WILSON EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

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 allies bill of indebtedness and guilt. 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 the 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. She can regain her rightful standing in the world by prompt and honorable fulfillment of the terms. 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 and for all, an old and intolerable order under which groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambitions for power and dominion."

GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY ENDED TODAY

Versailles, June 28.—The greatest war in history formally ended today with the signing of the peace treaty. The ceremony took place in the Hall of Mirrors in the historic palace of Versailles. Proceedures were continued with clocklike regularity. The German delegates, Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell, were ushered into the hall at 3:08. Premier Clemenceau opened the meeting by assuring the Germans that the treaty was identical with the one presented tothem. Mueller was the first to place his signature on the document at 3:12, Bell followed him. Wilson was the first of the Allied delegates to sign. He wrote his name on the document at 3:14. Premier Lloyd George signed two minutes later. The signing by delegations was as follows: Germany, America, British, including the colonials, French, Italians, Japantse and the smaller nations.

Clemenceau declared the proceedings closed at 3:50. The entire ceremony occupied 41 minutes.

"The conditions of peace are now an accomplished fact The proceedures are closed," said Clemenceau.

The allied delegates remained as the Germans departed at 3:52. In the Hall of Mirrors were places for every race and creed in the world. The big horseshoe table was placed on an elevation of one foot from the floor. In the center of the horse shoe was a small table topped with brown leather on which rested the treaty. One chair stood before the table to be used by the delegates in signing. An ancient and valuable brown tapestry carpet was on the floor and the delegates sat at brown tapestry covered tables. At the east end of the hall were salons, the Salon De Paix and the Salon De Guerre. The Salon De Paix was reserved for distinguished visitors. It seats 300. Prominent seats were reserved for Mrs. Wilson and Margaret Wilson. The Salon De Guerre was for the press correspondents and had seats for 60 Americans, 50 British, 60 French, 401 Italians, 25 Japanese, 15 Germans and 70 from the smaller countries with 20 for neutrals. In the Salon De Guerre special telephone and telegraph wires were installed over which the news of the signing was flashed to cable offices.

The court yard was ablaze with military splendid. Detachments of all the allied armies with flags unfurled came sharply to attention as the delegates arrived in automobiles. Two white quilled pens and three amber handled gold pens lay on the table which stood a few yards from where William I was crowned and the German empire proclaimed. Quills were on smaller tables near by, two gold pens and an ivory paper cutters were ateach delegate's place. The pen with which Clemenceau signed was a present from the people of Alsace Lorrane. It was gold plated bronze tapering to an arrow point. In the center were the images of a Polui. One in field uniform with full equipment and the other was the image of an Alsacian church tower.

As the allied peace delegates descended the terrace at the conclusion of the ceremony, guns boomed and thousands of jets of water spirted from fountains in the park. Thousands of civilians were delirious with joy, they cheered the delegates who were showered with flowers. Many spectators wept with emotion. A portion of the crowd overcame the police force and forced their way forward to the delegates who were imprisoned by civilians. Wilson tried to turn back but the people surged forward and pushed him and other delegates the full length of the terrace where troopers opened the way to their autos.

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED

Versailles, France, June 28.—The peace treaty has been signed. The German delegation placed their signature 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 Germans arrived at the palace at 3 o'clock and the meeting was convened one minute later. Foreign Minister Mueller was the first to sign for Germany. Colonel Minister Bell signed immediately after Mueller.

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

"I no winvite you to sign the treaty."

The British coloniel representatives signed immedi-

The British colonial representatives signed immedi-

South Africa, signed on protest issuing a long statement explaining his objections to the treaty.

Clemenceau signed at 3:23.

The Chinese delegates refused to sign. They were not present and it is understood that they sent to Pekin for instructions. The Japanese delegation signed sixth at 3:30. The German credentials were approved this morning. Dr. Mueller ordered a special train to start for Berlin at 9 p. m. tonight.

In addition to the treaty proper, the regulations governing the administration of the left bank of the Rhine and the protocal of June 21 interpreting the provisions, were to be signed. The Germans expressed fear that the treaty to be signed might contain variations from the original.

Secretary DuTasta of the allied peace conference thereupon delivered to Secretary Von Haniel of the German delegation, a letter signed by Premier Clemenceau guaranteeing that the copy signed today would not vary from the text handed to Brockdorff Rantzau, former head of the German peace delegation. This was repeated orally before Clemenceau inviting the Germans to sign.

Some German threats, not to live up to the treaty stipulations regarding the east boundary, have been met by the big three with instructions to the supreme war council to take under consideration the probability of getting munitions and war material to the Polish army.. Colonel House, Lord Milner, Sir John Simon, Signor Terespi and Viscount Chinda have been appointed a special committee to draw up a model mandatory.

The question of Austrian reparation has been completed and the remainder of the Austrian treaty was expected to be presented at St. Germaine Monday.

GERMANS EXPRESS OPINIONS

Versailles, June 28.—Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell, German signers of the treaty today made the following exclusive statemnets to the United Press:

"We are signing without mental reservation. What we are signing will be carried out. The people will use every means to meet the terms. We believe the entente working in its own interest will find it necessary to change some of the terms for it will see that the treaty is impossible of execution. We believe the entente will not insist on the delivery of the kaiser and other high officers.

The central government will not assist on any attacks on Poland.

Germany will make every effort to prove worthy of being a member of the league of nations."

CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET ARMIES

The following is a wireless sent by Leon Trotsky in relation to the condition of the Russian Soviet armies:

Copyrighted, 1919 by The United Press. Budapest, Hungary, June 28.—Leon Ttotsky war minister of the Russian Soviet government, said in a wireless interview today that the allies attack on Petrograd has been definitly beaten off.

Trotsky made a condition of the interviewers that the message be published exactly as he said it as a result it is necessary to follow Trotsky's own statement in the interview which follows:

"Believing this to be an opportunity to inform the American public, I am answering Dr. Bing's wireless message. The first question is regarding the military situation as it effects the Russian Soviet republic. Reply: The military conditions of the Soviets at present is unequal in various fronts. Our west front is in a large territory which German imperialism seized under the pretense of liberating the small nationalities.

GERMAN PRESS VOICES OPINION

Berlin, June 30.—The German press was silent today regarding the signing of the peace treaty although several papers were outspoken in bitter low terms.

"The signing is treason," said the Berliner Neuste Nachrichten. "The next election will show what the German people think about the treaty. It is a scrap of paper," declared the Tageblatt. The Vorwertz hoped, "the wars official ending will at least enable Germany to begin here rehibitation." According to the National Zeitung, the treaty "reduces the cultured people of Germany to the level of American Creole states." The Local Anzieger, urged the German people to receive the treaty with stocism. The most violent article appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, which declared: "A peace of violence has been signed at Versailles. Grmany's honor has been buried. Only incessent toil will enable us to regain our place among the nations. Then will come the revolution for the disgrace of 1919."

This paper was suppressed by the government.

Much speculation was indulged in os to how the allies would receive the appeal of Dr. Bethman Hollwig, that he be tried instead of the kaiser for responsibility of causing the war. "As imperial chancellor," he wrote Clemenceau, "I will be in the sole responsible for political acts of the kaiser and I hereby place myself at the disposal of allies and associated powers." The former chancellor wished to offer himself as the scape goat on May 27 but refrained at the government's request.

Indications are that the strike crisis has passed with the government promising to vote $150,000,000 in three months t olower the cost of food. Railway men returned to work. Trolley and subway workers voted for a general strike to be called Tuesday. The railway strike situation was improved. Armed trains and tanks have arrived in Hamburg

SEC. LANSING TO RETURN TO U. S.

Paris, June 30.—Frank Polk, under secretary of state, is scheduled to replace Lansing on the American peace commission when the latter leaves for America, it was learned today. The date for Lansing's sailing has not been definitely set.

GERMANS LEAVE VERSAILLES

Versailles, June 30.—Secretary Von Haniel of the German peace commission and twenty-nine others of that body left Versailles for Cologne on a special train at 9:20 this morning.

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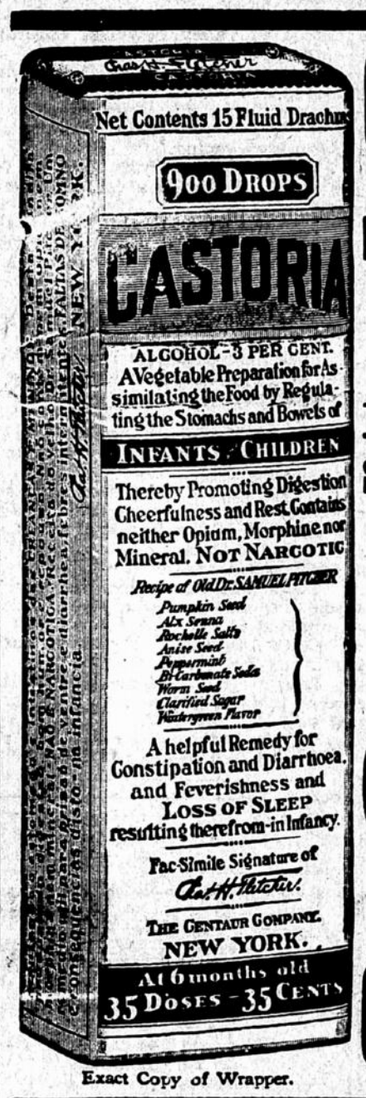

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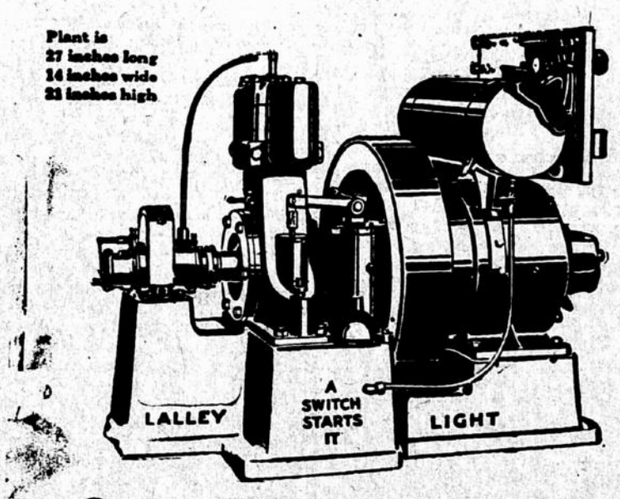

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