

German Sign, Peace Not Yet Concluded; Blockade to Continue Until Teutons Ratify; Wilson Quits Paris, Sails for Home To-day

Wilson Will Not Lift Ban For July 1

Cables to Tumulty His Power Is Restricted Until He Can Declare Demobilization Complete

Will Act as Soon As Army Disbands

Drys May Forestall This by Pushing Randall Amendment to Passage

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson will not act to remove wartime restrictions on the sale and manufacture of wines and beer scheduled to go into effect Monday at midnight. In a cablegram made public by Secretary Tumulty at the White House to-night, the President said he was without power to remove the restrictions until demobilization has in fact terminated.

When demobilization is complete, however, he made it clear that his power to act, without additional Congressional authority, will be exercised: Accepts Palmer's Ruling

The President's cablegram, filed shortly before he embarked on his return trip to the United States, follows: "I am convinced that the Attorney General is right in advising me that I have no legal power at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November, 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, it shall be unlawful, etc. This law does not specify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace, but with the termination of the demobilization of the troops, and I cannot say that that has been accomplished. My information from the War Department is that there are still a million men in the service under the emergency call.

"It is clear, therefore, that the failure of Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of May 20, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of November 21, 1918, so far as it applies to wines and beers, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time. When demobilization is terminated, my power to act without Congressional action will be exercised."

Drys Are Satisfied

Congressional dries said to-night the President could have taken no other course. The President's decision came as no surprise. The wets, whose hope that the President would act before July 1 had been visibly dwindling during the last ten days, took a similar view.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, questioned the President's right to act, even when demobilization is, in fact, terminated, unless the peace treaty has been ratified by Germany and by the Senate before that time.

"It makes no difference what the President says he will do," he said, "he cannot legally remove restrictions on intoxicating liquors until the peace has been ratified. What he attempts to do, but has no authority for doing, will be without effect."

Ends Drys' Apprehension

There was no disguising the fact, however, that the dries were relieved. They were visibly alarmed late this afternoon when notices were given that an "important announcement" was to be made at the White House to-night. Wets were convinced that their predictions that the President would declare demobilization terminated immediately after the signing of the peace treaty were to be carried out.

Although disappointed, anti-prohibitionists in Congress indicated that they believed wartime prohibition will be declared unconstitutional by the courts shortly after it goes into effect.

The President's statement that he had power to do so as a warning that the Randall amendment to the prohibition enforcement bill must be adopted, if the gap between wartime and constitutional prohibition is to be bridged successfully. This amendment would in effect move constitutional prohibition forward to the date upon which the enforcement legislation is approved by the President.

A majority report on the enforcement bill will be presented in the Senate by Chairman Volstead of the Ju-

Continued on page thirteen

The War in Retrospect

Historical aspects of the great struggle brought officially to a close yesterday will be found On Page . . . 12

Many Questions Left Open as Pact Is Signed

Officials Say That Trade With Germany May Be Resumed Without Waiting for Its Ratification

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles raises many questions as to the new relations which come into existence between the United States and Germany. Others of a more domestic character are brought to the front by the historic incident of to-day. Some of the questions are:

1.—When does the peace become effective?

2.—When and how will trade be resumed with Germany?

3.—When will all American troops be home?

4.—What will be done with German property?

5.—What will be done with interned aliens?

6.—When will war laws end?

Some of the answers to these questions have not yet been formulated. The following comment is based on official opinion.

1. When Does the Peace Treaty Become Effective?

The 440th article of the peace treaty reads: "The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified. The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible. Powers of which the seat of the government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representatives at Paris; that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

"A first process-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany, on the one hand, and by three of the principal Allied and associated powers, on the other hand.

"From the date of this process-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the parties who enter into force for each power, the date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

"In all other respects the treaty will enter into force at the date of its ratification.

"The French government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the process-verbal of the deposit of ratifications."

(A process-verbal in French law is a detached authenticated account of an official act or proceeding.)

Peace between the United States and Germany becomes effective, State Department officials say, only when the peace treaty is ratified by the Senate and a peace proclamation is issued by President Wilson.

"We speak of ratification of the treaty by the Senate, but as a matter of fact the Senate does not ratify the treaty. It advises and consents to ratification, but the President still may refuse to ratify if he chooses."

Under a legal interpretation, he explained, the United States is as much at war with Germany to-day as it was before the armistice was signed on

Continued on page ten

President Lauds Hosts in Message

Predicts Quick Recovery of France From Effect of War; Returns Thanks for Hospitality Enjoyed

Visit a Delight, He Tells People

Friendships Formed During Stay Always Will Endure, His Assurance

PARIS, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson left Paris for his homeward journey to-night. His train started from the Gare des Invalides for Brest at 8:45 p. m.

The President will arrive in Brest Sunday morning and will go aboard the transport George Washington, sailing about noon. The President is expected to arrive in New York a week from Monday.

Wilson's Farewell Statement

President Wilson made the following statement: "As I look back over the eventful 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 its kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in its heart.

"From the 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, and of the hospitality and for kindness which have made me feel welcome and at home.

"I take the liberty of bidding France goodspeed as well as good-bye, and of expressing my sincere and abiding interest and entire confidence in her future."

"WOODROW WILSON."

President Due to Reach New York on July 7

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The battleship Oklahoma was designated to-day by Secretary Daniels as the official escort of the George Washington on the return trip of the President from France. The Oklahoma is now at Brest.

No arrangements thus far have been made by the Navy Department for any official reception of President Wilson upon the docking of the George Washington. Unless otherwise ordered by the President, the George Washington will dock at New York.

If the Presidential party leaves Brest Sunday noon, as now planned, the ship is expected to reach the port of New York on Monday, July 7.

Secretary Daniels expects to communicate by wireless telephone with the Presidential vessel while at sea, he indicated to-day. The George Washington has recently had installed the most powerful telephone equipment available, and communication is expected to be possible between the Navy Department here and the ship shortly after the vessel leaves Brest.

"Temps" Wants Wilson To Win in America

PARIS, June 28.—In an editorial reviewing the addresses of Presidents Poincaré and Wilson at Thursday night's dinner, the "Temps" alludes to the former's pointed remarks concerning the necessity of watchfulness to insure the execution of the terms of peace by Germany, and remarks significantly:

"A central government of the world has had its seat in Paris for the last five months. It commanded all the victorious armies and fleets. It held in its mere 100,000,000 conquests, and had at its disposition economic resources that are necessary for the existence of all peoples, even neutrals. Wherever it did not make itself obeyed, as in Russia or Hungary, it was because it did not make use of its power."

The newspaper dwells on the sentiments expressed by both Presidents that the union formed to win the war must continue in order that peace may be made durable, and adds:

"President Wilson's method rests entirely on Article X of the league of nations. That in the doctrine he is going to defend in America. We firmly hope he will triumph and, in following with our eyes the wake of his ship, we will work to the end that it shall triumph here."

Continued on page eight

Wilson Appeals to America to Accept League; Treaty Severe, but German Guilt Was Great

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 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 under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion.

"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 deals 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 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 cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes 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."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Wilson's Plea Drives League Foes Together

President's Address to People Regarded as an Indirect Attack on Those Who Fight for Reservations

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Democrats and Republicans alike in Congress felt great relief at the news of the signing of the peace treaty, but the President's message to the people of the United States, given out at the White House, was regarded as tending to draw the lines closer for the fighting which will take place over the league of nations.

The President's message was taken in some quarters as an appeal to the people of the United States to start back from the reservationists and support the treaty without amendments or reservations.

No weakening in the ranks of those determined to write reservations into the ratification resolution was discernible in a canvass of the upper House following the reading to the Senate of the President's message by Democratic Leader Hitchcock.

Bomb From McCumber Following the reading, in fact, came the biggest jolt which the Administration forces have received. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, the thick and thin friend of the league of nations, declared that he would support reservations, and asserted that to deny the Senate the right to make them "would mean at some future time Congress might tear the treaty to pieces, so far as this country was concerned."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was denounced by leaders with whom he conferred as better satisfied with the situation with regard to the fight to force reservations protecting America's interests than at any time during the entire fight.

While it is not believed that sufficient strength can be gained by those who are dissatisfied with the provision of the peace treaty virtually giving Shantung to the Japanese to achieve any practical result, some bitter comment on this section of the treaty was provoked to-day by the President's message.

Resent "Robbery" of China

The President's words about the "inalienable rights of nationality" and the "rights of minorities" in this message and his words at previous times about "self-determination" and the "rights of smaller nations," contrasted with the Shantung provision, caused Senators Borah and Norris to utter some sharp comments. Neither will vote to ratify the treaty with the Shantung provision in it.

International experts in the Senate, however, do not believe that their point on Shantung can be met. They do not think that a reservation made by the Senate against the Shantung provision would have any effect whatever, since the United States, they say, is in no way concerned with the disposition of Shantung. Senators Borah and Norris point out that the Shantung "robbery of China" is guaranteed to Japan by the league of nations covenant.

Suggests Two-Year Guarantee

A new idea regarding Article X was expressed by Senator Calder, of New York, who, in suggesting several ways to remove the objectionable features of this section, proposed that it might be

Continued on page eight

Sign and Get Prisoners, German Envoys Told

PARIS, June 28.—In the completed peace treaty signed to-day 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, following the German example of 1871, stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners would be dependent upon ratification of the treaty by the German Assembly, and that if the Germans approved the treaty at once, the prisoners would be released without delay.

'Brothers Forever,' George to Wilson

Fellowship Sealed by Our Common Sacrifice, Says King in Peace Message

LONDON, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—King George has sent the following message to President Wilson: "In this glorious hour, when the long struggle of nations for right, justice and freedom is at last crowned by a triumphant peace, I greet you, Mr. President, and the great American people in the name of the British nation.

"At a time when fortune seemed to frown, and the issues of the war trembled in the balance, the American people stretched out the hand of fellowship to those, who, on this side of the ocean, were battling for a righteous cause. Light and hope at once shone brighter in our hearts, and a new day dawned.

"Together we have fought to a happy end; together we lay down our arms in proud consciousness of valiant deeds nobly done.

"Mr. President, it is on this day one of our happiest thoughts that the American and British people, brothers in arms, will continue forever to be brothers in peace. United before by language, traditions, kinship and ideals, there has been set upon our fellow men the sacred seal of common sacrifice."

The King has requested his representatives to convey messages of congratulation to the governments of Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, Haiti and Liberia.

Hamby Likes Death House

Says There's Nothing He Wants That He Hasn't Got

OSKINSING, June 28.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby, the East Brooklyn Bank robber, sentenced to death in the electric chair during the week of July 28 for the murder of one of the bank employees, had his first talk with Warden Edward V. Brophy, of Sing Sing Prison, in the death house to-day.

"Did you rest well?" asked the warden, after the introduction.

"Yes," replied the doomed man. "I always sleep well."

"How do you like the place?" asked the warden.

"Everything is nice around here and there is nothing that I want that I haven't got," replied Hamby.

Vengeance for 1919 Disgrace, Cry in Berlin

BERLIN, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—Meager editorial reference is made in the German papers this morning to the ceremony of signing the treaty at Versailles. The pan-German "Deutsche Zeitung," however, prints the following across its front page: "German honor to-day will be carried to its grave in the Hall of Mirrors, in which, in the glorious year of 1871 the German Empire was resurrected in all its former splendor. Lest we forget, in restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled. Then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919."

The "Tageblatt" says: "The German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing to-day and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper, because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization."

Leaps From Palisades With Child in Arms

Woman and Baby Escape Serious Injury in Drop of 130 Feet

Mrs. Ida Ludwig clasped her six-year-old daughter, Hortense, in her arms this afternoon and leaped from the brow of King's Bluff, on the Palisades, landing 130 feet below. The mother's worst injury is a broken right arm and the child received nothing more serious than a few cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Ludwig, who is 43 years old and lives at 613 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was recently paroled from a sanitarium, in which she had been confined since her husband killed himself three years ago.

The descent of King's Bluff is lined with shrubbery-covered ledges, and it is supposed these broke the fall of the woman and child. They were picked up near the Shore Road tracks in Hudson Hospital.

Mrs. Ludwig told hospital doctors that "spirits" had ordered her to jump from the cliff, and that they had also commanded her to kill her brother. Later she became violent again, tore the dressing from her fractured arm and fought the surgeons.

Dublin Headquarters of Sinn Fein Raided

DUBLIN, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—Sinn Fein headquarters was raided this afternoon and the building searched by a large force of military.

Historic Ceremony Takes Place in Hall in Which Bismarck Imposed His Will on France 48 Years Ago; Day Is Fifth Anniversary of Archduke's Murder

Right of Reservation Denied, China Refuses to Sign Pact

Smuts Affixes Signature Under Protest; Crowds Break Through Guards at Versailles Palace; Holiday in Paris

VERSAILLES, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—The world war was formally ended to-day by the signing of a treaty of peace by plenipotentiaries of Germany and of the Allied and associated governments.

The Germans complained of their treatment, acted in an arrogant manner, and indicated that peace depended upon ratification of the treaty by the National Assembly.

An Allied note to the German delegation dealing with ratification of the treaty by Germany was delivered late this afternoon. It is pointed out in the note, among other things, that withdrawal of the blockade of Germany depends on ratification of the treaty.

The ceremony of signing the treaty took place in the Hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles, where the German Empire was born forty-eight years and forty-nine day ago.

To-day, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, the event that precipitated the war. The signatures were attached to the treaty in thirty-five minutes.

The treaty was signed by two representatives of the German republic on one hand and by the delegates of twenty-six of the Allied and associated governments on the other.

The Chinese delegates did not attend the session. They refused to sign because their request to be allowed to make reservations had been refused.

General Jan Christian Smuts, representing South Africa, signed the treaty under protest.

Bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official programme of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the Allied nations dependent not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace" to-day but upon ratification by the National Assembly.

When the soldiers entered the hall 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 among the wounded, and the Premier expressed his pleasure at seeing them there and his regret for the sufferings they had endured for their country.

No Pageantry Marks Historic Ceremony

All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the Middle Ages, whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great, seal-covered document signed to-day.

A spot of color was made against this sombre background by a few dismounted Hussars of the Republican Guard, who, resident in their red-plumed silver helmets and red, white and blue uniforms, stationed themselves at either end of the space occupied by the plenipotentiaries, forming a wall between the delegates and the spectators. While they contributed much to the picturesque of the setting, their presence rendered it almost impossible for those behind them to see much of the proceedings.

By the time the session was to open, however, the guards were given an order to about-face, which they did, and fled out of the hall, much to the relief of those whose view had been cut off.

The difficulty of seeing well from many parts of the room prevented demonstrations on the arrival of the treaty, which was deposited on the table in

Continued on page thirteen