

Those Who Have Wished To Reign By the Sword, but Have Perished By It, Have No One To Blame

Pres. Poincare Says the Central Powers Were Destroyed by Their Own Blindness—In His Address at the Opening of Peace Conference He Pictures Germany Perfidy and Lauds Those Who Saved France—Pleads for Harmony and Justice as the Outcome of Deliberations.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Peace Conference was formally opened yesterday afternoon with a speech by President Poincare, of France. President Poincare thanked the Allied nations for their having chosen Paris for their important work, and praised the valor of the Allied armies, which had preserved the capital of France from the enemy.

The President's speech was as follows: "Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which, for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective, and which the valor of the Allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives. "Permit me to see in your decision, the homage of all the nations that you represent, toward a country which more than any other has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield, and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices, although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And, at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here, may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you, because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

"There is no need of further information, or for special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial archives. The premeditated character of the trap is today clearly proved.

"In the hope of conquering, first the hegemony of Europe, and next the mastery of the world, the Central Empires, bound together by a secret plot,

found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium, and force their way into the heart of France.

"These are the two unforgettable outrages which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France and Russia were exerted against that man-made aggression.

"If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword, they have but themselves to blame. They have been destroyed by their own blindness. What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July, 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the Channel, and when they instructed their ambassador to say to France 'We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part, if you surrender to us Brisy, Toul and Verdun? It is in the rights of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape.

"Your nations entered the war successively, but came one and all to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, Great Britain had guaranteed the independence of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both were to save her. Thus from the very beginning of hostilities, there came into conflict the two ideas which, for fifty months were to struggle for the dominion of the world—the ideal of sovereign force, which accepts neither control or check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength.

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BANQUET TENDERED BANK MANAGER

Moncton Does the Honors—Gunner Logan Reported in Serious Condition—Messenger Doherty at Hospital.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 19.—Word has been received by friends here that Gunner Toby Logan, a former well known employe of the C.G.R. engineering department, is in a dangerous condition overseas with gunshot wound in the thigh. Gunner Logan went overseas with the 36th Battery in March, 1916, sailing from St. John. There are further particulars as to how the injuries were received. Gunner Logan was well known in hockey and sporting circles. He has a wife at Moncton, and two brothers who reside in Moncton. A sister, Miss Logan, recently returned from overseas.

E. Jubien, manager of the Royal Bank, who has been transferred to St. John's Newfoundland, was Saturday night, tendered a banquet by the business and other leading citizens at the Brunswick Hotel. P. E. Dennis, president, and besides the guest of the evening the speakers included Agent General Sumner, Hon. C. W. Robinson, A. A. C. Chapman, F. J. Sweeney, F. A. McCully, Geo. J. Oulton, J. H. King, W. C. Hazen, who succeeds Mr. Jubien as manager of the Moncton branch, was among the bankmen present. Mr. Jubien was presented with a club bag the presentation being made by Owen Cameron, C.G.R. freight claims agent.

Frank Doherty, of St. John, express manager on the Maritime Express, was at the banquet Friday morning and who suffered a broken leg in the wreck, was brought to the Moncton Hospital Saturday. The injured man is resting well. His left leg is broken just above the ankle.

MAY SUPPRESS THE ASSEMBLY

Conference at Dublin Castle Considers Best Method to Pursue in Case of Sinn Feiners.

Dublin, Jan. 19.—Sinn Fein officials announced today that the meeting of the Irish Republican Parliament under Tuesday will be open to the press and public on present terms, and that the majority of whom are Sinn Fein headquarters. Representation will be confined to elected members of parliament, but the unsuccessful candidates and members occupying government positions will participate.

A conference was held in Dublin Castle today, at which the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, the Commander of the Forces, the Attorney General and Solicitor General considered the situation. Reference of opinion are believed to exist as to whether it would be wise to ignore Tuesday's assembly and proceed only against acts of intimidation or violence, or whether the assembly should be suppressed as illegal. A majority of the people expect that the former view will prevail.

DIVORCES GRANTED AT HALIFAX

Many Mismatched Couples Have Matrimonial Bonds Severed.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 19.—The divorce court on Saturday made a record, Mr. Justice Ritchie handing in four decrees. They were Skinner vs. Skinner, in which the divorce was granted to the wife on statutory grounds; MacGillivray vs. MacGillivray, in which the husband, a returned soldier, was the petitioner, alleging misconduct during his absence overseas on the part of the wife, and was granted an absolute divorce. In Osborne vs. Osborne the petitioner was the wife, the husband is now serving a sentence for bigamy, and to her was granted an absolute divorce. In Knochelizer vs. Riendolizer, a Lunenburg case, a divorce was granted to the husband, who was the petitioner, the ground being the statutory one.

GERMAN DELEGATES Government Names Two to Sit at the Peace Conference Table.

Basel, Jan. 18.—The German government, according to a despatch from Berlin, has appointed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister, and Philipp Scheidmann as the heads of the German delegation to the peace conference. The government drew up the lines of policy which the German delegation "must follow."

Germany Says It Will Be Impossible To Fulfill the Latest Armistice Conditions

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 19. (By The A. P.)—Chiefs of departments in the government and especially the ministers of commerce and trade, protest against acceptance by the German delegates of the latest armistice conditions, the fulfillment of which, they declare, "means for Germany the organized preparation of starvation." The Minister of Commerce and Labor, according to the Tagblatt, declares that Germany will be unable to replace the agricultural machinery taken because Germany lacks necessary metals, coal and trained laborers.

Paris, Jan. 19.—All the great German liners and the more important of the other German passenger steamers, under the agreement for the extension of the German armistice signed at Treves, are placed at the disposal of the associated governments. Only some of the smaller steamships are left to the Germans. Equitable remuneration for the use of the ships is to be paid to Germany. The money will be applied in payment for the foodstuffs furnished to Germany under another part of the agreement.

IMPORTANT BANK AMALGAMATION ELOPERS CAUGHT IN THIS CITY

Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Ottawa Pool Their Interests.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 19.—An agreement, subject to ratification by the shareholders, has been entered into between the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, whereby an amalgamation has been arranged of these two important institutions. The basis of the amalgamation is that the Bank of Nova Scotia shall exchange four shares of its stock for every five shares held in the Bank of Ottawa.

The Bank of Nova Scotia was incorporated in 1852 and is one of the oldest and most successful banks in this country. It has about 200 branches, established in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies and the United States. The president is Charles Archibald of Halifax, and the general manager is H. A. Richardson of Toronto.

The Bank of Ottawa was established in 1874 and has made steady progress until its assets have reached the large total of about \$7,000,000. It has 55 branches, which, for the most part, are located in Eastern Ontario. A striking feature about this union is that, although the combined banks have nearly 800 branches, they meet at only eleven places, and these are large centres. The amalgamated banks will have a paid-up capital of about \$10,000,000, reserve and undivided profits of \$12,000,000; deposits \$175,000,000; total assets \$23,000,000. His left leg is broken just above the ankle.

SPECIAL SHIPS FOR DEPENDENTS

Department of Immigration Plans to Make Conditions More Agreeable to Returning Soldiers' Dependents.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Department of Immigration and Colonization has assigned four special ships to bring soldiers' dependents, who are overseas, back to Canada. The special ships will carry no troops except the soldier husbands and the soldiers' dependents from points in Great Britain and France to the port of embarkation in Canada. The soldiers' dependents who have never been in Canada will be treated the same as those who have. A special officer will be in charge.

BOLSHEVIKI PLOT TO ASSASSINATE

Alleged They Were on Way to Paris to Commit Murder When Arrested.

Geneva, Jan. 19.—Several German and Russian Bolsheviks have been arrested by the Lausanne police. It is said that the men in custody were bearing false passports and were on their way to Paris. The Gestapo of Lausanne says: "The Bolsheviks under arrest plotted against the lives of Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Premier Lloyd George. The plot was backed by Garman gold."

NEW SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

South African Gov't Offers New One to Soldiers.

Capetown, Jan. 18. (Canadian Press despatch from Reuters).—The South African government's demobilization scheme contains important provision regarding unemployment. Discharged soldiers who cannot find employment may enlist in the South African defence force, remaining there until employment is found for them. They will be paid at South African rates of pay with maintenance allowances.

CASUALTY LIST ISSUED SUNDAY

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 19.—Among the casualties issued today were the following: Infantry—Died—G. Wilcox, Black Harbor, N.S. II—A. M. De Champ, Shelburne, N.S. Forestry Corps—A. J. Mansfield, Bridgetown, N.S. Engineers—Died—W. White, Princeton, Newfoundland.

CANADIANS HOME LAST OF JULY

London, Jan. 19. (Canadian Associated Press).—We are eager to get on with demobilization, to save the restlessness which the men are showing," declared General Turner to the Canadian Press today. The last reliable estimate here is that all Canadians will be repatriated by the end of July. Men are being returned from France to England at the rate of a thousand daily. They are sent to Kimmel Camp, Wales, and thence for transportation to Liverpool.

SPARTACANS SHOT

Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—Four Spartacan leaders, who were arrested during the recent disorders in Spandau, were shot and killed by escorting troops when they tried to escape on Friday night.

PEACE CONGRESS OFF TO GOOD START, SPEECHES INDICATING AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING

Scene One of Solemnity During President Poincare's Address—Premier Clemenceau Declared the League of Nations Headed the Programme for the Next Full Session—Regulations Governing Conference Officially Announced

Paris, Jan. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—The Peace Congress, destined to be historic, and on which the eyes of the world are now centred, was opened yesterday afternoon in the great Salle de la Paix. The proceedings which were confined to election of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as permanent chairman of the conference; an address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincare, and speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship, and the apparent determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with respect to the problems to be decided by the conference.

When President Poincare spoke, the entire assembly stood, and the fact that, according to custom, no applause greeted his utterances, gave greater solemnity to the scene. In Premier Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the Congress, he voiced both an expression of personal gratitude and a definite outline of the great questions immediately ahead. Three of the larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war, and international labor legislation. The League of Nations, he declared, was at the head of the programme for the next full session.

"Our ambition is great and notable," said M. Clemenceau. "We wish to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe which bathed the world in blood. If the League of Nations is to be practicable we must all remain united. Let us carry out our programme quickly and in an effective manner."

Referring to the authors of the war, he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the panel as to the responsibility of the former German Emperor, and each delegate would receive a copy of that report.

In all seventy-two seats were provided for the opening session of the Peace Conference. On the outer side of the great horseshoe table were arranged the Japanese, the British

POLISH MINISTRY HAS BEEN FORMED

Paderewski Says Ninety-five Per Cent. of the Three Polands Are With Him.

Warsaw, Friday, Jan. 17.—(By the Associated Press)—The Polish ministry formed by Ignace Jan Paderewski apparently meets with the approval of all parties, except the radical socialists. Paderewski is almost exhausted by his strenuous efforts of the last few days. Today he said: "At least ninety-five per cent. of the people of the three Polands are with me. The other five per cent. constitutes a grave danger."

The ministry is composed as follows: Premier and Foreign Minister—M. Paderewski. Minister of the Interior—M. Wojciechowski. Minister of Commerce—M. Honcia. Minister of Finance—M. English. Minister of Public Health—M. Janiszewski. Minister of Communications—M. Eberhardt. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. Lindig. Minister of Agriculture—M. Janski. Minister of Arts—M. Presmyk. Minister of Labor—M. Ikonowski. Minister of Food—M. Mankiewicz. Minister of Justice—M. Sulewski. Minister of Public Works—M. Pruchnik.

NOTABLE FUNERAL AT HALIFAX

Full Military Honors at Burial of Col. R. S. Low—Impressive Service at Cathedral.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 19.—The funeral of the late Col. R. S. Low, today, was one of the most notable seen here in years. General Sir Sam Hughes, walking with Col. W. E. Thompson, D.O.C., was in the procession. The funeral service at St. James' Cathedral was conducted by Dean Lloyd, who made an address. On Sunday, a memorial window, presented by Col. Low in honor of his father and brother, was unveiled in this Cathedral. The funeral was with full military honors.

MONTREAL MAN SHOT BY ITALIAN

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Attracted by a revolver shot, Louis Greenburg and his thirteen-year-old son found a man had shot at his dog. He gave chase, whereupon the man turned and fired twice, the bullets striking Greenburg in the wrist and abdomen. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where his condition is serious. Other people took up the chase of the man, who is believed to be an Italian, caught him and gave him a severe beating. They then allowed him to go. The police have taken up the matter.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST CAUSING SERIOUS ANXIETY TO EMPLOYERS

London, Jan. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—The industrial unrest, prevalent throughout the country, is causing serious anxiety, not only to large employers of labor, but even to conservative labor leaders. J. H. Thoms, general secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, who on Friday warned a meeting of postal workers who were demanding a forty-two hour week, more holidays and curtailment of night work, says that "the industrial and economic position of this country gives cause for alarm." The postal workers are one of many trades unions, which are demanding shorter hours with the present or better pay. Up to this time the demands of the miners have been embodied in the resolutions of Southport Miners' Federation, who, on Wednesday, demanded that the Government demobilize all miners in the army, and that wages, other than war wages, be advanced thirty per cent.

In addition to the miners the shipbuilders on the Clyde and in other countries are agitating for a forty-hour week with daily wages of one pound. The dock laborer is putting forth a demand for forty-four hours for day workers, and forty-one hours for night workers. They are also much agitated over the shortage of beer.