

Pierre Remains French.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SIGHT.

Man Colonies do not go Back--Industrial Unrest in Britain--Revolution in Portugal, Serious.

WILL NOT GIVE UP ST. PIERRE.

PARIS, Jan. 26. (A.P.)—M. Gurnier, President of the League of Nations, said today in a speech before the League of Nations that the League of Nations project was not a project of the League of Nations, but a project of the League of Nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 25. (A.P.)—The Peace Conference today unanimously adopted the project to establish a League of Nations and named a committee to draft the complete plans. The conference opened this afternoon in the La Paix of the Foreign Office, the same imposing setting as the session but with little of the manifest purpose of the League of Nations.

Wilson and the full American delegation at his right, and Premier Lloyd George and the British delegation at his left. The motion to adopt the League of Nations project was proposed by President Wilson. "Select classes of men no longer direct the affairs of the world," said the President, "but the fortunes of the world are now in the hands of the plain people. The wish of the people therefore must be heard. The war has swept away those old foundations by which small coteries had used mankind as pawns in a game. Nothing but emancipation from the old system would accomplish real peace." The President saw American soldiers in the street, soldiers who had come not alone for war, but as crusaders in a great cause, and he added, "I, like them, must be a crusader, whatever it costs, to accomplish that end." After declaring that the Conference was for the purpose of a settlement arising out of the war and to make peace for the world, President Wilson said, "A League of Nations seems necessary for both purposes. There are many questions which we feel we cannot ultimately be worked out here that may require subsequent consideration, subsequent alteration even to

some degree." He described how the war burden was borne by the people as well as by the armies, and said, "We are chosen by these sufferers to make peace secure for them and to see to it that the strain need never be borne again." At the conclusion of the reading of a translation of President Wilson's speech, Premier Lloyd George said, "I rise to second the resolution. After the noble speech of the American President I feel that no observations are needed in order to commend this resolution to the Conference, and I should not have intervened at all had it not been that I wished to state how emphatically the people of the British Empire are behind this proposal." The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, followed Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that no people were readier to accept the League of Nations in its entirety than the Italian people. Leon Bourgeois, the veteran French supporter of the League of Nations, spoke next, pledging the French to do everything that can help to put us on the road, which has been pointed out by President Wilson. "I should like to ask," said Premier Hughes, of Australia, "if we are to have an opportunity to discuss this scheme when it is finished."

"Without any doubt," responded M. Clemenceau. The Chinese delegates added their support to the resolution, saying that China associated herself with the lofty ideals expressed. The Polish delegates and Camille Huysmans, of the Belgian delegation, added their strong approval. "There are any objection to the resolution?" asked M. Clemenceau. There was no response, and he declared the resolution adopted.

DELEGATES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

PARIS, Jan. 26. The delegates of the Great Powers on the League of Nations, it was learned to-night, will be, for the United States, President Wilson and Col. E. M. House; Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and General Jan Christian Smuts; France, Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude; Italy, Premier Orlando and Vittorio Scialoja; Japan, Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiaki. The delegates of the small nations will be announced later.

FIRST STORM WEATHERED.

PARIS, Jan. 26. The Peace Conference on Saturday weathered its first storm, and under the inspiration of a speech by President Wilson and skilful guidance by M. Clemenceau, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring for a League of Nations. The Conference also went on record in favor of incorporating the League as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and admitting to the League "every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects." Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Brazil, Siam, China and Czechoslovakia protested against the various committees being largely restricted to the Great Powers, and asked for proportional representation privileges, particularly on bodies dealing with the League of Nations, Labor and reparation for war damages.

DEMORALIZING.

LONDON, Jan. 27. (Via Reuter's.)—Thirty thousand men are now being demoralized daily compared to eight thousand two weeks ago, while the rate of demoralization will shortly be forty thousand and daily, it is announced. If this process be continued for two months, Britain would be left without organized bodies of disciplined troops in any part of the world wherein she has been involved during the war.

DISCUSSING FUTURE OF COLONIES.

LONDON, Jan. 27. (Reuter's.)—The Daily Telegraph prints a Paris despatch on the method which the Peace Conference will follow to settle the territorial questions. The correspondent of the Telegraph says that it is now apparent that the first discussion will take place at a meeting of the representatives of the governments at the Quai d'Orsay. Whenever serious difficulties are met they are referred to a special commission instituted for the purpose. An initial application of the method was made on Friday when the colonial problems were examined for the first time. Except for a brief reference to East Africa towards the end of the meeting, no other subjects were discussed, except the fate of the German colonies in the Pacific. Premiers Hughes, of Australia, and Massey, of New Zealand, asked for the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1917, allocating the German possessions south of the equator to Australia and New Zealand. They urgently explained the wonderful contributions of their respective countries and the necessity for some compensation therefor. Furthermore, they said, every attempt to apply to the southern islands the right of self-determination would lead to disastrous failure. The French are anxious to show their deep appreciation. Premier Clemenceau, especially, is on excessively cordial terms with the Dominion ministers. At the opening of the Conference, Premier Lloyd George, in agreement with President Wilson, stated that there was no question of returning the colonies to Germany. The only point of issue is whether the German colonies shall be placed under an international government or trusted to the management of a power with a mandate from the League of Nations. Discussions will be resumed to-day on this question, when French claims will be presented.

GERMANS BECOMING HAUGHTY.

PARIS, Jan. 27. It appears from accounts received here that the resignation of General Von Winterfeld as a member of the German Armistice Commission was handed in because the General said his dignity and that of his country had been offended. Commenting on this the Paris newspapers characterized the resignation as part of a plan for a reactionary campaign. They point out that the German wireless service gives what they characterize as an "extremely insidious" account of the incident, indicating that the new Berlin government feels itself strengthened since the National Assembly election and the crushing of the Spartacists, and again feels free to use haughty language. The warm approval of General Winterfeld's action expressed by the Berlin press, is indicated as another of the numerous symptoms of the revival of the

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German imperialistic spirit, which may be found in some degree in everything coming out of Germany. All the newspapers declare that the Allies will have to watch closely the efforts of conquered Germany to rise again, one of the commentators declaring, "the recently humble are again ready to become arrogant."

ALLIES RETIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 27. Allied forces on the front south of Archangel, mainly American and Russian troops, have evacuated the town of Shenshuk under Bolshevik pressure and withdrawn to a short line north of the town, according to an official statement from the British War Office to-day on operations in Northern Russia.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

PARIS, Jan. 27. The Frankfurt Gazette gives as the definite result of the elections to the German Assembly: 165 Social Democrats, 91 Centrists, 75 Democrats, 38 Conservatives, 22 National Liberals, and 22 Independents.

A BERLIN DISCOVERY.

BERLIN, Jan. 26. (By the A. P.)—The Bolshevik Telegraph Agency, Rosta, which was raided during the Spartacist rebellion, had a staff of seventy persons, including one woman, all of whom were drawing liberal salaries. The pay roll was headed by the former police chief, Eichhorn, with one thousand marks monthly. Eichhorn's wife drew 400 marks a month, while she also was on the city pay roll as a news exchange. An investigation has revealed the fact that it was carrying out elaborate propaganda activities.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

LONDON, Jan. 26. (Reuter's.)—The air is full of strikes and the countryside industrial unrest looks like working to a serious climax. Following the refusal of the delegates of the blacksmiths, etc., to recommend a resumption of work, there is renewed threats of big strikes in the Clyde and in Belfast where the engineers and allied trades are demanding a forty-four hour of five days. In the case of the Clyde the Minister of Labor to-day urged the Clyde men to negotiate with their employers in pursuance of the policy followed in other trades disputes. Meanwhile the government refusal of the demand for recognition of a National Police Union may mean a serious police strike in London and the provinces. The Government's contention is that representative boards exist in London and many pro-

vincial districts where the men may obtain collective representation. The issue is regarded as most important. It is pointed that if the union be recognized the police will be subject to two authorities, namely, the law and the union, and the question is what will happen in the latter calling for a sympathetic strike. However, there is much public sympathy for the police, especially as regards better pay and general conditions. It is hoped some via media will be found in the matter of recognition.

SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES.

LONDON, Jan. 26. (Reuter's.)—A meeting of the executive of the Police Union last night recommended the men to apply for an enquiry which has been promised by the authorities into the dismissal of three Midland Railway policemen. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is now considered unlikely. The strike of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coal fields has ended, the employers withdrawing notices of men to be dismissed to make room for returned soldiers. The Clyde strike is also easier. It is expected that many shipyard workers will come out Monday for a forty-four week, but the stoppage of work will probably be nothing like the scale anticipated by its promoters; while the London headquarters of the Municipal Employees' Association refusal to issue strike pay is expected to prevent Glasgow municipal employees from joining the strike.

BOLSHEVIKS ON OFFENSIVE.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 26. The Bolsheviks are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the province of Archangel. Last night the enemy entered Shenshuk, while the rear column of Americans, Russians and British, which have evacuated Shenshuk, marched in around in a detour over the deep snow on the road, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy, who waited on the main high road to trap the column in its retreat. Saturday the Bolsheviks attacked the Allied positions at Tar-essevo, a village distant some 40 miles of Shenshuk, and the sector between the Vaga river and the Volga railroad. They were repulsed with heavy losses, the British, Russian and American troops fighting with such valor that the enemy column which attacked on the line of Tar-essevo, along the Kotschens road, retired in considerable disorder, leaving thirty men dead in the snow. On the right of the village an enemy column was

spotted by the American artillery, and retreated under a reign of shells.

FEEDING VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 25. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A second train load of foodstuffs from the British army in Italy left Vienna to-day and is expected to reach here on Wednesday next. The plans for the distribution of the first train load which arrived recently have now been completed and the work has already been begun under the supervision of Major Bahell, chief of the British military mission. As foodstuffs are still commanding fabulous prices in Vienna special precautions have been taken to prevent them falling into the hands of profiteers. The greater part of the provisions sent will be distributed free among the poorest of the city's population. In addition the military mission is continuing to furnish weekly ration for the six hundred British residents here. Arrangements have now been completed with Italy for the regular shipment of foodstuffs to Vienna. It is hoped that train load will arrive almost daily and that similar arrangements can be made with Switzerland so that before long Vienna's situation may be materially relieved.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

PARIS, Jan. 27. Portuguese royalists are completely in control of the provinces of Minho and Tras Os Montes, according to a wireless despatch from Madrid to the Journal Des Debats. Advice to the same newspaper say that it is reported the Republican troops which were defeated by the Monarchists at Coimbra are about to go over to the cause of the monarchy.

LISBON, Jan. 24.

The fighting in Lisbon between the Republicans and the Monarchists has ended in a victory for the Republican forces. Travellers who have arrived here from Oporto say that a military airplane flew over the city Thursday and dropped proclamations warning foreign citizens to leave the city unless they wished to become victims of a hecatomb.

MADRID, Jan. 25.

The Republicans have captured Monsanto, 43 miles south east of Guarda, with a large number of Monarchist prisoners, according to despatches from Lisbon. The remainder of the Monarchists are in flight, leaving their artillery behind. Among the prisoners was Ayres Orenelas, representative of former King Manuel. Count Monsuraz, chief of the Integralists, was killed. Republican forces at Coimbra have marched northward and defeated the Monarchists at Aveiro.