

WILL MAKE IT PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMANY TO BEGIN A WAR OF REVENGE

Col. Churchill Raising a Trustworthy Army to Keep Watch by the Rhine and Make Germany Pay Reparation for the Damage She Has Done—Until This Army is Raised it Will be Necessary to Keep up a Compulsory Army.

London, Feb. 19.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of War, paid a high tribute to Premier Clemenceau in a speech which he made today at a luncheon at the Mansion House on the subject of demobilization, and the army of occupation.

"Before we come to the business which forms the reason for this gathering," he said, "I am sure you would wish me to express sentiments, which everyone feels, of deep regret against the outrage attempted upon Premier Clemenceau by some vile hand, and our great satisfaction and relief that so far as we are at present informed, he is in no serious danger.

"There is no living man, perhaps for many years there has been no man, who has more fully embodied in his own personality the valiant soul of the French nation struggling against odds and determined to be free. He has animated, not only the nation which he is the political chief, but all who have been brought into contact with him in every part of our grand alliance through this struggle, and today he represents as much as any does, the manly, soldierly, sane qualities which are greatly needed at the present time, not less now than the fight which has stopped than in the days when the fighting was progressing at the front."

The object of the meeting, said Mr. Churchill, was to ask the employ-

U. S. SENATE ENTERS INTO ARGUMENT ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Republican Senator Lined up Against the Wilson Project—Claims League Machinery is Similar to the Soviet Government of Russia—Taft Says "Men in the Senate Who Oppose the League Are Not to be Trusted Over Night."

Washington, Feb. 19.—In the first prepared address on the League of Nations delivered in the Senate since the constitution of the proposed League was made public, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, today declared that the League would make a surrender of American rights, privileges, sovereignty, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and a violation of the constitution.

The constitution of the League, he asserted, was conflicting, indefinite and uncertain, and the machinery which it purposed to set up "similar to the Soviet government of Russia."

Referring to the request of President Wilson that the Senate refrain from discussion of the League until he could meet with the Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Poindexter asserted it was a matter of "too much importance for us to remain altogether silent," and that "no harm could be done by full discussion" of a document of which the work was "purposely kept in entire ignorance."

Senator Poindexter was interrupted by questions from many senators, some of the Democrats differing from his views.

Senator Hitchcock joined in the discussion when Senator Poindexter said that no treaty ever had proposed to strip Congress of its authority to raise military forces. Mr. Hitchcock pointed out that a treaty with England provides that the waters between the United States and Canada shall not bear naval forces.

"That treaty is a direct restriction" said Mr. Hitchcock.

Senator Knox, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that the Canadian treaty was

COMMUNIST STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADS IN WESTERN GERMANY

Spartacans and Independent Socialists' Promoters Declare War to the Utmost Against Ebert Government—Working Classes Supplied With Arms to Resist Government Troops.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The communist strike movement continues to spread in the industrial districts of western Germany under the guidance of the Spartacans and Independent Socialists. Thirty-five coal mines in the Hamberg-Bochum-Dortmund district are reported to be idle.

Spartacans and striking miners, at an open-air meeting in the Ruhr district, are said to have declared in favor of war to the utmost against the Ebert government, and to have demanded the immediate socialization of mines and smelters. The communists in Dusseldorf have proclaimed a general strike. The newspapers are prevented from appearing and the Spartacans also are prohibiting the sale of newspapers from other cities in Dusseldorf the Spartacans are reported to have constructed trenches in various places as a means of de-

Anarchist Makes Attempt On The Life of French Premier. Firing Seven Shots At Him

Would-be Assassin Was Quickly Overpowered by Crowd Which Used Him Roughly—Said He Planned to Kill M. Clemenceau Because He Was an Enemy to Humanity and Was Planning for Another War—Premier's Condition Not Considered Serious.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, was struck three times by bullets in an attempt to assassinate him today. One bullet entered the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. The other two bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin on the right arm and the right hand. The other seven shots were fired at the premier point blank by the assassin, Emile Cottin, known in anarchist circles as "Milou," who was arrested directly after the shooting. The other bullets passed through the clothing of the premier.

As the first shot struck the automobile, in which he was riding, he was thrown forward, and began to open the door, at which time he was quickly overpowered by the crowd. The Premier continued his movement to open the door, which he did with his wounded arm. The chauffeur, although slightly wounded, stopped the machine, and the Premier stepped to the roadway. The police agents already were struggling with the Premier's assailant.

After getting out of the automobile, the Premier, without a glance in the direction of Cottin, started to walk toward the front door of his home. Before he reached the door a number of persons came running up to assist him.

"It is not serious this time," said the Premier in reply to a sympathetic inquirer.

Leaning on the shoulder of one of the domestics of his household, the Premier walked up one flight of stairs to his bedroom. M. Clemenceau sat

SIR WILFRID'S FUNERAL WILL BE MOST IMPOSING HELD IN CANADA

Thousands Have Already Passed Before the Casket in Which Rest the Remains—The Capital Swarms With Politicians Who Are There to Pay a Last Tribute of Respect to the Dead Statesman—French-Canadians Object to Fielding as the Party Leader—Opening of Parliament Today Will be Shorn of Old Time Splendor.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's funeral will be the largest and most imposing ever held in Canada, not excepting that of Sir John Macdonald. Although strong representations came from all over Quebec requesting that Sir Wilfrid's last resting place should be in his native province, it was definitely decided this evening that the body should remain in Ontario.

Thousands have already passed before the bronze casket in which rest the mortal remains of the deceased statesman.

Workmen, in grimy overalls, mingling with leaders in politics, commerce, church and state, and mothers bringing their children in arms so that they might be able to tell in future years that they had gazed upon the face of Laurier.

The capital swarms with politicians, some here to attend the opening of parliament, hundreds of others to pay a last tribute of respect to the illustrious leader they had either followed or opposed.

Leaderless and rudderless, and with the session upon them, the opposition is finding some difficulty in selecting a chief. Hon. W. S. Fielding has powerful support from the English wing of the party, but it developed today that he will be opposed by a strong group of French-Canadians, and these, of course, hold the balance of voting power in the caucus which will

TITUS J. CARTER TAKES UP DUTIES

Appointed Solicitor of the Public Works Department at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Mr. Titus J. Carter, K.C., of Andover, N.B., has been appointed solicitor for the Department of Public Works, and has already arrived in Ottawa to take up his new duties. Mr. Carter has been for many years a well-known member of the New Brunswick bar. Well versed in the tenets of law, he will make a most valued member to the staff of the department with which he has become associated. He enters upon his work at once. Mr. Carter will return to Andover in March to try some cases in the Victoria County Court, after which he will take up his permanent residence in Ottawa.

RIOTING AT HALIFAX BROKE OUT AGAIN LAST NIGHT

The Rioters Visited the Chinese Shop Wrecked Tuesday Night and Again Touched it up—Other Shops Were Visited and Plate Glass Windows Smashed—Police Charge With Batons.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 19.—The rioting by returned soldiers broke out again about midnight, and destruction, equal in great as on the night before, was perpetrated. Finally the mob was charged and dispersed by the police. The trouble began when a crowd of soldiers appeared at the police station and demanded the release of a soldier, Private Tom Andrews, arrested for last night's riot, who they believed, was under arrest in the station. They were told by the police that Andrews was not a prisoner there, and in order to avoid trouble allowed a representa-

THE PEACE DELEGATES CONSIDER EFFECT OF CLEMENCEAU'S ABSENCE UPON THEIR CONFERENCE PLANS

Belief Expressed There Would Not be Any Great Delay in the Execution of the Arranged Programme.

ALL ANXIOUS FOR EARLY PEACE TREATY

Satisfactory Results of Armistice Commission Brings Conviction There is no Longer Any Danger to be Expected from Germany.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The delegates of the Peace Conference, when they learned of the attempt upon Premier Clemenceau's life today, began to consider the effect upon their own plans in connection with the conference. On the assumption that the official reports minimizing the nature of M. Clemenceau's injuries were correct, the belief was expressed that there would not be any great delay in the execution of the comprehensive plan laid out for the proceedings of the peace conference during the absence of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Owing to the fact that M. Clemenceau had in hand, personally, certain subjects now under negotiation, it follows that, so far as they are concerned, there must be a suspension of activity for the time being. As a matter of fact these subjects are of vast importance as affecting the whole plan of the conference operation, inasmuch as they related to the consummation of an early treaty of peace.

There had already been some discussion of this situation between the premiers of the various powers, and it is believed that all were in accord regarding the wisdom of speedy action, with the exception of Premier Clemenceau himself. The French government, while desirous of an early peace, doubted whether the moment had come yet when this could be arranged without great danger of sacrificing the fruits of victory, and had pointed out to the other powers what were regarded as grave omissions on the part of Germany to comply with the terms of the armistice.

However, there is reason to believe that the extremely satisfactory results of the work of the armistice commission, and the realization of new conditions to be imposed in many had brought the French government to a conviction that there was no longer any great danger to be expected from that quarter. As a result, Secretary Balfour and Colonel House, left their hotels for the conference in the city today, with Premier Clemenceau, with every confidence that plans would be laid for a definite peace treaty.

Fortunately for the League of Nations project Premier Clemenceau, before he was shot, had given his sanction to the formation of such a League, and the success of the undertaking is regarded in peace delegation quarters as assured, no matter what may be the outcome of his injuries. In the opinion of American officials the work on the project, although it may be suspended for the time being in case M. Clemenceau's condition should become serious will surely be resumed and pressed to completion.

If the Premier's disability becomes permanent, Louis Nall, the Minister of Justice, will become acting premier. It is understood, however, that Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, will undertake the discharge of the Premier's duties with respect to the peace conference should M. Clemenceau himself be unable to perform them. M. Tardieu having been associated with the Premier in every stage of the work of the conference, in which he is one of the French representatives.

PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS TODAY WILL BE NOTABLY BRIEF

After the Speech from the Throne and the Presentation of a Few Formal Motions Adjournment Will be Taken Until Tuesday Afternoon.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Proceedings in parliament tomorrow will be brief. As usual members of the Commons will meet at the bar of the Senate to hear the speech from the Throne, delivered by the Governor-General. But for the time being, consideration of the legislative programme therein outlined will be deferred. In the House a formal motion will be made that consideration of the speech be adjourned until such time as the House has completed its business. The House will then adjourn till Tuesday afternoon in respect for the dead.

There is evidence on every hand that the sorrow in which parliament will meet, Crepe is hanging over the entrances of many government buildings, where Sir Wilfrid had his office as Prime Minister for fifteen years. All flags are at half mast.

Following a reference to the international situation, resulting from the conclusion of the armistice with Germany, the speech from the Throne will lay down the government's sessional program. Chief among its features will be measures in regard to reconstruction, measures to deal with post-war problems, schemes of soldier settlement on the land discussed at the provincial conference, will be referred to. There will probably be reference to new franchise legislation, prohibition, and the necessity of validating legislation in regard thereto will be intimated, and there will be reference also to measures of the government in regard to housing, to extension of the Canadian National Railway system, and to the shipbuilding programme, to the success which has attended the Government financial measures, especially in regard to the war loans and the establishment of credits to cover purchases of grain and other food stuffs in Canada. Succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as leader of the opposition, continues the one topic of political speculation. Mr. Fielding's name is apparently most in favor, although there is some disposition to question whether he would be acceptable to French members who would constitute a majority in the party caucus. A suggestion is made in some quarters that some form of dual leadership—with Mr. Fielding and Sir H. Lemieux—might be arranged for the session.

SERVICE FOR THE FALLEN AIRMEN

London, Feb. 19.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—The King today attended a memorial service for the fallen airmen in Westminster Abbey. There were also present General Tuxford, Sir Edward Kemp and Sir George Perley.

PREMIER BORDEN'S TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Expresses Keen Sorrow at Receipt of Sad Tidings of Sir Wilfrid's Death—Praises the Wonderful Ability of the Late Statesman and Leader.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The following tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been received from Sir Robert Borden, who is attending the Peace Conference:

"It is with deep sorrow that I have received tidings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's death. Since I became leader of a political party more than eighteen years ago, our relations have been intimate, and never have our political differences interfered with our personal friendship. With his death there passes from the stage one who was from the first a commanding figure, and, during a long period, the chief figure in our public life. To the affairs of state in which his life was passed, and to which his wonderful ability was consecrated, he brought the remarkable gift of leadership.

"His experience of nearly half a century in public affairs had given him a thorough grasp of all public questions, and in the parliamentary arena he was renowned for a singular dexterity which seldom failed him. His vision of public questions was wide and comprehensive and his sympathies as well.

"It is with keen interest in the duties of his leadership, and in the work of parliament. Indeed, his political life had become so much a second nature that although he felt its burdens weigh heavily upon him, he would never have been happy to lay them down. His personality was singularly attractive and magnetic, and with this he combined an inspiring eloquence, an unflinching force of diction in both languages, and a charm of manner, which gave him supreme place in the affection and respect of his party.

"All Canada will mourn his loss, and those who differed from him will be profoundly conscious that his death leaves in the public life of our country a blank which cannot be entirely filled."