

WILSON APPEALS TO AMERICANS

Makes Plea for Acceptance of Treaty and Covenant of League of Nations.

WITHOUT ANY CHANGES

Severe Terms Impose 'Nothing That German Cannot Do.'

POLK CONGRATULATES WILSON ON GREAT WORK

Washington, June 28.—(A. P.)—Immediately after receiving the news of the signing of the treaty, Acting Secretary Polk sent this message to the president over the special direct wire from the state department to Versailles: "Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

Washington, June 28.—(A. P.)—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 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 struggle 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 does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness, and peoples who are ready to die for their land but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger power. It shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of government 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 world from the vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and benefit the service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at 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." (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

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FREEDOM, FOR ALL, FOREVER

Was the Goal Which Guided These Three Men at the World Peace Conference.



LLOYD GEORGE, WOODROW WILSON AND GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, THE MEN WHO MADE PEACE OF WORLD POSSIBLE.

"When we went forth to war it was our solemnly expressed war-purpose to fight for Freedom, For All, Forever. We, together with the peoples of France, Great Britain, Canada, and other allied nations, fought to make the world safe for democracy; to make of it a possible and fit place in which to live, work, and rear families."

GERMANY CAPITULATES; PEACE TREATY REALITY

Sarajevo's Tragedy of Five Years Ago Has Made Central Powers Suppliants.

In Same Room Which Witnessed Arrogance of Bismarck and Von Moltke, German Empire Accepted Fate Resulting From Junkers' Dream of World Dictatorship.

Versailles, June 28.—(I. N. S.)—Germany capitulated today. At a small table in the center of the great Hall of Mirrors, the chief room of the palace here, representatives of the German republic meekly accepted the peace terms which practically ends Germany as a world power, at least for many years. It was this same room which witnessed the arrogance of Bismarck and Von Moltke, and today the representatives of the defeated German empire accepted the fate which resulted from the junkers' dream of world dictatorship.

It is five years ago that the plotted assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand furnished the excuse Germany sought for starting the world conflict. Sarajevo's tragedy has made the great central empires suppliants.

Fulfillment of Greatest Dream of History. The situation in Versailles today is the fulfillment of the greatest dream in modern history. Gathered around the historic hall were the representatives of every great nation in the world. Only the smaller neutral nations were missing. The great horseshoe-shaped table held the representatives of every power which banded together to stamp out militarism and absolutism from the earth.

In the center of the great horseshoe sat Clemenceau, the French premier. At his right sat President Wilson. On his left was Lloyd George, the British prime minister. Across the room and just in front of the section reserved for the guests the German delegates were seated. The contrast was very sharp.

Prussian Arrogance Not Revealed. The old Prussian arrogance was not revealed by the members of the German cabinet who had assumed the duty of salvaging what was left of their country.

The seating arrangement of the delegates was as follows: On President Wilson's side of the table:

Secretary Lansing, Col. House, Henry White, Gen. Bliss, and after them the French, Italian, Belgian and Greek delegates. Swinging around the horseshoe were the Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, Siamese, Cuban and Chinese delegates. At the left of Premier Lloyd George were the other representatives of Britain and her dominions and the Japanese. Swinging around the corner were the representatives of Germany, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Liberia, Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala and Ecuador.

Marshal Poch was seated among the French delegates. He was not given a plenipotentiary and did not sign the great document.

Of the Italian delegation only three were not represented: Baron Scanno, M. Imperiali and Crespi. The others had not arrived at a late hour.

Paris was en fete for the occasion. A holiday was proclaimed throughout. From every building hung the flags of the allied nations. Thousands of persons in holiday attire gathered along the roads leading to Versailles.

The streets, as usual, were heavily guarded by troops. Through packed lanes of humanity the delegations passed, one by one, their motions flaunting the flags of practically all nations except those which made up the central powers and the few neutrals not represented.

The arrival of each delegation was heralded by a trumpet. After being saluted the members were taken in charge by attendants and conducted to the places assigned for them.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, motors left the palace in charge of the French military mission and went to the Hotel Reservoir. Here the German delegates were taken in charge and driven back to the palace, where they waited in an anteroom until the stroke of 3, when M. Martin, the master of ceremonies, directed that they be conducted to the Hall of Mirrors.

German Delegates Last to Enter. The German delegates were last to enter the hall. Following their entrance came the German journalists, and were assigned to seats in the

HOUSE CHEERS PEACE MESSAGE

Loud Yells From Democratic Side Greet Announcement of Wilson's Signature.

WASHINGTON PASSIVE

Contrast to Riotous Demonstrations at Conclusion of Armistice.

Washington, June 28.—(A. P.)—Official Washington took the signing of the peace treaty calmly and quietly in marked contrast to the riotous demonstrations which greeted the announcement of the signing of the armistice. Congress was wholly without demonstration. In the senate President Wilson's address to the American people was read by Senator Hitchcock, senior democrat of the foreign relations committee, but it passed without comment. Hitchcock took the floor in the midst of an appropriation bill debate.

Senators listened attentively but no one made any comment. As soon as the reading was completed, discussion of the appropriation measure was resumed.

The house was not in session at the moment, not assembling until noon. The marine band, serenading congress on the capitol plaza was the only sign of celebration in the city. Diplomats keeping in close touch with the state department, learned of the news as it ticked off the special wire to Versailles. Throughout the city there were no demonstrations whatever by men in the streets.

The house received the president's address with more of a show of celebration than did the senate. Presented by Democratic Floor Leader Clark, the address was read from the speaker's desk while the house stood and punctuated it with applause and cheers. Louder than the speaker's voice greeted the announcement of the signature, "Woodrow Wilson."

Some members of congress and others who are watching the Irish question, were particularly attracted to that portion of the president's address in which he referred to "peoples who are ready for independence but not yet prepared to dispense with protection and guidance" and that the treaty "recognizes the inalienable rights of the nationality."

No one here ventured to interpret what was in the president's mind when he wrote those passages, but they were scanned with much interest.

Chairman Lodge, of the foreign relations committee, and republican leader of the senate, also declined to comment. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, republican, of the foreign relations committee, supporting the league covenant, said the announcement of the signing was "good news."

A movement has developed among republican senators for postponing the resolution by Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, to end the war by congressional action. Chairman Lodge, Senator Fall and other members of the committee and republican leaders held numerous conferences discussing procedure.

Chairman Lodge also today continued to sound republican sentiment of a definite future course of procedure by opponents of the league and on other features of the treaty.

Fair, Says Billy 'Possum.

There are sites that make us happy there are sites that make us sad, but that site against the war horns is the worst that could be had. Think of hearing Gallipoli warble with Tom Selman's mules a praying near, think of hearing lectures on aesthetics with the air perfumed with beer. The weather: Generally fair and not much change in temperature tonight and Sunday.

HUNS SIGN ALLIED TERMS FOR CLOSING WORLD WAR

Ceremony at Versailles at 10:30 O'Clock, Washington Time, Consumed Few Minutes.

Teutonic Delegates First to Attach Signatures to Covenant of Peace.

Clemenceau Put Direct Question to Germans as to Their Willingness to Execute Loyally All the Terms. Chinese Absent, Declining to Sign Treaty—Cannon Booms News.

Washington, June 28.—(A. P.)—Signing of the peace treaty was begun at 10:30 o'clock, Washington time. The official report to the state department said President Wilson signed at 3:14 o'clock, Paris time.

Dr. Herbert Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell signed for Germany at 3:15 o'clock.

All the American delegation had finished signing at 3:15, immediately after President Wilson, the official report said.

The order of signing after President Wilson was Lansing, White, House and Bliss.

Smuts Signed Under Protest.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, and made a lengthy statement.

Formally Ending Great War.

Versailles, June 28.—(Official Report Transmitted From Hall of Mirrors to State Department.)—President Wilson and the American delegation completed the signing of the peace treaty formally ending the world war at 3:14 o'clock, Paris time. It also was signed by Dr. Hermann Mueller, at 3:12 p.m., and Dr. Johannes Bell for the Germans, at 3:13 o'clock. The American delegation signed in this order: Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Col. House and Gen. Bliss.

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

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

The Germans, who were first to sign, did so at 3:13 o'clock. The American delegates came next, led by President Wilson. They were followed then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor powers signed in alphabetical order. China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations.

Booming of Cannon Tells News.

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.

Gen. Smuts said the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the Germans, Americans, Belgians, British and French plenipotentiaries.

All of the plenipotentiaries having signed the treaty, M. Clemenceau declared the session closed. (This dispatch was not timed at Versailles. It was received in Washington at 11:20 a.m.)

Premier Opened Session.

Premier Clemenceau, in opening the session, said: "The session is open. The allied and associated powers, on one side, and the German reich 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 this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German reich to sign the treaty."

Little Joy or Exuberance.

There was little of worldwide joy or exuberance evidenced by the men who sat around the peace table. In the past it has been customary to exchange felicitations with the enemy delegations. Nothing of the sort was apparent today.

It is generally accepted that the German national assembly will ratify the treaty at once in order that the nation may get back to a peace basis and endeavor to build up its economic life.

The weather, which for the past few days has been cold and raw, moderated somewhat today, but was overcast at noon and accompanied by a cold wind. Big Three Cheered by Presidents. As Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George emerged from the palace the great crowd gathered outside swept aside

WAR PROHIBITION WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED RED RIOT RUNS BOCHE CAPITAL

Washington, June 28.—(Delayed.)—(L. N. S.)—While Hermann Mueller and Dr. Bell are performing at Versailles the task which they think will save Germany from ruin, the elements working for the overthrow of the new government and the plunging of the nation into complete chaos are working full blast.

The radical, reactionary movement for a counter revolution is growing in intensity and scope. Simultaneously Gustav Noske, minister of war, is working desperately with all the power at his command to check the flames and to preserve the government.

Last night automobiles filled with police scoured Berlin, scattering reactionary circulars. It has been learned on good authority that there is an organized movement afoot to enlist as privates in a volunteer army thousands of ex-officers.

At the same time reports that the ex-kaiser is preparing to return to Germany are hailed with delight by the reactionary press.

On the other hand it develops that the Berlin workmen's executive council has been in intimate touch with the Hamburg uprising and working systematically for a counter revolution throughout Germany.

The effects of this are visible in the simultaneous uprisings.

Liberation of Prisoners. 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.

Paris, June 28.—(A. P.)—President Wilson today, on the eve of his departure from France, 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 towards 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 with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in its heart."

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospects of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed; my thoughts enlarged by the privileges of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed, and profoundly grateful for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home."