



7 Ford Touring \$475.00.

is a bargain. Simpson & Firth



THE LATEST NEWS. Men's Clothes should always be obtained

will like our work. HOELSCHER King St. upstairs Phone 1070

See a Cleveland Bicycle

small deposit and we will deliver you at the PRES-



credited with the desire to limit franchise in part. the rumor that because of on the grounds question

Business Men use take notice.

Reliable Welding Co. of will open an OXY WELDING MACH. PARTS AND STEEL WORK ALSO AUTO. WORK a specialty.

Depew

Proprietor Works and Office. 47 Gault St.

LUMBLIA

same bicycle with same rent and same guarantee by same Company as the

Cleveland

in and let us explain. sold on time payment

IN Garage and Electric Co. Waterloo.

High Quality Dyeing & Dyeing

aring apparel and house things. Do not throw it away. It has it re-dyed and made new.

the Dye Works Queen. Phone 880

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THE NEWS RECORD

KITCHENER, ONTARIO WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th 1919.

PROBS. WEDNESDAY: Fair and moderately cold.

10 PAGES, PRICE TWO CENTS

FRANÇOIS WOULD CLEMENCEAU

ATTEMPT MADE TO KILL PREMIER CLEMENCEAU

Shots Fired, Hitting Him In Back and Shoulder

BUT WAS SEEMINGLY NOT DANGEROUSLY HURT
PARIS Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau was fired upon five times this morning while entering his automobile. He was hit in the back and shoulder, but is seemingly not dangerously hurt. His assailant was arrested.

IS BIGGEST FIGURE IN EUROPE
Clemenceau as permanent chairman of the peace congress, is the biggest figure in Europe at present. He became premier on Nov. 16, 1917, and despite his seventy-seven years has survived several bitter political battles since that time. By many critics he is given equal credit with Marshal Foch for the allied victory. He is popularly known as "The Tiger" and has lived up to that name during the peace conference.

TIGER SAYS WOUND VERY SLIGHT
As Clemenceau left his residence in the Rue Franklin and stepped into his waiting motor car his assailant fired many shots at him from a revolver. One bullet penetrated the tunic of the automobile and struck the premier in the shoulder. He walked into the house without assistance.

ALL THE FOREIGN PEACE DELEGATES
have been informed of the incident. The first reports circulated were that the assailant was a Russian.

LATER DETAILS OF SHOOTING
PARIS Feb. 19.—Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France, was shot and slightly wounded by a boy named Collin as he entered a motorcar in front of his residence this morning. His assailant was arrested.

THE ASSAILANT WHO REFUSED TO MAKE
any statement regarding his motive, is about 18 years old. He is a French civilian and is said to live in Compiegne. As Clemenceau was seating himself in his limousine Collin suddenly sprang forward and fired eight shots from a pistol. Six of these hit the front of the car. Two bullets penetrated the glass door, one struck the premier on the inner side of the right arm near the shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound.

A POLICEMAN GRABBED COLLIN. ANOTHER
man, whose identity is not yet known, rushed to Collin's assistance. A crowd quickly gathered and attacked the two men who were battling with the policeman. Collin was badly mauled and the policeman was slightly wounded.

CLEMENCEAU REFUSING OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE
walked back into his home. A few minutes later a telephone call was sent to Colonel House, announcing that the premier's wound would prevent him from keeping an engagement which he had at the Carlton Hotel this morning with House and Foreign Secretary Balfour.

STORY OF THE SHOOTING
PARIS.—The shooting took place at 8.55 o'clock this morning as the Premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the war office. The assassin was an ordinary looking man, dressed as a workman. Five shots in the premier's shoulder. The assailant was arrested.

Georges Clemenceau has been one of
leading statesmen of France for decades but it was not until the critical stages of the great war came and he took the reins and guided this country through to the end of the struggle that he became the world renowned figure that he is today. With the war over or at least actual fighting ended, M. Clemenceau has continued at the head of the French government during the trying peace-making period.

Head of the French delegation at the
peace conference, he has been an outstanding figure in the deliberations of that body, over whose sessions he presided. Of extremely vigorous and aggressive personality, Premier Clemenceau, while attracting to himself a large and warmly loyal following, has at the same time been a radical, has come to be known in later years as the representative of rather more moderate elements in politics, and he has been accused of giving France's policies too much of an imperialistic trend.

ASSAILANT THOUGHT TO BE RUSSIAN
Policeman Courzat who was wounded in the right eye, although not seriously, by one of the would be assassin's shots, said that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the would be assassin and grappled with him.

COITIN SAID TO BE AN ANARCHIST
Coitin was later said to be a well known anarchist. Clemenceau was reported to attach no political significance to the attack. Captain Andre Tardieu, commissioner of France's army and navy, said that before the bullet lodged in Clemenceau's shoulder it passed through the fleshy part of his neck, but did not sever any arteries.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO CLEMENCEAU
LONDON Feb. 19.—King George today sent the following message to Premier Clemenceau: "I am shocked to hear of the dastardly attack. I earnestly trust your injuries are not serious and that, thanks to your splendid energy and courage, you will soon be restored to health and will continue your great and valuable efforts for France and her allies."

The bullet which entered Clemenceau's left shoulder has been found
near the right shoulder but has not yet been extracted. The patient coughs considerably but no complications are expected. The Premier's chauffeur, Brabant, was also slightly wounded.

Colonel House received a telephone call
from Clemenceau's residence stating it was impossible for the premier to keep an engagement with him, set for 10 o'clock. It was stated that the wound was "very slight."

News of the attack on Clemenceau spread
rapidly throughout the city. There were excited comments on the boulevards, in the cafes and in public buildings.

All the foreign peace delegates have
been informed of the incident. The first reports circulated were that the assailant was a Russian.

PARIS Feb. 19.—An elaborate floral
emblem will be sent by the corporation of Montreal to the bier of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The design will be that of the civic coat of arms, which will give ample opportunity for a display of the florist's art.

The emblem will be heroic in size, being
seven feet high and five feet broad. A steel wire frame will support the mass of blooms and greenery required to make up the big shield, which will be composed of flowers forming a blue and white field. The crown surmounting coat of arms will be made of golden yellow flowers and flowers of the same color will be used for the rose, thistle and shamrock. The city's motto "Concordia Salus" will also be outlined in the design, as "In Union there is Strength."

THOUSANDS FROM ALL WALKS PAY TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The mortal remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier now lie surrounded by a perfect mass of flowers, in the drawing room, where he and Lady Laurier were wont to entertain their guests. There is no end to the flowers which are coming to the capital. They are arriving in carloads at the station and being conveyed in the form of wreaths, cushions, crosses and shields to the home on Laurier Avenue.

Sir Wilfrid is dressed in his Windsor
uniform, which he had not worn for many a day. His order and ribbons are on his breast and the impressive face is very peaceful.

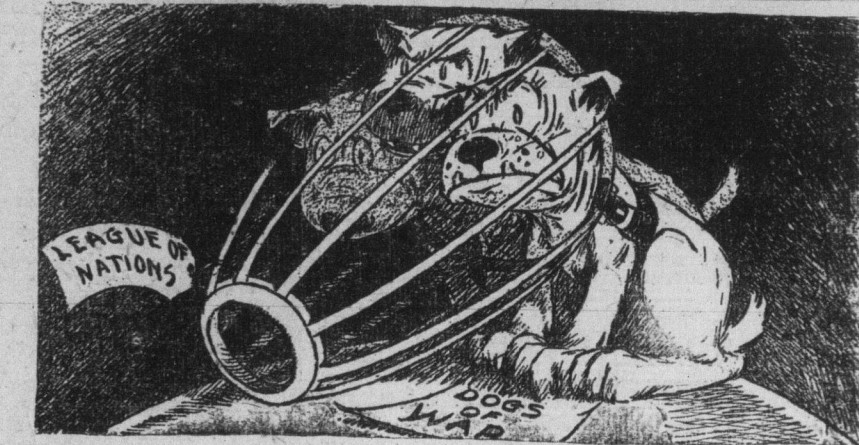
Visitors come and mutely gaze upon
it and pass out again. Until late last night they came and went. Men and women in all walks of life and today they are coming and going.

There is a small mark on the left forehead.
It is now learned that on Saturday afternoon when in the House of Commons, death first tapped at the door. Dizziness struck him as he was about to leave his office and he fell, injuring his forehead and causing a slight abrasion. However, he recovered and took a streetcar home. Later his physician, noticing the bruise, asked "What is this?" Sir Wilfrid made light of it. His left leg was not so strong as his right, he said, and he had had a foolish fall. But there is little doubt that in his own mind that fall was a premonition of the end.

At times he and Lady Laurier were
accustomed to speculate on the future state. But recently she opened the subject. Sir Wilfrid passed it off. "Death," he said. "Why speak of it? If there was life before there will be life after."

Lady Laurier is bearing up well.
She rose and dressed last evening and came down and sat with a few intimate friends in the room adjoining that in which her husband lay.

Financial assistance is always given
to a man who is taking re-education under this department. We



CABLE NEWS In Tabloid Form

ALLIES DEFEATED BOLSHIEV TROOPS
LONDON Feb. 19.—The allies have forced a Bolshevik retirement on the Archangel front, it was admitted in an official wireless despatch from Moscow today.

STOCKHOLM Feb. 19.—Spartan
cous move in an attempt to free Karl Radek, the Russian bolshevik emissary, attacked the famous Mosbitt prison in Berlin twice on Saturday according to dispatches received here today. Both attempts were repulsed by government troops.

Other dispatches reported Spartan
outbreaks in Bavaria. Premier Eisner's secretary is said to be encouraging the Spartacists there, who already have succeeded in arresting several Government officials.

FORGET UNDER THE WEATHER
MONTREAL Feb. 19.—Sir Rodolph Forget is suffering from an attack of jaundice.

KARL MUST FINALLY ABDICATE
VIENNA, Feb. 19.—President Seitz, addressing a mass meeting in celebration of the Socialist victory in the national elections, declared that the final abdication of former Emperor Karl will be demanded.

GERMAN MINISTER OF MARINE HAS RESIGNED
AMSTERDAM Feb. 19.—Ritter von Mann, German Minister of Marine has resigned, according to the General Anzeiger of Dusseldorf.

GERMAN NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS RESIGNED
BASLE Feb. 19.—Captain von Selow, naval representative on the German Armistice Commission, has resigned because of the severity of the new conditions, it was reported in a Berlin dispatch today.

THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT ALSO IN DANGER
PORT ARTHUR Feb. 19.—The world's largest grain elevator, with thousands of bushels of wheat seriously threatened by fire this morning when an old warehouse near by was destroyed by flames. Damage was trifling.

POLISH GENERAL TO RUN WARSAW Feb. 19.—General Pi
sudski, formerly military dictator of Poland, has resigned his military post to contest the presidency of the Polish republic against Paderewski.

GRANITES AND PARIS TORONTO Feb. 19.—Granites and
Paris are this afternoon contesting the finals for the Ontario Curling Tankard. This morning in the semi-finals the Granites defeated Belleville 36 to 24 and Paris beat Peterboro 36 to 24.

PROTESTING AGAINST TERMS WEIMAR Feb. 19.—Telegrams of
protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the national assembly and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.

Will Visit London Technical School LOCAL COLLEGIATE BOARD SO DECIDES.

At the regular meeting of the
Collegiate Board last evening it was decided by the members to visit the London Technical School after March 10th. A copy of this resolution passed by the meeting on Monday evening recommending the establishment of a new technical school will be forwarded to each of the public bodies concerned.

Replies Received.
The Board received replies to its recent enquiries regarding provision for returned soldiers who wish to prepare themselves for University courses.

The Department of Soldiers Civil
Reestablishment Commission, Guelph, wrote as follows: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 23rd and in reply would say that it is not possible to give a man short course to qualify him for entrance to the University."

Germany Threatened by Economic Turnover

Interview With Workmen's Leader.
PROPOSES SOCIALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES
WEIMAR Feb. 19. (By Frank J. Taylor, Copyright 1919 by the United Press).—A revolution threatens to break out in Germany at any hour. This imminent upheaval is not political but economic and is being organized by the workmen themselves.

For the past three days delegates
from the workers council of the Essen region have been serving ultimatums on the new German cabinet, insisting upon the socialization of industries, minimum wages, higher than the present maximum, recognition of all workers' councils and the abolition of capitalism. The workers' program borders on communism, but they have declared against violent methods, "unless absolutely necessary."

More than ten cabinet ministers
are devoting their entire time to dealing with the workmen's representatives, who are headed by Theodore Will of Essen, Chancellor Scheidemann is attempting to compromise, promising socialization, "as soon as possible." This does not satisfy the distrustful workmen, who are utilizing every hour of delay to extend their organization, increase supplies and infest government troops with the spirit of nonresistance against the workers when the break comes.

The correspondent interviewed Herr
Will, who is a clear-minded practical leader, about forty years of age. "We do not want violence. We simply demand fulfillment of the revolution, which so far as not been a revolution merely a change in government."

The same upper classes who ruled
before, are grabbing control of the republic. If the cabinet refuses our demands I have authority to start a general strike in Krupp's and other factories and seize mines and railways within twenty-four hours. Thirty thousand armed workmen are organized under my command in central Germany alone. The Berlin and Hamburg regions are equally organized and armed. Dusseldorf, Essen, Leipzig and other cities are under control of the workmen's councils, whose administration is entirely orderly.

"We are not Spartacists nor communists.
We are simply workmen demanding a genuine revolution. I have talked with most of the cabinet members. They are simply trying to put us off. I told Noske (Military Governor) what would happen if he ordered troops out against us. He stormed and tore his hair. He knows we have the majority of his troops with us. Inside of a day we can tie up all means of communication in Germany."

Chancellor Scheidemann blames the
new armistice terms for the present situation. "Suppression of Bolshevism depends on whether we are able to provide the country with sufficient food," said the chancellor. "Once after this is done can the new cabinet take up its duties of rebuilding the nation's economic life. Socialization can be applied to only such industries as mines and electrical systems. We cannot socialize where productivity will be decreased and individual initiative lessened. Everything depends on our connections with the world's markets, enabling the lowering of both food prices and abnormal wages."

Quebec Wants Remains of Illustrious Son
(Special to Record).
THE MATTER IS STILL UNDECIDED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Quebec wants
the remains of her most illustrious son. Strong representations are being made to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier interred in St. Charles Cemetery in the centre of the constituency of Quebec East, which he had represented for over forty years in the Canadian parliament. Tentatively it had been decided that he should rest in the Notre Dame Cemetery here in the capital city of the Dominion, but today there are decidedly divided opinions and Lady Laurier herself is sorely undecided in her mind.

"When I die," Sir Wilfrid is reported
to have said on several occasions, "My body belongs to my friends to do with as they see fit." Now his friends and compatriots from Quebec are claiming his mortal remains. It is represented that should he be buried in his own country; the resting place would for years to come be a shrine to which his people would come. The cemetery of St. Charles lies by the national highway and the monument would be visible from there.

Red Cross Society.
The executive of the local Red Cross Society will attend the Annual meeting at Headquarters, Toronto, on Thursday 27th, February.

BALKAN CONFEDERATION WANTS REPRESENTATION

On League of Nations Executive Committee

REQUEST ONE OF FOUR VACANT CHAIRS.

PARIS, Feb. 19. (By Henry Wood).
The Balkan confederation will demand permanent representation on executive council of league of nations, along with the five great powers, it was learned from an authoritative source today. This group, comprising Greece, Serbia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, was organized by Premier Venizelos for defensive purposes, a common Balkan policy and especially for the enforcement of peace in southeastern Europe. It is now known that Venizelos, during the discussion of the

league of nations, urged the adoption of a clause permitting defensive alliances. Although the commission refused to insert such a clause in the draft, it did not prohibit such alliances, merely providing in Article 3, for a registration of such treaties. The Balkan Confederation is as a result, planning on being the first group to submit a defensive alliance treaty to the league for registration, and at the same time demanding that one of the four places on the executive council, which remained unfilled, be assigned to a delegate representing all the Balkans.

Preliminary Peace Was Today Discussed

PEACE TREATY MAY BE SIGNED IN JUNE.

PARIS, Feb. 19. (By Fred S. Ferguson).—British, French, American and Italian delegates discussed the program of a preliminary peace today, with intention of having an outline completed soon after President Wilson's return to Paris. The belief was expressed that the pact might be ready for final discussion by the middle of April.

The length to which the sessions will
continue after German delegates are called in is problematical, though the delegates are hopeful of effecting a general peace settlement by June, allowing for delays that possibly may be necessitated by the German representatives desiring to refer certain questions to their government.

In the meantime, a discussion of the
boundaries in which the allied powers are concerned will continue, but it is not necessary that an agreement will have to be reached before preliminary peace is presented.

The Committee on Responsibility for
the war was reported today to be encountering difficulties in considering the case of the former Kaiser, as there is no precedent on which to proceed. The question of possible extradition, for instance, necessitates the closest examination. There is no desire to take action that might possibly result in William being cast in the role of a martyr.

The old strategic boundary ideas
has again bobbed up, through the presentation of Serbia's claim. The Serbs want a stretch of territory fifteen to thirty kilometers (nine to eighteen miles) wide along the Bulgarian frontier, claiming it is necessary for the protection of an important railway line.

Italy's refusal to arbitrate her dispute
with the Jugo-Slavs over Dalmatia has not created a ripple, as it is based on grounds that all territorial claims will be examined by the conference and that there is no reason why a special rule shall be made in this specific case.

MAY ABOLISH SUBMARINE WARFARE

The terms would include a delinea-
tion of the German boundaries, the definite establishment of her military, naval and economic status and the fixing of the amount of reparation and method of payment.

One plan that has been suggested,
and is said to be meeting with favor, is for the abolition of conscription in Germany for a period of ten years, with a simultaneous reduction of her fleet. This not only would be expected to have a good effect in Germany, where every energy could be bent on rehabilitation and peaceful pursuits, but other nations might find that conscription is unnecessary and would lose the "War Habit."

Further steps towards fixing a basis
for a preliminary peace will be taken in the new armistice condition, which may be presented to Germany within a week. These are expected to include reductions of her army to 25 divisions, the possible dismantling of the Rhine forts, prohibition of mobilization on the west front, a further reduction of her navy and the surrendering of all submarines. More than a score of U-boats, which have been partially built since the armistice was signed, will be turned over to the Allies. These craft are said to have been constructed solely through fear of the Government of discharging the employees of the submarine works and adding to the discontent attending unemployment.

There is a growing sentiment for a
complete abolition of the submarine as a weapon of warfare, the Americans taking the view that they cannot be controlled and it is used to be detrimental.

Fielding May be Chosen Temporary Leader

Graham May Come Back

OPPOSITION WILL HOLD CAUCUS ON MONDAY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Legislators are
gathering at Ottawa for the opening of the session and for the accompanying ceremony consequent upon sudden death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Probably no session has ever opened in such an atmosphere of uncertainty. Calculations have been shattered by the passing of the leader of the Opposition, and the flock to the left of the speaker left without a shepherd.

The Government has decided on
circumstances to adjourn the house on Tuesday, so that the Opposition may have an opportunity to get together and formulate its plans, and a liberal caucus, at which will be present both commoners and senators, has been called for Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock. At this caucus, a temporary leader will likely be nominated. Pending later holding of a general convention it is not expected that a permanent leader will be named.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, member for
Queen's-Shelton, is being strongly mooted for the temporary position. He is in a somewhat peculiar position. Though nominated by a straight Liberal convention, he was accorded an acclamation at the instigation of Sir Robert Borden. He did not sit with his former leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the house, neither may it be said did he sit with the Government. He sat instead where two sides of the house overflowed into each other at the back of the chamber and on three separate occasions during last session he voted against the Government.

Mr. Fielding was questioned this
morning regarding the rumors of his leadership. "I know nothing," he said, "save what I have seen in the papers. I have not been approached on the matter."

There is talk of the return of Hon.
Geo. P. Graham but to bring back Mr. Graham by a by-election is necessary. Should the caucus decide to call for him representations would be made to the Government to throw open the vacant county of Stormont and Glen gary and it is not certain that the Government would consent though the seat has been vacant most of the time since the election.

Should Mr. Fielding be offered and
accept the leadership for the present, it is hard to say how far it would go toward bringing about a reconciliation between Union and Opposition Liberals. He is one of oldest parliamentarians now in the house.

Better Intelligence, Young Man Not Killed

PTE. IRVIN C. SCHRODER IN GERMANY.

Indications are at hand that
Private Irvin C. Schroder, who was reported having been killed in action last October, is alive.

A letter from him to his step-
mother, Mrs. John Weibel dated Jan. 26th from Germany is proof. As stated a few days ago his brother, Pte. Harvey Heinrich, who wrote on the same date to his father, Mr. Charles Heinrich, said he had been killed in action last October.

Mr. Simon Schroder, of 72 W.
Lington street, who reared the young man; during the last month also received numerous postal cards from Germany, including the view of the Rhine bridge over which the Allied forces crossed into Germany.