

STAGE SET FOR LAST ACT AT VERSAILLES

Clemenceau, Wilson and Lloyd George inspect arrangements for Treaty Signing

PARIS CELEBRATES PEACE

By the Associated Press Paris, June 24.—Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George visited the Versailles palace this afternoon to inspect the arrangements for the ceremony of signing the peace treaty.

The announcement during the morning of the council's decision to refuse a further extension of time in which Germany might answer inaugurated a day of extreme tension. It was generally known to the public and conference diplomats that only a few hours separated them from the portentous decision.

The first light came in a press dispatch from Weimar about noon, stating that Germany had decided to yield, but nothing was heard from Versailles until shortly after 3 p. m.

A telephone message from Versailles then announced the arrival of the German reply, which was known to a few of the initiated to be favorable.

American Hear News First The first definite announcement, however, was made to American correspondents at the French press head quarters at Quai d'Orsay at 4:50 o'clock. It being stated that an affirmative reply had been delivered to Colonel Henry, liaison officer between the Germans and the peace conference, who was bringing it to Paris by automobile.

It was not long after the reply had been received and opened before the supreme council that guns began to boom from the forts around Paris and rejoicing crowds began to stream through the streets, having been aroused by the sound of cannon that the Germans had accepted the allied terms.

Allied flags were flung out as if by magic from windows. Church bells throughout the city were pealing everywhere and cheering animated throngs gave evidence of the joy with which the Parisian crowds welcomed the end of the long years of agony and tension.

The celebration soon assumed a more tumultuous character and by 8 o'clock in the evening Paris demonstrated in an undulating in an excited demonstration of joy. Bands of students had taken possession of the German trophy cannons ranged on either side of Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph to Place de la Concorde, and were dragging them in a procession through the city, each cannon carrying its burden of cheering youths.

Special editions of newspapers, with huge captions, "Peace has come," were snatched from news-sellers by excited Parisians going home from work.

Celebrations over the German decision to sign the treaty of peace were nowhere more enthusiastic than at Lille and other cities and towns in territory wrested from the Germans.

Warships Fire Salutes Newspapers printed special editions, cheering crowds paraded the streets and the houses were decked with allied flags.

At Toulon, Brest and other naval ports warships announced the news to the people by firing salutes of twenty-one guns. In all the cities government buildings were illuminated.

High carnival reigned in the boulevards far into the night and scenes enacted at the time of the armistice were repeated and indeed intensified. Dense throngs swayed back and forth, shouting, singing and waving flags. Motor-trucks loaded with American soldiers armed with all kinds of noise-producing apparatus threaded their way through the masses.

From the windows of packed cafes floated patriotic strains, the orchestras playing tirelessly, urged on by the revelers.

Women in mourning, to whom the official end of the war brought remembrances only of wooden crosses, were observed here and there in the noisy crowds weeping silently.

The plenipotentiaries will be seated on a raised dais in the center of the vast Hall of Mirrors in the Chateau de Versailles, upon which will be installed the table upon which the treaty will be signed.

The program does not contemplate any set addresses, but it is believed possible that both Premier Clemenceau and the leading German delegate may make short speeches. The delegations will come to the table when called upon by Secretary Paul Dutasta to affix their signature opposite the seals which will, prior to the event, be fixed to the instrument.

Enemy Expects to Sign on Friday

Continued From Page One honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

Without renouncing its meagerness, its own view of the unfairness of justice of the peace conditions, the German people of the German republic declare that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.

Please accept, Mr. President, assurances of my high consideration. VON HANIEL. Whether the United States will sign the Turkish treaty, if such be negotiated, and the Bulgarian treaty, is still undecided and probably will not be known until shortly before the signature, although the Americans are participating in the preliminary daily.

International law experts are agreed that the United States may properly sign because of its membership in the league of nations, although not at war with those countries. As the signature of the United States would require ratification by the Senate, with a reserved discussion of the league, it is generally believed that the United States may not sign unless public sentiment is favorable.

Weimar, Monday June 23.—(By A. P.)—The German delegation to sign the peace treaty probably will be named tonight or tomorrow. Before the national assembly voted today to sign the peace terms unconditionally, they appeals in opposition were made by the Democrats and Conservatives, but they apparently had little effect. When the vote was called off but a few members arose to signify their affirmation of the government's decision to sign.

On the vote was taken given appeared to depend upon the assembly. The most vigorous opponents of signing were speedily and seemed to accept the inevitable with resignation. Many wild rumors of what would happen when it became known that the assembly had voted almost unanimously to accept the terms gained currency.

One that appeared to get most support was that all the officers of the German army would resign if the government did not refuse to surrender German leaders, especially Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, and defy the Allies to seize the latter. Another was that the German government would insist upon an armistice, and that under no circumstances must be placed on trial except in a neutral court.

In some quarters the threat of the officers to resign was taken most seriously on the ground that such action might pave the way for a Spartan and communist uprising throughout the country. Opposition to the surrender of German war leaders is apparently the point to which the greatest objection is raised.

Delegates Disheartened The delegates to the National Assembly seem disheartened and crushed. This was emphasized when even those opposed to signing made their protests in an apparently hopeless effort, as if it were a matter of course rather than a deep-rooted feeling. The Assembly listened with apathy to the announcement that it had been decided to sign without conditions.

The members stood automatically when the question of taking a recess was put and walked from the hall like sheep following their leader. The sitting was suspended for an hour, after which it was announced that the party leaders had agreed to issue a proclamation, stating that "the nation expects the army and navy, whose honor is chiefly affected by the treaty, to give an example of self-denial and self-sacrifice, and co-operate in the rebuilding of the fatherland."

Addressing the Assembly in reference to the unconditional signature of the peace treaty, Dr. Gustav Bauer, the premier, said that a "defeated nation was being violated body and soul, and to the horror of the world."

"Let us sign," he continued, "but it is our hope to the last breath that this attempt against our honor may one day recoil against its authors."

Dr. Bauer added that he assumed the Assembly still authorized the signature of the treaty, upon which there were protests from the Rightists. Konstantine Fehrenbach, the president of the assembly, spoke briefly, saying that he hoped the people would untriedly undertake the great burdens imposed and commending "the unhappy fatherland to a merciful God."

Gets One Month as Vagrant Jack Fisher, no home, was given three months in the House of Correction this morning by Magistrate Pennock on a vagrancy charge.

Fisher, a negro, was arrested while acting suspiciously on Old York road near the city line.

CLEMENCEAU PLANS TO GIVE UP OFFICE

Will Resign When Treaty is Promulgated and His Task Finished

"KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY" A sketch of Premier Clemenceau's work in the war is published on the editorial page.

By the Associated Press Paris, June 24.—Premier Clemenceau has expressed his intention to resign from office as soon as the treaty is promulgated, feeling that he has accomplished the task for which he assumed the premiership, says Marcel Hottin in the Echo de Paris.

It is expected that parliament would ratify the treaty late in July. "We have waited forty-nine years for this moment," exclaimed Premier Clemenceau, as he opened the fateful dispatch that Germans would sign at the meeting of the Council of Three yesterday afternoon.

Mailed First Mailed World "For forty-nine years," he continued, "the mailed fist of the center, the swastika, the German troops, who have governed Germany, has been the world. Whether the man's name was Bismarck or William II it was still the mailed fist of the Middle Ages, surrounded by soldiers and drunk with pride.

"Be careful, keep your powder dry. Be careful. Remind the world that it is living on a barrel of that powder. This reter's dogma was that might is right, that a state's only obligation is its own interest, that treaties do not exist when they clash with the interest of a state, and get rich by any means."

We know from witnesses who were at the side of William II, that when he looked at the Sarajevo tragedy, he who posed as a keeper of the peace cried: "The hour has struck. Now we shall see what an army is."

League Called World's Hope This story of how the French premier received the news was told at a dinner given by the economic commission of the conference in honor of the French delegation by Etienne Clemenceau, former minister of commerce and agriculture, last night. The minister concluded his speech with eulogy of the league of nations, which, he said, was "at present the world's hope."

Toward this organization and amicable innovation," he said. "I ask you to direct all your thoughts and to uplift your hearts in this great act of faith, hope and love."

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the inter-Allied food commission, and Signor Crespi, a member of the Italian delegation, also spoke.

FIANCEE SEES FLIER'S DEATH FALL IN PLANE Lieutenant Was Circling Over Her Home When Motor Stopped

Rye Beach, N. Y., June 24.—(By A. P.)—Lieutenant Shelby Watson, of Rogers, Texas, and his civilian mechanic, M. Ireland, of Westbury, were killed today when an airplane in which they were flying crashed to the ground here and caught fire.

Watson, who recently return from sixteen months' service overseas, had flown here every morning from the aviation field of Minnesota to circle the house in which his fiancée was spending the summer. He was at a height of about 200 feet this morning when his motor stopped and the plane fell to the ground. The accident was witnessed by his fiancée.

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Attempted Coercion to Beat Eyre Bill Fails

Continued From Page One would be expended unless if the threshers were permitted to run traction engines at will over them. Germantown Pike Ruined The most conspicuous case of road destruction near Philadelphia occurred within the last year or so on the Germantown pike, in Montgomery county, beyond Norristown. One of these traction engines, with its narrow cleats, went over the road, chipped and minced the water-bound asphalt surface into bits and virtually destroyed a large section of the new highway.

The board of county commissioners of Montgomery county and the State Highway Department were impotent to act against this outrage. There was no existing law to punish the owner of this engine or restrain him from repeating his performance. State Highway Commissioner Sadler instructed George H. Biles, assistant commissioner, to prepare a bill regulating the movement of improved highways of traction engines and their trailers.

Sadler and Biles Attacked The bill was drafted and presented by Senator Eyre, of Biles, assistant commissioner, on April 9. From that instant the Highway Department and Commissioner Biles, in particular, were the objects of an organized and insidious attack in an attempt to force them to withdraw the bill.

Failing in this, the same efforts were used to compel them, if possible, to amend it to a point where it would be virtually useless. The whole proceeding savored of the methods of the notorious Nonpartisan League of the Northwest, whose president, with several of its leading officials, was arrested charged with crimes against the government.

The traction engine manufacturers of the West who united to defeat the bill, were aided in their efforts by the Threshers' Association of Pennsylvania. A campaign of misrepresentation was begun. Alarming statements were sent out by mail to farmers, in which it was declared that the Highway Department threatened the ruin of a grain crop of eighty-five million bushels in Pennsylvania and the forced abandonment of ten million dollars' worth of farm machinery.

It was openly charged that Commissioner Sadler was being misled by the false statements of Assistant Commissioner Biles. The climax was reached when the demand was made by a representative of one of the trusts that unless this bill to protect the state highways was withdrawn the Highway Department would be made to suffer in the matter of its appropriation. It was a strikingly dramatic episode.

Purgatory for the Department "If you don't withdraw that bill we'll drive your damned department into hell," shriek one leader of the lobby as he held a clenched fist threateningly in the face of the assistant highway commissioner. To this menacing threat was further added the announcement that the lobbyist would rouse the farmers of the state and ruin the future of the department.

Any one who knows Lewis Steitz Sadler, state highway commissioner, and has taken the caliber of the man, will understand what his answer would be to such a repulsive declaration from a so-called lobbyist, particularly when it is a debatable question whether the utterance in question, with threat of intimidation, if submitted to strict legal interpretation does not very nearly

Senate Debates Peace Declaration

Continued From Page One just as no declaration is necessary to make war. The writers on international law recognize at least three ways in which peace can be produced.

"The purpose of my resolution and of the amendment I offered to the appropriation bill, is simply to recognize formally the fact that the status of peace has returned. The return of that status is a return of the relationship as to commerce and navigation which existed before the state of war was declared to exist.

"It must be remembered that while Clemenceau, Lloyd George and others at Paris are engaged in actually making peace, President Wilson is not making peace. He is merely negotiating it. After negotiations, it will not become peace until it is ratified here, and the ratifications are deposited. The point is that the other nations have processes by which they arrive at peace more quickly than we can, because our procedure includes ratification by the Senate. As a result, the European nations will be at peace with Germany before we can be, unless by such a resolution as this we formally declare the status of peace to be resumed.

"It is to be remembered also that there is going to be a good deal of opposition to the treaty of peace as distinguished from the league-of-nations covenant."

PURCHASE OF CAMPS APPROVED BY SENATE Washington, June 24.—Without a record vote the Senate today approved a committee amendment to the annual arm appropriation bill authorizing the War Department to proceed with the purchase of camp sites, negotiations for which are pending.

Purchase of the site of Camp Beaufort, N. C., was approved. The purchase of the site of Camp Beaufort, N. C., was approved. The purchase of the site of Camp Beaufort, N. C., was approved.

ing, Columbus, Ga., was the subject of debate, Senator Lenroot, Republican Wisconsin, renewing his charge that Secretary Baker had been guilty of breach of faith. "The Secretary of War," the Senator said, "had no more moral right to take these millions of government money to purchase this land than I would have the right to steal so much money from my neighbor. No one dreamed there would be any such violation of trust as to use money appropriation for war purposes to buy land for a peace program to which Congress never had given approval."

"Such a violation in peace time by a public official would have come very close to leading to his impeachment," Senator Smith, Democrat, Georgia, declared Secretary Baker's action, declaring Mr. Lenroot's attack "utterly inexcusable." Senators Owens, Democrat, Okla., and New, Republican, Ind., also criticized the secretary.

DOMESTIC ARTS EXERCISES Commencement This Evening—More Than Hundred to Graduate The annual commencement exercises of the domestic arts classes of the Germantown Y. W. C. A. will be held tonight at the Association Hall, 5829 Germantown avenue. Great interest is being taken in this event. The graduating class consists of more than one hundred persons, ranging in age from fourteen to sixty years.

The course consists of twenty-eight lessons and in that time this class has made 531 dresses, 1110 hats and 180 baskets of all kinds. These articles will be on exhibition today and tomorrow. The program will open with prayer followed by a hymn. Miss Frances B. Kilburn will sing and Miss Grace Ashman will offer a piano solo. An address will be made by Miss Cecelia T. Bass, known as the youngest woman attorney in the country.

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