

TURNING SOLDIERS INTO CIVILIANS

How Great Britain is Demobilizing Her Large Citizen Army.

TWO THOUSAND A DAY That Many Men Will Be Let Out as Organization Grows.

London, Jan. 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Demobilization of the British army is now in full swing. Up to the present time a total of 80,000 men have passed thru the six dispersal stations in England and Scotland, and skilled workers are being returned to industry in rapidly increasing numbers.

According to Major-General B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, director general of demobilization, who was in London today explained to a representative of the Associated Press that the work of demobilization will be a long time before the demobilization limit has been reached. The question of the number of men each of the associated countries is to leave in the enemy countries for various purposes will be determined at the peace conference.

The following classes are being demobilized en bloc here. Minors, sick and wounded soldiers, convalescents, men over 41 who were called up in the last draft, "privates" or leading men in industry, students and teachers. Those that will not be demobilized for the present are the railway personnel in France, men having to do with transportation generally and those in charge of horses. Many physicians have been released, but a sufficient force will be retained to care for the wounded now under treatment.

General Hitchcock had been working on demobilization plans for 15 months prior to the signing of the armistice, and his scheme was borrowed from measures taken by the Japanese after their war with China.

The actual number of units to be let out ready for demobilization, said General Hitchcock, will be 17,000,000 in 19 categories of men, each category having different legal rights to be safeguarded. The rate of demobilization depends upon transportation facilities. More and more units are being converted into transports and they soon will exceed berth accommodation at the various ports from which the men are being sent home. Every ship from France is now bringing a large number of men to the front. The bulk of them are miners, 25,000 having been released from the army to date.

Transportation Difficult. Conditions of rail and road transportation in France are extremely bad, as pointed out, and the question of supplying the army of occupation in Germany was paramount. The men are to be sent home on leave at home doesn't entitle them, said General Hitchcock, to be mustered out of service before they are in the field. Nor is the question of a man's discharge left in the hands of commanding officers. "The general continued, 'Well, this man makes a good water at the mess, and we will let him go.' 'Compassionate cases'—that is, where the wife of a soldier is seriously ill, or where there are other children being dealt with as quickly as possible, soldiers are being brought home. 'Compassionate cases'—that is, where the wife of a soldier is seriously ill, or where there are other children being dealt with as quickly as possible, soldiers are being brought home.

Identification Difficult. There is a great deal of difficulty in identifying the returning soldier. "You would be surprised," said General Hitchcock, "to know how many 'Potters' change their identification disks with mine. It's the same in the French army. Why they do it is a matter of course. We are always burying the wrong man." The soldier turns over his rifle and accoutrements, but is permitted to keep his uniform and "tin hat." He must return his army overcoat within a month, receiving \$10, and a new one if he is a tailor shop, where the soldier is given his choice of one of three suits of varying weight and pattern, made to his measurement. If he doesn't want the civilian suit he is given \$12.50. The wise soldier takes the suit, for the overcoat prices it would cost him considerably more than \$20.

South Africans Won Praise from Kaiser. Stahd of Ninth Division at Marriers Wood Deemed Magnificent. London, Jan. 19.—Remarkable German tributes to the fighting qualities of the 9th Division, composed of the South African Brigade and Scots, are now officially published. A staff officer who was captured by the Germans near Corbie, in March, 1918, states that after capture he was taken to the German battalion headquarters for examination by an intelligence officer who, referring to the 9th Division, said the fight it had put up was considered one of the best on the whole. "The staff officer," he said, "was the staff of the South African Brigade at Marriers Wood which was magnificent. Both officers and men fought to the last against overwhelming odds. The brigadier was captured firing a machine gun, and his brigade major was killed beside him. Many other German officers spoke to the staff officer about the splendid fight of the South Africans. At Le Cateau the staff officer met two British officers who said that they had been to Le Cateau where they were stopped by the Kaiser, who asked if any one present belonged to the 9th Division and that he was glad his men had not any to meet the 9th Division or he would have had no more troops with which to attack.

ADDITIONAL TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

Clauses Added to Surrender Agricultural Implementments.

Paris, Jan. 19.—(Associated Press.)—The armistice agreement for a renewal of the armistice between the allies and Germany. In the general, in addition, there are clauses which provide for the substitution for supplementary material, fixed at 500 locomotives and 15,000 cars by the protocol of Dec. 17. It provides for the return of agricultural implements; give control of Russian prisoners in Germany to allied forces; and the return of German German headquarters at Berlin will act in collaboration with the allied and neutral relief organizations in this phase of the work.

Germany undertakes to turn over all allied ships still detained in German ports. The clause providing that Germany shall place her merchant marine at the disposal of the allies in return for food supplies says that the agreement in no way affects the final disposal of these ships.

NEW BANK MERGER IS NOW ANNOUNCED

General manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

that the Bank of Nova Scotia shall exchange four shares of its stock for every five shares held in the Bank of Ottawa. The Bank of Nova Scotia was incorporated in 1832 and is one of the strongest and most successful banks in this country. It has about 200 branches established in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, and the United States. The president is Charles Archibald of Halifax; the general manager is H. A. Richardson of Toronto.

The Bank of Ottawa was established in 1874 and has made steady progress until its assets have reached the large total of about \$73,000,000. It has 95 branches, which for the most part are located in eastern Ontario, chiefly in the Ottawa Valley, where the bank has for many years been the leading institution. The president is Hon. George Bryson, the general manager, D. M. Finnie.

Nearly Three Hundred Branches. A striking feature about this union is that also the combined banks have nearly 300 branches, they meet at only eleven places, and these are all large centres. The amalgamated bank will have a paid-up capital of about \$100,000,000; reserve and undivided profits, \$17,000,000; deposits, \$175,000,000; total assets, \$294,000,000.

Notices are being prepared, and will be mailed to the shareholders within a day or two. The minister of finance, Mr. J. H. Macdonald, has consented to the amalgamation.

H. A. Richardson's Views. Mr. Richardson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who passed thru Montreal today on his way to Halifax, where the annual meeting of the bank will be held on Wednesday, made the following statement in connection with the bank's amalgamation with the Bank of Ottawa: "The two banks are peculiarly adapted to the union now under way. To begin with, they met at only eleven points of their nearly 300 branches. Those points are the larger cities where the public is already well served with banks, so that no duplication of bank facilities is entailed. The acquisition of the Bank of Ottawa, with branches in the west, is a welcome to our customers practically no branches in the Ottawa Valley, where the Bank of Ottawa has concentrated their main efforts in that section and largely control the business there."

Growing Competition. "Under conditions developed by the war, it is clear that in order to be completely equipped to meet the growing domestic business but for the foreign trade balances that Canada must develop if she is to maintain a favorable trade balance, banks must have such a chain of branches as will enable them to provide the most complete facilities for their customers. The Bank of Nova Scotia possesses these facilities, for its branches extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to Newfoundland, the West Indies and the United States, and we have taken in Great Britain. Through the medium of our connections we can make the resources of the Bank of Ottawa a much more powerful factor in the development of the trade and commerce of the country."

New Directors. "We shall be continuing to influence and support of the Bank of Ottawa directors, a number of whom will join the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and we believe we shall retain the good-will and business of their customers, as it will be our aim through systematic and generous treatment to make them feel that the change is one in name only. Their whole staff will be welcomed to our service and admitted to our pension fund, and will enjoy equal opportunities with our own officers for promotion."

"Altogether I believe the amalgamation will prove to be a wise step in the interests of the shareholders of the bank, and will result to the advantage of the commercial and industrial welfare of Canada."

TO KEEP GERMANY OUT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Jan. 19.—The admission of Germany to the league of nations is the subject of considerable discussion in peace conference. In the opinion of Leon Bourgeois, the French authority on the league of nations, the league of nations must be composed exclusively of the association nations and these neutral states which since 1917 have adhered to rules of the second Hague peace conference and who have during the war strictly obeyed the obligations of international rights. Later, M. Bourgeois feels, Germany may prove her title to membership.

HISTORIC WORLD CONGRESS OPENED

ed the approach of M. Poincare. The great president was escorted by the group of premiers to the head of the table, while a hush fell upon the assemblage as the moment arrived for the opening of the congress.

It was exactly three minutes past three when M. Poincare began his address and the peace congress came to its opening. The entire assemblage stood as the president spoke. M. Poincare spoke in an earnest, easy manner, without declamatory effect, and following and following there was no applause or interruption. M. Poincare spoke in French, and when he had concluded, an interpreter treated the presidential discourse in English.

As M. Poincare closed, he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and then withdrew, greeting each delegation as he retired. Wilson Proposes Clemenceau. President Wilson rose as M. Poincare spoke. "Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference, Mr. Clemenceau, the president of the council."

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man. France deserves the precedence not only because we were meeting at her capital, but because she has undergone some of the most tragic suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the centre of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned."

Warsaw, Jan. 19.—The Polish ministry formed by Ignace Jan Paderewski apparently meets with the approval of all parties except the Radical Socialists, who have threatened a general strike. Paderewski's ministry holds office until the elections to the national assembly, which are planned for the middle of February. The new cabinet represents the parties in German, Russian and Austrian Poland. More nations are represented here than were represented at the peace conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a great peace, but which has left a great victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that these great nations should have risen up from one day to the next.

But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles that we have known the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau. We have learned to know him, and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose in the permanent chairman of this conference, Mr. Paderewski, minister of the interior, M. Wojciechowski, minister of commerce, M. Honcia, minister of finance, M. English, minister of public health, M. Janiszewski, minister of communications, M. Eberhardt, minister of posts and telegraphs, M. Przeszycki, minister of labor, M. Iwonowski, minister of food, M. Minczycki, minister of justice, M. Sulinski, minister of public works, M. Pruchnicki, M. Lindo, minister of agriculture; M. Janicki, minister of art and science. The last three named were members of the government of Premier Moraczewski. The new government has decided to summon the constituent diet Feb. 9.

The government's first decree has been to order the obligatory recruitment of the men of the class of 1898. "I cannot too earnestly or solemnly urge upon the congress the appropriation for which Mr. Hoover has asked for the administration of food relief. Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany, and must be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance."

The money will not be spent for food for Germany, because Germany has got its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and to our associates in the Balkans. I beg that you will present this matter with all possible urgency and force to the congress. I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchy is employed.

Report Labor Party Strong in Lincoln County Contest. Merriton, Ont., Jan. 19.—The Labor party is making a timely start in the Lincoln County by-election. The Labor men held the first three public meetings of the campaign last week, one in Merriton and the other in Port Dalhousie, and in the chair will be held in St. Catharines. All three were well attended. Speakers from Toronto and Niagara Falls addressed the meetings, followed by the Labor candidate, W. E. Longdon, a returned soldier. All three meetings were London's, from the way the audience cheered the speaker. There seems to be dissatisfaction among a section of the old Conservatives and the Labor party reports many old-timers coming over to its ranks. The farmers are taking a very active part and are arranging for meetings in their districts. There are many farmers in the grape-growing business, who will be hard hit by the cutting off of the manufacture of wine. These men may discontinue to support the present government. Several meetings are being arranged by the Labor party for the coming week.

And for these reasons I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion. Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, added Italy's tribute, which upon the death of M. Clemenceau as presiding officer was made unanimous. Clemenceau Replies. In a few words, M. Clemenceau acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. He turned first to President Wilson and bowed his tribute to the man who had led him to the peace conference. It was not alone a tribute to him, he said, but to France. Premier Clemenceau responded as follows: "You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen, who have just spoken, have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious president of the United States, to the prime minister of Great Britain and to Baron Sonnino, for the words I have just heard from their lips. 'Long ago, when I was young, Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was traveling in America and in England, I always heard the French reproached for an excess of ardor, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman, and to the English statesman, I wondered whether the greater light in Paris our national disease of courtesy. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old tradition of courtesy to the country, which has the honor to receive the peace conference in its capital. 'I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me to use the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in my address, has touched me deeply, because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the great work which is entrusted to us. 'I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts. 'President Wilson has spoken ardently to say that this is the first time in fact that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth, which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater part of which must be repaired—not only the material, the vulgar, vulgar, vulgar, if I dare speak so, which is due to all of us, but the spiritual, the noble, the noble, the noble, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal snare of material wars, which devour everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work. 'I wish to repeat here, that we are not one day to the next. 'A Splendid Ambition. 'It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success should crown our efforts. This cannot be done unless we have firmly fixed and clearly determined ideas on what we want to do, and we wish to do. 'I said in the chamber a few days ago, and I repeat here, that we are not one day to the next. 'I am not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends. 'As long as the gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the peace-loving nations. For the league of nations is here, and it is ours. It is our duty to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts. 'As I told Mr. President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make the same sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests apparent and latent, and to be perfectly contradictory, on the plane of a greater, happier and better humanity. 'That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you. I am touched beyond words by the evidence of good-will and friendship which you show me. 'Program of Conference. 'The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less territory; no longer the peace of nations that is to be made. The program is sufficient in itself. It is no superficial word. Let us act swiftly and wisely. 'He then turned to the program of the conference, which he said covered the following main subjects of general concern: 'First, responsibility of the authors of the war; second, responsibility for the crimes committed during the war; third, legislation in regard to international labor. 'All the powers represented would be invited to present memoirs on the three questions. The powers having particular interest, M. Clemenceau said, would be asked to present further memoirs upon territorial, financial and economical questions. 'League of Nations First. 'The league of nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full session," M. Clemenceau announced, as he concluded his address. He paused for further suggestions of business, and as none was made, he declared the session adjourned. 'It was 4:30 o'clock, and the opening session had lasted exactly one hour and a half. No exact time was fixed for the reassembling of the full session of the conference, as that awaits the decision of the supreme council of the five great powers, which will probably meet Monday morning. 'Machinery Worked Smoothly. 'The machinery prepared for the first session of the peace conference Saturday before, had worked so perfectly and smoothly that few persons unacquainted with secretarial methods in conducting such international gatherings would have believed that the man who had been accomplishing when M. Clemenceau, permanent chairman of the conference, abruptly announced the adjournment of the session. 'In fact, the conference not only effected its organization, but it actually embarked upon the execution of a most ambitious program in the adoption of the order of business. 'Some of the delegates themselves expressed surprise at the precedence given on the program to such subjects as responsibility for the war and participation in the crime of aggression, international labor problems, while such important subjects as the league of

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The next annual examination for entry of Naval Cadets into this College will be held on or about the 15th June, 1919, and successful candidates joining the College at Esplanade, B.C., the last week of September, 1919.

Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on 1st September following the examination. Applications for entry should be made to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, before the 24th May, 1919. Further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned. G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, December 6, 1918. (Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be prosecuted.)

nations and freedom of the seas did not appear on the agenda. It was pointed out today that the absence of these subjects from the program was not due either to oversight or a desire to delay their consideration, and that no delay would result. Topics on the order of business have been almost automatically referred to various delegations, which will report on them as soon as they are ready. The conference has solved the delicate questions of etiquette in selecting four vice-presidents, who are to preside in turn in the absence of M. Clemenceau. 'League of Nations Today. Pending the call for the next session of the conference, which has been adjourned without date, the supreme council will meet tomorrow to continue work on the program, and, in execution of the promise of M. Clemenceau, that the question of a league of nations would take first place, it will endeavor to work together on the projects which have been under separate consideration by different delegations. If it is impossible to reduce them to one plan, it is expected that they will be classified and put into comparative form for consideration by the conference as early as possible. 'The American delegation will take the initiative in this work and tomorrow will lay what may be called the American plan before the council. If the council is ready to take it up, all be in it. The ratifiers are wise now, however, and that old gang about their homes being taken away and the taxes raised by them assume the obligations necessary to put the American plan before the council. 'There are while he was getting old, nothing would give him a greater pleasure than to take part in the coming fight against the corporation. 'The ex-Mayor of the city of Hamilton, M.L.A., when asked to state his opinion of the electrification plans of the Hydro commission. 'As long as the obligations that Hamilton will assume are made reasonable, I will not oppose the project. However, I do not think the old bylaw, which provides that the city's share at \$4,000,000 of an \$11,000,000 estimate, was fair," said Mr. Allan. 'T. J. Stewart, M.P., will likely be found in the ranks of the old gang. He stated as much and more to The World tonight, and did not forget to take his usual crack at Sir Adam. 'Sir Adam has his club out for Hamilton, and always had it," hotly declared the member for West Hamilton. "I am not in favor of the plan, and I would like the city council to reject the Hydro Commission to explain why Sir Adam attended the Burlington Council meeting, when he said he would not have anything to do with the plan from Hamilton to Burlington. Why didn't he keep to his bargain and let Burlington and the Cataract come to terms?"

HAMILTON IS OUT FAVOR BIG RADIAL

Radial Competition. In the opinion of Mr. Stewart, there are railroads to run around Hamilton, and he stated that there would be more as the Dominion Government and the Ontario Government were planning to build the Canadian Northern Railway from Toronto to Buffalo. "Here is another point," he said, "and that is the fact that auto trucks and autos will be coming with radials, and I know a number of cases in the United States where they have reduced radial earnings 15 per cent. 'Notwithstanding the personal feelings of Mr. Stewart towards the scheme of an electric line from Toronto to the Niagara River, via Hamilton, the indications are that it will not long before hundreds of returned men will be busy constructing the 90 miles of electrified rails that will put Toronto and Niagara within a short run of this city. Hamilton needs such a line to help in its development, and

HALF RUSSIAN PRISONERS DIED IN CAPTIVITY

London, Jan. 19.—Of the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners scattered through the central empires, 1,000,000 died in captivity, according to The Morning Post. Repeated British prisoners of war have brought reports of dehuman treatment meted out to Russian prisoners in the concentration camps of Germany and Austria, and the International Red Cross from some of its delegates who have just returned from Germany. According to these reports the Russians were subjected to terrible brutalities and were forced to heavy and ungrading work, whether sick or well. They were always half starved and were under the constant stimulus of the lash. Some 500,000 of the Russians still remain in Germany.

What It Means

THE proper making of your will and efficient administration of your estate may save thousands of dollars to your dependents. The service we render is not that of one individual, but of a Company completely organized in every department and supported by a strong Directorate. Write today for copy of "First Step in Making your will".

Union Trust Company LIMITED HEAD OFFICE Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto London, Eng.

POINCARÉ TO ORGANIZE

French President Aim is to organize City Which

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French President Poincaré is organizing a new party, the "Union Nationale," which will be composed of the various groups of the right, including the "Action Française," the "Ligue Française," and the "Union Française." The new party is expected to be formed in the next few weeks.