

SOLDIERS ARRIVE HOME ON SATURDAY

Party of St. John Heroes Warmly Greeted by Friends Reached City on Special Train.

"Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would have stood in the hegemony of which the German empire dreamed.

"Italy, who from the first had refused to lend a helping hand to German ambition, rose against an age long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations, and to destroy the cost of her blood, the artificial combination which took no account of human liberty.

A special train from Halifax arrived in this city about ten o'clock Saturday morning, bringing it returned fighting men for St. John, who arrived at the Garrison City Friday on the S. S. Olympic.

The men were met at the Union Depot by Major H. H. Smith, officer commanding the local clearing depot; Charles Robinson, secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Commission, and A. O. Skinner, representing the Returned Soldiers' Reception Committee.

The train shed was crowded with people welcoming the local boys back, but those whose homes were not in the city left rather "out in the cold." Later the No. 7 quota was paraded to the clearing depot, Bank of Montreal building, where they were addressed by the mayor who gave them the freedom of the city, and various representatives of the reception committees.

The St. John men who returned are: Sergt. C. Ingraham, son of William and Mrs. Ingraham, Sumner street; and Mrs. Ingram, Sumner street; and Mrs. Ingram, Sumner street; and Mrs. Ingram, Sumner street.

Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant F. B. Pyke, Queen street, West Side, went overseas in April, 1915, and saw 28 months' service in France, passing through such battles as Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele.

Cadet Reginald Bonnell, son of Mrs. Abel Bonnell, went overseas with the 8th Siege Battery, serving 14 months in France and 6 months with the R. A. F.

Sergt. S. L. Brittain, Prince street, West Side, left Canada in November, 1915, and saw 28 months' service in France, passing through such battles as Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele.

Corp. W. F. Manning, Rodney street, West Side, is a member of the original 26th, and was twice wounded during the 29 months he spent in France, passing through such battles as Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele.

Corp. John C. Lenihan, Queen street, is an original man, wearing the Mons star. He went over with the 14th Battalion, and was twice wounded by machine gun fire at Ypres, 1916.

Gunner Ronald Ritchie, son of A. Chipman Ritchie, went over in June, 1916, with the 14th Siege Battery. He was the Marconi man of the battery and in that capacity served 18 months in France before being put in the front line at an attack upon the bank of the High School to join the colors.

Sergt. R. M. Hannan went over in May, 1916, with the 14th Siege Battery, and spent 18 months in France, later taking up gunnery work in England.

Dr. James M. McMillan, Hospital Street, went over in the 4th Siege Battery, and spent a year in France before being seriously wounded in the shoulder.

Dr. R. Roberts, Crown street, went over two years ago with the 6th Battalion and was wounded in the face at the last battle of Lens.

Pte. Ernest G. Clayton, Coldbrook, is a son of the superintendent of the Fernhill cemetery. He went over with the 6th Mountain, and a half has been a prisoner in Germany. He was captured in the battle of Scaup Wood, near Ypres, in the spring of 1918, as the result of being blown up in a mine explosion. During his confinement in Germany he was at prison camps in Linden, Dulmen, Borsum, Munsder, Solingen and East Prussia. Without the food sent by the Red Cross and relatives, he said, it would have been impossible to exist on the diet furnished. Treatment of prisoners differed at the different camps, in some being good, while at others the reverse was the case. Pte. Clayton made two attempts to escape, but was recaptured after being out for several days.

Pte. Clayton's brother, Joshua, was with him in the fighting at Sanctuary Wood, and disappeared in the engagement and has not been heard from since. Another brother, Hoy, is still overseas. Pte. Clayton was liberated shortly after the signing of the armistice.

Pte. Stanley Keating, Fairville, enlisted in the 11th Battalion and transferred to the 24th, serving in France until last August, when he was severely wounded in the arm and foot. He is only 20 years old.

Cor. Charles M. Secord, Sewell street, went over with the 6th Siege Battery under Major Allen, serving without casualty until last August when he was sent to England for shell shock treatment.

Cor. J. K. Gillies, Queen street, also went over with Major Allen's battery, serving 18 months in France, until returned with trench fever.

Dr. C. J. Lee, George street, West Side, went over in 1915 and was 35 months in France, serving until the August when he was severely wounded with shrapnel at Amiens.

Pte. C. J. Wheaton, Water street, enlisted in the 17th Battalion, transferred to the 4th Siege Battery, was transferred to the 4th and saw action at Fricourt, Longueval, the Somme, St. Eloi, and Vimy where he was put out on April 9th, 1916, with a shell splinter in his leg.

Other men returning were Gunnar

THOSE WHO HAVE WISHED TO REIGN BY THE SWORD, BUT HAVE PERISHED BY IT, HAVE NO ONE TO BLAME

(Continued from page 1)

James J. Power, St. Andrews street; A. W. Hart, S. J. Marwood, T. A. McAvilly, C. J. McKay, G. L. Waters, Fairville; H. S. Anderson, T. G. Balfour, J. Bickerstaff, J. G. Foley, E. J. Gaudet, G. M. Gibson, P. Gillis, W. R. Hayes, J. Holmes, J. Jacques, A. Jameson, St. John west; H. F. Bushlan, P. A. Bushlan, A. Canty, W. A. Chisholm, Fairville; C. Delanero, C. J. Duffy, M. Eastman, E. R. Edwards, H. L. Lindsay, S. Landon, E. McCollum, G. E. McCoy, J. L. McLaughlin, M. K. Nickerson, P. J. Richards, W. P. Richards, J. A. Sadler.

"Humanity resolved to fight only to realize that national enmity which was opposed by the same powers of arbitrary force. Abandoned, betrayed and strangled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact.

"Greece, who the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an army only to escape the domination of which she felt the growing threat.

"Portugal, China and Siam abandoned neutrality only to escape the straining pressure of the Central Powers.

"Thus it was the extent of the German ambitions that brought so many people great and small to align themselves against the same enemy. And what shall I say of the solemn resolutions taken by the United States in the spring of 1917, under the auspices of its illustrious President Mr. Wilson, whom I am happy to greet here in the name of grateful France, and if you will allow me to say so, Gentlemen, in the name of all nations represented in this room.

"What shall I say of the many other American peoples which either declared themselves against Germany—Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras—or at least broke off diplomatic relations—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay? From the north to the south, the new world rose with indignation when it saw the purpose of Central Europe, after having let loose the war, without provocation, against her peaceful neighbors.

"The intervention of the United States was something new, something greater than any political or military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the free conscience of a free people and that conscience has met the solemn responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was leaving humanity.

"It was not only to protect itself from the odious aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but to bring to the world an ideal of liberty which would free the free shadow of the Imperial eagle encroaching further every day.

"The daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the humiliation of Thraldom and to save civilization. The American people wished to put an end to the great suffering which had befallen the annals of mankind.

"Autocratic Governments, having prepared in the secrecy of the chambers, the program of universal dominion, let loose their packs at the time fixed by their genius for intrigue and cunning, and they began the chase, or rather the hunt, for the annihilation of the American people, and the acceptance of their traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the freedom of women and all those principles of public and private morality which we, for our part, have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war, and which neither nations nor individuals can renounce or surrender with impunity. While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of the earth, the clank of their arms was heard in the camps and captive nationalities from the lips of their aseding jails cried out to us for help. Yes, for we were the only ones who were able to exist in the face of the German Empire which was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the chaos of Versailles. It was consecrated by the theft of two provinces. It was thus a violation of its origin, and by the fault of its founders it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion.

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations and declare the conference of this sort."

STRIKE DIDN'T COME PERSONAL

Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—The appeal issued by the Independent Socialists of Berlin for a general strike in consequence of the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leaders, proved unsuccessful, according to a despatch from the German capital.

LATE SHIPPING

Steamer arrivals—Passenger steamer "Sicilia" at Lunenburg, St. John, N. B.; freight steamer War Dams at Lunenburg, St. John, N. B.

City Island, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Bound south by St. John, E. E. Taylor, Whitehouse and H. L. Yeomans.

TO TRY PREACHER FOR WIFE MURDER

Circumstantial Case Against Rev. Henry H. Hall in York County Court.

SACO, Me., Jan. 18.—The county attorney and his assistants have about completed all preliminary work in connection with the trial of Henry H. Hall, a Baptist preacher, who will be arraigned in the supreme court here one week from next Monday to be tried under an indictment charging him with having murdered his wife, Presley H. Hall, in Saco, Me.

The former preacher, who has been confined in jail since the early part of last August, continues to protest the charges against him, and declares he is impatient for the opportunity to prove that he is not guilty.

The evidence against Hall is circumstantial, as there was no eyewitness to the alleged crime. Nevertheless, the state believes it has a strong case against the accused preacher and that he will not be able to extricate himself from the evidence gathered by the detectives during the past few months in readiness for presentation at the trial.

The neutral powers and states in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing, when summoned by the powers with general interests at sitting, especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

Section 1. The powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of—Five for the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

Section 2. Each delegation of plenipotentiaries shall be accompanied by temporary delegates properly accredited, and by stenographers. The names of the plenipotentiaries shall be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The president of the council of French ministers shall be invited to preside over the conference immediately after this.

Section 3. A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great allied or associated powers shall proceed at the meeting of the plenipotentiaries to draw up a preliminary draft of the peace conference.

Section 4. In the course of the first meeting the conference will proceed to the discussion of the agenda, and to the nomination of a committee of five plenipotentiaries to be entrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the proposals, and of preparing the agenda, and generally of ensuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it.

Section 5. Reserved.

Section 6. All documents, intended for inclusion in the protocols, must be handed in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Section 7. Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question on the agenda, or not arising from the discussion, shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussion. However, an exception may be made in this rule in the case of amendments of secondary questions but not in the case of substantive proposals.

Section 8. The protocols, drawn up by the secretariat, shall be printed and distributed in proof to the plenipotentiaries in writing. To expedite the work of the conference, the communications, thus made in advance, shall take the place of the minutes of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. It is not

PEACE CONGRES OFF TO GOOD START, SPEECHES INDICATING AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING

(Continued from page 1)

Following are the Peace Conference regulations which were made public officially today:

Section 1. The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminary of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers, with particular reference to Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions, France, Italy, Japan, Italy and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The neutral powers and states in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing, when summoned by the powers with general interests at sitting, especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

Section 2. The powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of—Five for the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

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THE WEATHER

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Forecasts: New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday. Moderate to fresh northwest winds, diminishing and becoming quiet, variable.

Maritime—Fresh northwest winds; fair, with much the same temperature.

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