

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22, 1919
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED"
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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Canada At The Conference.

From Paris comes the pleasing intelligence that Canada, as well as the other overseas Dominions, shall be represented at the Peace Conference. This representation is upon a basis in substantial agreement with the proposition submitted, on behalf of the Overseas Dominions, to the Imperial War Cabinet in London, by Sir Robert Borden.

The Imperial War Cabinet accepted the plan, but as the effect would be to increase the total British representation in the conference, whenever matters of special interest to one of the Dominions, or of universal concern, came up, the question was remitted to the allied great powers for consideration.

The above recorded solution of this difficult problem is most satisfactory in all respects, giving to Canada and her sister Dominions a voice at the conference, not only on matters specially affecting themselves but on the large common issues, and testifying at the outset of the negotiations to the amiability and generosity among the Allied nations.

at the peace table, having a voice in all the general issues such as the League of Nations, and the "freedom of the seas."

While the British Dominions, through their contributions to the conduct and victory of the war, were entitled to more than a say on matters directly affecting themselves, their position as part of the British Empire made it difficult to accommodate them since the representation of each of the great powers was confined to five delegates.

Bolshevism in Germany. The Spartacus group in Berlin, who with the help of some sailors have been attempting to overthrow the Government by armed force, are not very successful pupils of their masters, the Russian Bolsheviks, unless they are such faithful copyists that they think it necessary to begin with one bad failure.

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How many Liberals who voted for Union Government because they sincerely believed that petty party divisions must be wiped out in order that Canada might put on its full war armor, prepared now to get on the battle front and receive Sir Wilfrid Laurier's patronizing largeness? How many, on the other hand, recalling what the Laurier policy was—how ineane and selfishly ineffective—will not rejoice in the fact that they refused to longer associate themselves with a party and a leader so blind to the vital nature of the crisis and the needs of the hour?

River Rhine The Boundary

Treves, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly today, when he received American newspaper correspondents.

The armistice was not concluded too soon, the Marshal said, and the Allies got all they asked for from Germany, without continuing the fighting. The Allies were prepared for another offensive stroke which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been undertaken Lorraine, on November 14th, six American and twenty French divisions participating.

The Peace Congress. Paris, Jan. 19.—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.

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.

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 and Colonial delegates and the seat for the fifth British delegate.

The Italian Belgian, Brazilian, Cuban, Haitian, Peruvian, Portuguese, Serbian, Czech, Slavonian and Uruguayan delegates sat in the order named. Across at the left wing of the table sat the Siamese, Rumanian, Polish, Libanian, Hadjaz, Guatemalan, Equadorian, Chinese and Bolivian delegations.

President Wilson arrived at ten minutes to three. He was conducted to the council room by M. Fichon, the French foreign minister, where greetings were exchanged with the British and many other delegates.

of all the Allies, precisely of all those who united to save civilization. The Rhine is the guarantee of peace for all the nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty.

"We have no idea of attacking Germany, or of recommencing the war," Democracies, such as ours, never attack. They ask but to live in peace and to grow in peace, but who can say that Germany—where democratic ideas are so recent and perhaps very superficial—will not recover quickly from its defeat.

"England has the channel to cross. America is far away. France must always be in a position to safeguard the general interests of mankind. Those interests are at stake on the Rhine. It is there that we must prepare to guard against painful surprises of the future."

The armistice is signed, but peace is not yet concluded. So long as the status of Europe has not been settled let us watch, let us watch together, so that we lose not the fruits of our common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

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; devoted 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, the King of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

WHEREAS Francis Bessher of Morrell in the County of King's County, in said Province is Administrator of all and singular the goods chattels rights and credits of the said John Hogan deceased hath by his Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause if any they see why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and [L.S.] the seal of the said Court this 15th day of January, A. D. 1919. (Signed) ANNEAS A. MACDONALD, Surrogate Judge of Probate January 15, 1919 41

Just at three o'clock a rattle of drums and blare of trumpets announced the approach of M. Poincare. The French President was escorted by the group of Premiers to the head of the table while a hush fell upon the assemblage as the moment arrived for the opening of the congress.

It was exactly three minutes past three when M. Poincare began his address, and the Peace Congress came into being. The entire assemblage stood as the President spoke. M. Poincare spoke in an earnest manner, without declamatory effect.

President Wilson, as M. Poincare made his exit, nominated Premier Clemenceau for chairman of the Congress. The nomination was seconded by Premier Lloyd George in an earnest tribute to the French Premier.

The belligerent powers, with particular interests, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, 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 1. The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definitive treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

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Table with columns: Trains Outward, Read Down, Atlantic Standard Time, Trains Inward, Read Up, P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M. Includes routes like Charlottetown, Hunter River, Emerald Junction, Borden, Summerside, and other stations.

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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