

February 18, 1919.

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the rumor that because of  
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Mr. Nelson commented,  
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**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.

PARIS Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau was slightly wounded by a revolver shot fired at him as he motored from home this morning. The assailant has been arrested. The attack occurred at 8.30 o'clock.

**IS BIGGEST FIGURE IN EUROPE**

Clemenceau as permanent chairman of the peace congress, 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 SAID 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 tonneau of the automobile and struck the premier in the shoulder. He walked into the house without assistance.

Colonel House received a telephone call from Clemenceau's residence stating it was impossible for the premier to keep an engagement with him at 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 hastened to inquire regarding the premier's condition. 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. "It's nothing," was the "Tiger's" only comment after he had walked back into the house, unassisted.

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 Compaigne. 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 attended the two men who were being held by 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 Hotel de Ville 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 home in 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 as well, determined and outspoken opponent. Premier Clemenceau, while formally classed as a radical, has come to be known in later years as the representative of rather moderate elements in politics, and he has been accused of giving French 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.

An enormous crowd which observed a respectful quiet, gathered near the Clemenceau's residence after the occur-

rence. Within a half hour President Poincaré arrived, followed by various members of the cabinet, high officials of government and representatives of armies and navy. The man arrested was Emile Cottin aged 25, born at Creil. He said his home was in the Mortuor quarter of Paris. The police think he is a Russian.

**COTTIN SAID TO BE AN ANARCHIST**

Cottin 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 American relations, 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 and distressed by 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.

**Montreal Will Send Fine Floral Emblem**

SEVEN FEET HIGH AND FIVE FEET BROAD.

MONTREAL, 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."

**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 was seriously threatened by fire this morning when an old workhouse near by was destroyed by flames. Damage was trifling.

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**PROTESTING AGAINST TERMS**

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**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.

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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."

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

**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

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**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 was 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. F. Graham but to bring back Mr. Graham a by-election is necessary. Should the caucus decide to call for his representations would be made to the Government to throw open the vacant county of Stormont and Guelph 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. SCHROEDER IN GERMANY.**

Indications are at hand that Private Irvin C. Schroeder, who was reported having been killed in action last October, is alive. A letter from him to his step-sister, Mrs. John Weibel dated Jan. 26th from Germany is proof. He 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 Schroeder, of 72 Wellington 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 Allies forces crossed into Germany.

**THE FIRST BOOT AND SHOE EXHIBIT**

**Will Be Held in This City**

The first boot and shoe exhibit for the Dominion will be held next July, and this city has the honor of securing it.

Local manufacturers have decided to hold the event and are organizing for the occasion. It will be a big affair and open to all manufacturers of boots and shoes and allied products. It will be an elaborate event and preparations are being made accordingly. More about it in a later issue.

**Quebec Wants Remains of Illustrious Son**

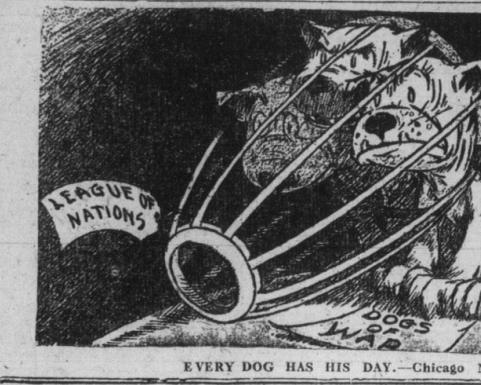
(Special to Record).

**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.



**CABLE NEWS**

**In Tabloid Form**

**ALLIES DEFEATED BOLSHEVIK TROOPS**

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

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

Other dispatches reported Spartacus outbreaks in Bavaria. Premier Eisner's secretary is said to be encouraging the Spartacans 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.

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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 wage, higher than the present maximum, recognition of all workers council 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 Spartacans 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 Noste (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. "Only 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."

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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 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.

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The old strategic boundary ideas have 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.

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