PREMIER CLEMENCEAU GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

Deschanel Leads Him by 19 Votes at a Plenary Caucus to Choose a Candidate for Presidency of the Republic.

TIGER ANNOUNCES HIS WITHDRAWAL

Chamber and Senate Stood by Him in His Fight Against Germans, But Drop Him When He Sought Honors.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Georges Clemenceau went down to defeat at the hands of his countrymen, today, in a caucus of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to choose a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. M. Clemenceau thereupon announced his withdrawal from the contest, and asked his supporters to cast their votes for the re-election of President Poincare. Senators and Deputies, after the caucus, in which Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, led the Premier by nineteen votes, generally expressed the opinion that the vote means the elimination from public life of the father of victory, Premier Clemenceau being neither a Senator nor a Deputy.

Large Attendance

Never before in the history of Parliamentary elections in France has a plenary caucus been attended by such a large number of Deputies and Senators. 821 out of 920 being present. Heretofore it has been the custom to call a caucus only on the part of the Left, but today M. Deschanel stands as the chosen candidate of all the parties.

Neither President Clemenceau nor M. Deschanel were present at the caucus, but former Premier Briand, Andre Lefevre, and Edouard Herriot, the latter the new President of the Radical Party, were conspicuous, marshalling the Deschanel forces, while Georges Mandel, formerly Premier Clemenceau's confidential secretary, and Edouard Ignace were canvassing on behalf of Premier Clemenceau.

The voting commenced sluggishly at two o'clock, but at three o'clock an avalanche of Senators and Deputies descended upon the voting place and the polling became brisk and excited. Those presiding at the voting tables were fairly swamped by the venerable Senators and young Deputies anxious to cast their votes before the polling closed at four o'clock. A few bets were recorded, with M. Clemenceau the pronounced favorite.

Urged to Remain a Candidate.

Most of the Cabinet members, when they left the Chamber, went to Premier Clemenceau and asked him to remain a candidate. The Premier replied that he could not, under any circumstances, consent to do this. He said he would send a letter to this effect to Leon Bourgeois, who will be President of the National Assembly to meet at Versailles tomorrow for the election.

There were naturally two views of the defeat of the Premier who, for more than two years, by his forceful personality and courage, had ruled both Houses of the Parliament with an iron hand. One of the Senators, who was opposed to the Premier, remarked: "M. Clemenceau has been victorious against many attacks in the Chamber and the Senate in the past two years. This was because he was fighting for France. When he seeks personal honors, however, he goes down to defeat."

On the other hand, many of the Deputies and Senators who had supported the Premier lingered in the courtyard, after the close of the balloting, sadly commenting upon the outcome.

"Berlin will illuminate tonight," said one of this group, while others of the participants in the balloting were making their way homeward manifesting their exultation by singing and shouting.

NOMINATIONS FOR TOWN OF SACKVILLE

C. C. Avard Elected Mayor by Acclamation, as Were Four Aldermen.

Special to The Standard

Sackville, N. B., Jan. 16.—Nominations for mayor and aldermen for the town of Sackville closed at six o'clock tonight, the following being elected by acclamation: Mayor, C. C. Avard; Alderman for North Ward, Alastair Cameron; for South Ward, W. Hamel Oulton; for East Ward, Edgar P. Smith; for West Ward, Frank W. Cole. These four aldermen were elected for two years, the mayor for one year.

Dr. Secord, who has represented North Ward for four years, resigned in favor of Alistair Cameron. Mr. Oulton dropped into Avard's place who last year represented South Ward. Other members are Messrs. A. L. Dixon, F. B. Doncaster, J. Frank Phinney and Seward Babcock.

MEXICAN GOV'T TO SEIZE UPON OIL LANDS WITHIN 50 KILOMETRES OF FRONTIER

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 16.—The government of Mexico has resolved to buy all oil lands in the zone of fifty kilometres from frontiers of the nation "that are held by foreigners against the perfectly well defined precepts of the constitution," says a Mexico City despatch to El Tiempo, a Cananea newspaper.

"At the same time the executive expects to obtain from Congress a fund of fifty million pesos in gold to buy these properties. It is feared that owning companies will be unwilling to sell these rich tracts of oil lands, but in this case our government would be forced to expropriation."

LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN CANADIAN HISTORY REACHED HIGH WATER MARK IN 1919

Never Before Has a Government in Canada Carried Through So Many Measures of National Importance and Far Reaching Significance as Has Union Gov't—Hon. N. W. Rowell Reviews Work of Year—Faultfinders Many Because Some Legislation for Country's Good Affected Their Personal Interests—Gov't Fearlessly Acted for the Country and Gave it Standing Never Before Enjoyed.

Port Hope, Ont., Jan. 16.—(By Canadian Press.)—That the year 1919 represented the high water mark of legislative achievement in Canadian history, and that never before had any Canadian Government in any one year presented or carried through so many measures of national importance and far reaching significance as did the Union Government during the past year—this was the proposition put forward, and backed up by an exhaustive review of the record of Union Government for the year 1919, by Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, in addressing his constituents of Durham County at a meeting here tonight.

Faced the Situation.

Regardless of whether their action would be popular or unpopular, said Mr. Rowell, Union Government had dealt with great national problems from the standpoint of the public need." Several most important measures were carried through in the face of strenuous opposition, and it was only by persistent efforts that the Government was made possible. That Union Government had made mistakes no one would deny, said the speaker, and no one claimed that the Government had done everything they would like to have done. "The net result is," said Mr. Rowell, "and it cannot be gainsaid—that outside the boundaries of Canada, the name of Canada never stood so high as it does today; and no country which took part in the war has suffered so little from the inevitable results which follow a great war. Canada has emerged from the war with her credit enhanced at home and abroad, and she faces a new year of peace with brighter prospects and a more assured future than in any year of Canadian history."

Not Afraid to Act.

"It is said," remarked Mr. Rowell, "that Union Government is very unpopular. No Government could do its duty during the past two years and be popular with all classes and sections of the community. If Canada was to do her whole duty during the war, it was indispensable that restrictions and obligations should be imposed upon the people in order that the nation's energies should be directed to one supreme effort to achieve it. People do not like restrictions and obligations, and no Government that imposes them can be popular once the pressure of war necessity is removed. No Government that carries great reforms which curtail the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by large classes of the community can be continuously popular."

"Those who resent restrictions, who object to obligations imposed, or oppose the curtailment of rights and privileges," said the speaker, "cannot be expected to be strong advocates of the Government which is responsible for such legislation. Their hostility is to be expected; while those who favor the legislation embodying such reforms are too often unappreciative or apathetic and remain silent. While practically all of the orders-in-council, passed under the War Measures Act, have been repealed, many of those affected by them will still resent the restrictions, no matter how important in the national interest the enactment of these orders-in-council may have been.

Proper Acts.

"Two or three illustrations of the legislation of Union Government will clearly indicate what I mean. No Government could enforce compulsory military service without provoking hostility and resentment in thousands of families who were unwilling to let their sons go to the front. No Government could abolish patronage in appointments to the public service, which affects every constituency from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and deprive thousands of men who have been political workers from the hope of reward, without incurring strong hostility from large elements in every section of the country. No Government could pass legislation which would deprive men who were accustomed to having their liquor in their homes of the opportunity of securing this liquor, without provoking hostility from thousands of such men.

"In short, Union Government was put into power to do things which the country needed to have done, but which no Party Government was willing to undertake, and the question is not whether Union Government is popular, but whether Union Government has done right; whether it has served the public interests."

Tribute to Premier.

Mr. Rowell made a eulogistic reference to Sir Robert Borden.

"One cannot close this review," he said, "without paying a tribute to the outstanding work of the Prime Minister at the Peace Conference, a work of which he, as Canadians, should all be proud. Men, irrespective of party, deeply regret his present serious illness due to overwork and the incessant strain of the Premiership during those war years, and all earnestly hope that the rest which he is now taking may result in his complete restoration to health."

LIVING PRICES STILL ADVANCE

Labor Gazette Reports Another Rise for December in the Family Budget.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Canadian Press)—During December there was another rise in the cost of living, according to the Labor Gazette. The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods averaged $14.70 at the middle of the month, as compared with $14.27 for November; $13.63 for December 1918 and $7.59 for September 1914. The index number of wholesale prices rose to 322.7 for December as compared with 307.7 for November; 288.5 for December 1917, and 137.6 for December 1914.

CANADIAN TRIES TO HOLD UP BANK

Was Caught in the Act and London Court Gives Him Seven Year Sentence.

London, Jan. 16.—(Canadian Associated Press.)—Edwin Reginald Lock, 32 years of age, who has a wife in Canada, today received a seven-year sentence for shooting at a man in Barclay's Bank in Woodgreen.

The prisoner tried to hold up the bank staff, and the clerks captured him. In defence he stated he was suffering from a disease affecting his mental faculties.

FOUND WITH FEET AND LEGS FROZEN

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 16.—Thomas Campbell, a returned soldier, of this city, was found late last night lying beside a road with both feet and hands frozen. His legs were frozen almost to the knees, and a pair of rubber boots, which he was wearing, were frozen to his feet and legs and had to be cut off. He is in the General Hospital in a critical condition.

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE EXCITES ALL OF ENGLAND

Bolshevik Army Regarded the Strongest and Most Numerous in Europe—Reds Cannot be Confined to Russia.

LEADERS SHOW REMARKABLE POWER

Have Been Able to Mould the Ignorant Population of Russia to Their Will by Mixture of Fear and Falsehood.

London, Jan. 16.—In an editorial dealing with what is called the "Bolshevist menace" the Globe says:

"It is time the people should recognize the peril w' 1 which civilization is menaced. The Bolshevik army is the strongest and most numerous in Europe. We must face the fact that Bolshevism, by its very nature, cannot remain confined to Russia, but must endeavour to spread over the whole civilized world. There is no occasion for panic, but an obvious need for wise and resolute statesmanship."

Dealing with the same subject, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The significance of the Bolshevist activities in Asia is probably a subject of understatement rather than of exaggeration. Bolshevik leaders have shown remarkable power in moulding the ignorant population of Russia to their will by a skilful mixture of fear and falsehood. If they can extend the process to India they may produce a menace which ordinary terms are quite inadequate to describe. No confidence can rest in the defensive provisions of that country."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Our authorities have themselves to blame if serious discussion is excited by the new official communication to the press about the dangers of Bolshevik expansion. What the nation must desires to know is whether the Asiatic danger represents the natural consequences of the Government's antibolshevik policy in Europe, or whether it stands for a spontaneous extension of Bolshevik aggression."

The Westminster Gazette asks: "If the new extension of war with the Bolshevik, which seems likely, is not a mere sequel of the British policy? "Given an end of that policy by our simple withdrawal from the European struggle," the newspaper asks, "would the Bolshevik state dream of carrying on a new war of aggression in the east?"

The newspaper says the announcement of what amounts to a new war is a negation of all hopes for the world's financial reconstruction. "If the Government," it adds, "expect the nation to acquiesce readily and quietly in such frustration of every hope for the speedy betterment of the world plight, they have dangerously miscalculated."

Supreme Council Decides To Send Assistance To Interior of Russia

Paris, Jan. 16—In an official communique issued this evening the Supreme Council approved of recommendations to relieve the population in the interior of Russia by giving them medicine, agricultural machinery, and other commodities of which the people are in sore need, in exchange for grain and flax. This partial lifting of the blockade is described, in the official communique "as an exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people, and Allied and neutral countries," but through co-operative societies.

These arrangements imply no change in the policy of the Allied governments towards the Soviet government, says the communication of the Supreme Council.

ATTITUDE IS MORE IMPORTANT IN POLITICS THAN PRACTICAL POLICIES, SAYS NEW LEADER

Hon. Mr. King Gives Definition of a Liberal Which Excludes Premier Foster from Party Until Carleton Vacancy is Filled—Otherwise His Attitude Embraces All Canadian Voters—New Political Star is Brilliantly Nebulous in Two Hours' Harangue—Mr. Lapointe, Quebec's Able Son, Causes Wearied Audience to Sit up and Roar With Laughter.

Important as policies and concrete measures may be attitude is all important, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the meeting in the imperial last evening, and attitude was the keynote of a two hours' address in which he remained on an attitude where he could indulge his penchant for platitudes to his heart's content. The new leader traversed the same ground he covered at Halifax. Declared that Mr. King's declaration of faith in the sincerity of the Liberal financial out of court.

Both leaders were given a good reception, and Mr. laPointe the amusequence, and Mr. laPointe the amusement. Both talked a great deal about Canadian unity and British liberty; but the net result of their efforts was to leave the audience in doubt as to how they proposed to deal with the practical questions of the day.

On the platform were the provincial ministers, and a goodly array of prominent Liberals from all parts of the Province. The theatre was crowded by so many members of the Liberal associations who came to hear a large number of leaders in the gathering.

Premier Foster presided, with Chairman Belyea of the old line Liberals on his left.

Class Organization

In introducing the new Leader Mr. Foster declared that the Union Government had been elected by the aid of the Liberals on the understanding that when the war was over it would go to the people, and that by holding on to power it was depriving the people their rights of representation. He added that he was humiliated when he had to go to Ottawa to transact public business, because he could not deal with a cabinet representative from the Liberals.

The Leader

Mr. King was loudly applauded on rising. He said he was grateful to the Premier for introducing him and Legislature to adorn the platform. He also was pleased to meet so many citizens who did not belong to any particular group. We have come to the time when there was confusion in the mind of government as to the relation which should exist between the governing power and people.

Some said we did not want an election—farmers or a lot of workingmen might get in. So it was claimed those in power should hold on—which was not the Liberal idea of representative government.

hat a Liberal is

Some friends of the press were saying they hoped Mr. King would tell them what a Liberal was. Well, the men in power at Ottawa said the people exist for the sake of the government. The Liberal idea was that government existed for the sake of the people. That was the difference.

It was said the Liberal party should be more concrete in the measures they proposed to adopt, but in his opinion it was more important when the attitude of mind was the policies and movements of the day. The real policy; but the Liberal Unionists felt that having been elected to support Union Government they should go on doing so.

Mr. King sympathized with the Premier and the illness that was the cause of his many troubles. But he thought it was a mistake for Sir Robert to hold on to office. The only reason he did so was that if he left the whole combination would fall to pieces.

Next session Sir Geo. Foster would be acting Premier, but as he would not be able to attend evening sessions, there would have to be another acting leader. If a question was asked about the harbor of St. John there would never get anywhere; the Ministers would pass the buck.

address parliament by the speaker. The farmers asked the same privilege, but, it was denied them. They then then they determined to show their resentment of this arbitrary attitude Their first opportunity to do so was when the Hearst Government went to the polls.

Class Organization

Mr. King said that while class organization for economic purposes might be good, when any group entered politics for class purposes it would stir up other class movement. It was inevitable that the farmers and labor than three times the necessary vote, represented a reaction from an attitude of mind on the part of the Government which was not the freedom-loving attitude of the Liberals. When a Government becomes arbitrary it is natural for Groups to form in protest. The real critical problem in Canada as he saw it was the danger of the groups not being united in the face of the common enemy. If we are to have different groups each striving for a monopoly of power that would have disunion in the mind of the people; sooner or later you will have the east arrayed against the west, the towns against the country. Mr. King said that such a condition was fatal to the country, which was unalterably opposed to the government. He was unalterably opposed to the class government. What was needed was a party broad enough and liberal enough to include in its platform the aims of all these great progressive groups.

Union Government.

Continuing, Mr. King said the Union party did not have a policy. The present Government was chosen for one purpose only—the winning of the war. The Government should have dissolved when it arrived at peace times giving the country some justification for its continuance. But Premier Borden went to Europe without announcing a policy; when he returned he found disunion and wrangling in the Government. 'We part of the Government was expressing the hope that the whole would develop a reconstruction policy.

HON. MACKENZIE KING.

WINNIPEG CUT OFF FROM OUTER WORLD TODAY

For the Second Time Within a Year the Newspapers of the City Will be Forced to Suspend Publications.

DUE TO NEWS PRINT DISPUTE

Papers Have Arranged With Canadian Press to Post Quarter Sheet Bulletins in Prominent Places.

Winnipeg, Jan. 16—(Canadian Press)—For the second time within a year this city will be practically cut off from the world news tomorrow. During the strike of last June three news days without knowledge of the outer world almost entirely, owing to the loss of operating staffs for the wires, now the three local papers have had a shortage of newsprint. This is due to the dispute with the paper makers at Fort Frances and there seems little likelihood of a very early settlement and supply of paper.

In order that the people may not be entirely ignorant of the doings of the big world this time, the local papers have made a brief arrangement with the Canadian Press, whereby a quarter sheet will be issued for distribution, containing a fair outline of the news of the day. This will be issued twice daily and hung up in prominent places, outside post offices, etc. Of this meagre print the public must rely for its information for a few days.

The only other plans, so far nearly a famine in news and newsprint are Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, but the outlook there is tempered by the fact that one or two of the newspapers may be able to continue to publish for a week yet. After that there will be a dark spot in the news situation over two provinces, at least so it would seem tonight.

SINN FEINERS SHOW THEIR HEELS TO ALL OPPONENTS

Preliminary Returns in the Municipal Elections in Dublin Record Successes for Sinn Fein.

Dublin, Jan. 16—Preliminary returns in the Municipal Elections in Dublin show successes for the Sinn Fein candidates. Three Sinn Fein commoners were elected on the first county including Alderman Tom Kelly, now in prison in London, who obtained more than three times the necessary vote. Lord Mayor O'Neill whose term expired, although running as an independent candidate, was re-elected.

Results from the country districts of Ireland indicate the preponderance of the vote went to the Sinn Fein aspirants, and it is considered certain that the party, together with labor, will have a considerable majority outside of Ulster.

Contests in Ulster between Unionists and Nationalists were close in all sections. These parties united to oppose the Sinn Feiners. Several of whom were elected despite efforts to defeat them.

U. S. MARINES TAKE PART IN ENDING BANDIT ATTACK

On Port Au Prince, Haitian Capital—Half of Attacking Force Was Killed.

Washington, Jan. 16.—United States marines and Haitian troops yesterday repelled an attack on Port Au Prince, the Haitian capital, by a force of three hundred bandits, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured after being pursued outside the city.

The total casualties of the marines was two privates wounded, according to the report of the engagement received at the navy department today from Colonel J. H. Russell, commanding the marine brigade in Hayti.

AMERICAN SHIP SHORT OF COAL

Halifax, Jan. 16.—The Canadian Press—The Marine Department was advised tonight that the several steamers are going to the assistance of the American steamer Guilford, which reported today that she was short of coal off this coast. Radios from the steamers Langley and Novian, state that they picked up the Guilford's call, and that they were proceeding to her assistance.

DON'T EXPECT THE DUTCH TO GIVE UP WILLIAM

There is Ample Foundation for Resistance to the Demand, Say Authorities.

Paris, Jan. 16—The Supreme Council today approved the text of a letter to the Dutch government asking for the extradition of the former German Emperor. The general expectation in French circles is that Holland will refuse to deliver the former monarch.

It is pointed out in Supreme Council circles that in case the Dutch government is disinclined to deliver Count Hohenzollern, it has a foundation for its resistance, in the fact that the offences named in the Peace Treaty, namely "crimes against International Morality and the sacredness of treaties," are not provided for in Dutch laws, nor in the treaties between Holland and the Allied powers regarding extradition.

THREE YEARS FOR ROBBING CHINAMAN

Montreal, Que., Jan. 16.— James Brindley, who attempted to rob Hum Sing, a Chinaman, by holding him up on Chenneville street, was sentenced to three years in jail in the Police Court. He asked for clemency, saying that he was a married man and the sole support of a mother and sister in Halifax, his native city. When caught Brindley got rid of a blackjack by throwing it out of sight over the roofs of several buildings. The weapon was never found.

DR. McFALL GOES TO MASS. COLLEGE

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16.—(By Canadian Press.)—Dr. J. R. McFall, former Cost of Living Commissioner and more recently chief of the Inland Trade division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who has resigned from the public service, has accepted a post with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is located at Amherst, Mass. Dr. McFall left for the South yesterday.