued a long statement explaining his objection.

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THIEVES ROB STORE OF DRUGS WORTH \$300

Morphine and Cocaine Are Stolen From Schaeffer Store In Night.

The ban on morphine and cocaine was lifted last night so far as one pair of "dope" dealers is concerned at least. The Schaeffer Drug Store, on North Commercial street, was entered by way of the rear door some time in the middle of the night and the entire visible supply of the soothing drugs carried away.

John Marr, the merchant's patrol officer, discovered the work of the "Jimmy" artists about two o'clock this morning which indicates that the burglary was done between 12 and 2, the period in which he laid off for lunch. When he made the rounds about midnight everything was all right and no indications of crookedness.

It is presumed that two men were concerned in the crime, as the outer, steel-covered doors of the store were closed with a steel bar half an inch

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The Great Conflict In Brief

1914—July 28: Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
July 29: Austrians began hostilities.
August 1: Germany declared war on Russia.
August 3: Germany declared war on France.
August 4: Great Britain declared war on Germany. Germany declared war on Belgium. Wilson issued neutrality proclamation.
August 6: Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
August 15: Liege fell.
August 23: Japan declared war on Germany.
September 5: Battle of Marne began.
October 29: Turkey declared war on Russia.
1915—May 7: Lusitania torpedoed.
May 23: Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
October 21: Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
1916—February 21: Germans attack Verdun.
May 31: Battle of Jutland.
December 5: Germans captured Bucharest.
1917—January 31: Germans proclaimed unrestricted submarine warfare.
February 3: Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
February 25: Laconia torpedoed.
April 2: Wilson read war message to congress.
April 4: Senate passed war resolution.
April 6: House passed and Wilson signed war resolution.
April 14: House passed \$7,500,000,000 war revenue bill.
June 8: Pershing arrived in London.
June 26: First American regulars arrived in France.
October 26: First American entered trenches.
November 7: Kerensky deposed.
December 8: British captured Jerusalem.
December 12: Wilson issued war proclamation against Austria-Hungary.
1918—March 3: Brest-Litovsk treaty signed.
March 21: Great Britain offensive began, between Arras and LaFere.
May 6: Bucharest treaty signed.
May 27: Germans began Solsona-Rheims offensive.
May 28: Americans took Cantigny.
June 6: Americans smashed Germans at Chateau-Thierry—turning point of war.
June 11: Americans captured Belleau wood.
June 23: Austrians driven across Piave.
July 15, 16, 17: German "peace offensive" smashed.
July 18: Allies began counter offensive.
August 4: American took Flines.
August 25: Allies smashed Hindenburg line.
September 12: Americans recaptured St. Mihiel salient.
September 26: Pershing started Argonne offensive.
September 30: Bulgarians quit war.
October 31: Austrians routed.
November 1: Turkey granted armistice.
November 3: Austrians signed armistice.
November 11: Germans signed armistice.

HUN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LATE HOURS OF NIGHT

Mueller and Bell Reach Versailles At 3 O'Clock This Morning.

ENEMY FEARS CHANGES MADE IN TERMS OF PACT

Representatives Of Every Race And Creed Gather At Peace Table.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Versailles, June 28.—The German delegation which signed the peace treaty arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. It consisted of Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell. They were accompanied by a small staff of secretaries.

An official of the French foreign office obtained the German delegates' credentials at 9 a. m. and took them to the Quai D'Orsay for examination. Dr. Herman Mueller and Dr. Johann Bell, the German signers were still in bed at 10 a. m.

Program Changed.
Big crowds were in the streets at an early hour.

The program was changed today so the Germans could sign earlier than under the original schedule. According to the new plan Clemenceau, Wilson, Lloyd-George and two Germans will sign the treaty at the center table, in the order named. Then the protocol of the Rhine convention will be signed by the same delegates at their own seats. Next all documents will be taken to the center table where the other delegates will affix their signatures.

Dr. Mueller of the German delegation ordered a special train to be ready to start for Berlin at 9 p. m.

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ABB MARTIN



"Th' feller that's goin' t' th' devil is allus lookin' fer somebody t' go with him. Knappers are th' same followers o' success."

Ships Of American Navy Fire 21-Gun Salute As World War Comes To End

Washington, June 28.—(United Press.)—Upon the signing of the treaty, Secretary Daniels' fleet of the navy ship and shore station to fire a salute of 21 guns.
Secretary Daniels sent the following 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 in Bethlehem sang 'Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men.' We are living in the fulfillment of the 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 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 the national ensign at each mast head."
(Signed "Josephus Daniels.")

WILSON WILL LEAVE FOR STATES TONIGHT

President Expresses Appreciation To French For Hospitality.

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson will land at New York and has agreed to a reception there, Secretary Tumulty announced today.

A personal message from the president stated he was leaving Paris at 9:30 tonight and ended:
"All well."

Paris, June 28.—(United Press.)—President Wilson, upon leaving France issued the following statement today:
"As I look back over the events of the months I have spent in France my memory is not of conference and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiment of France is 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 its kindness with so much charm and open manifestation of what is in its heart."
"Deeply happy as I am at the prospect of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confidence, my thoughts enlarged by the privilege of appreciation with her public men, con-

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CONCLUSION OF PEACE SIGNAL FOR NEW ORDER IN WORLD, SAYS WILSON

Pact Liberates People to Own Ambitions Declares Chief Executive Proclaiming News of War's End.

By Robert J. Bender

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, June 28.—Germany today signed the peace treaty.

Nearly five years after a proud and lustful monarchy started out to conquer the world, a beaten people today affixed its signature to the allied bill of indebtedness and guilt.

FRUIT UNION CANNOT SELL BUT TO PHEZ CO.

Temporary Injunction Forbids Disposal Of Contracted Produce.

The first stage of the now noted case of the Phez company vs. The Salem Fruit Union was reached this morning when there was made public the concurrent opinions of Judges Bingham and Kelly, granting a temporary injunction against the Union. In this document the judges have gone into the matter in a thorough manner and are very clear and concise in dealing with the principles involved. The court especially emphasizes the point that the doctrine of the enforcement of a contract made for the benefit of another, relates to those executed by one of the parties to the original contract, and imposes no executory obligation upon the beneficiary.

Reviewing the case, the court says in part: "The Salem Fruit Union went to the growers and secured a sign a new contract of delivery, and after so-

Word of the signing, flashed to America, was followed by a proclamation from President Wilson, issued at the White House. It follows:

"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 starter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in its duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because the 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."

More Than Mere Peace.
"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 people of great empires to serve their own ambitions 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 substitution."

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SUMMARY OF TREATY SIGNING HIGHLIGHTS.

Versailles, June 28.—The peace treaty has been signed.

The German delegates placed their signatures on the document at 3:12 p. m. today. President Wilson signed two minutes later and was followed by Premier Lloyd-George who signed at 3:17 p. m.

The German delegates arrived at the palace at 3:08 and the meeting was convened one minute later.

Foreign Minister Mueller was the first to sign for Germany.

Colonial Minister Bell signed immediately after Mueller.

Premier Clemenceau, opening the ceremony, assured the Germans the treaty text was the same as previously furnished them and said:

"I now invite you to sign."

"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 British colonial representatives signed immediately the British delegation. General Smuts of South Africa signed under protest, issuing a long statement explaining his objection to the treaty.

Clemenceau signed at 3:23. The Chinese delegation refused to sign. The Japanese signed at 3:30.

Clemenceau declared the proceedings closed at 3:50, the entire ceremony occupying 41 minutes.

SUMMARY OF WAR WHICH TREATY ENDS TODAY.

Five years ago this day, Francis Ferdinand, Austrian archduke, was assassinated at Sarajevo.

His death furnished the excuse for the world war which ended today with signing of the treaty of peace.

The shots which led to the war were fired by Gavrio Prinsip, a student. He leaped out from a crowd watching the archduke and his wife as they drove by in a carriage June 28, 1914, and poured a stream of bullets at them from an automatic pistol.

Shortly afterward Austria made demands on Serbia for a hand in Prinsip's trial. These demands resulted in international complications—and the war.

Prinsip died in jail.

June 28, 1918—British communique: English troops advance a mile on a three and a half mile front on the Picardy front. Australians make a slight advance in Flanders.

French communique: The French advanced nearly two miles on a five mile front south of the Aisne.

Italian communique: Artillery firing an l raiding reported in various sectors.

German communique: The British and French showed some activity north and south of the Somme.

June 28, 1919.—The Germans signed the peace treaty.