CLEMENCEAU HIT BY THREE BULLETS

Anarchist Fires Seven Times at Premier

HIS ASSAILANT ARRESTED

Two Of The Bullets Made Only Flesh Wounds And The Other Went Into The Right Shoulder.

Paris.—Premier Georges Clemenceau was attacked by an anarchist, Emile Cottin, known as "Milou."

Seven shots were fired, three of which struck the Premier. One bullet lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, penetrating deeply, but so far as is at present known not injuring the spine or penetrating to the lungs. Two bullets bruised the right arm and hand, while two other bullets are reported to have passed through the Premier's clothing.

At the time of the attempted assassination, M. Clemenceau had just left his home to drive in a motor car to a conference with Col. Edward M. House, of the American peace delegation, and Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs. Though bleeding profusely, M. Clemenceau was able to return to his home, where he reassured the members of his household and waved aside anxious inquirers with, "it is nothing."

For the present it has been decided by the surgeons that extraction of the bullet may not be necessary, and arrangements have been made to take radiographs of the injured parts.

Cottin, whom the police believed to be a somewhat harmless person associating with anarchists and aiding in their propaganda, declared that he had planned to kill the Premier because M. Clemenceau "was the enemy of humanity and was preparing for another war."

Professors Laubri, Gosset and Cuissier examined the wound in Premier Clemenceau's shoulder. According to their diagnosis the Premier was struck in the posterior part of the right shoulder blade. The bullet penetrated without a visceral lesion. The doctors reported general and local conditions as perfect.

SCORES ARMY COURT.

General Ansell Says Soldiers Are Tried On Flimsy Evidence.

Washington.—Trials of soldiers by court-martial on flimsy evidence and instances of the trial of half a dozen or more men on the same charge by the same court were cited by acting Judge Advocate Geenral Ansel before the Senate Military Committee in support of the pending bill revising court-martial procedure.

Referring to bringing several accused men before the same court, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, remarked: "That would be like trying several men on the same charge before the same jury."

"Exactly," said General Ansell, "and it would be impossible for the court to have an open mind."

Questioned as to the issue between him and other officials of the War Department as to the need of legislation, General Ansell said that since he began his agitation against the present system, judgments of court-martials had been set aside, but this was unsatisfactory, as it invariably resulted in entirely freeing the accused, as there is no authority to modify the sentences.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

Conference Report Adopted By The House.

Washington.—The House adopted the conference report on the new $600,000,000 Post Office Appropriation Bill, after refusing by a vote of 268 to 71 to instruct its conferees not to accept the Senate amendment providing $200,000,000 for feedral co-operation with the States in road construction. The report now awaits action in the Senate.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, led the fight against the road fund, of which $50,000,000, is available for use before next July, with $75,000,000 for each of the two successive fiscal years. He and other speakers insisted that economy must be practiced in government expenses.

RED CROSS TO KNIT AGAIN.

1,000,000 Garments Needed Monthly For War Refugees.

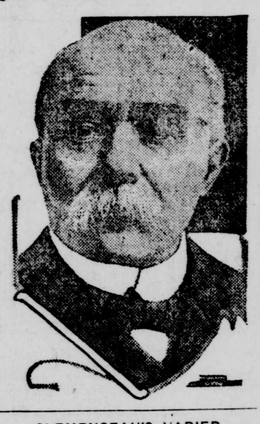
Washington. — Need for both knitted and sewed garments at the rate of a million a month for destitute war refugees of Europe and the Near East caused the American Red Cross to rescind the order sent out last December to all chapters to "cease knitting." Although the need for knitted garments for American soldiers, sailors and marines has passed, Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross commissioner to Europe, has sent word to headquarters that the new requirement was fully as pressing as the old.

MOTHER AT QUENTIN'S GRAVE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Places Flowers On Son's Resting Place.

Paris.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her son, Lieut-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., visited the grave of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt near Fere-en-Tardenois and placed flowers on the simple monument which marks her son's last resting place. The grave is being carefully tended by the inhabitants of the locality.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.



CLEMENCEAU'S VARIED CAREER.

Born September 28, 1841.

Graduated from medical school before he was 20 years old.

Spent four years in America—1864 to 1869—when he taught school.

Married an American girl from whom he afterward was divorced.

For nearly 50 years he was the most powerful publicist in France.

Served in the Chamber of Deputies almost continuously since 1876. Became Prime Minister in 1906.

When the great war broke out he was editing the Homme Libre. When this paper was suppressed because of his sharp criticism of the French Government he started the Homme Enchaine.

Called to the Premiership in November, 1917.

REFUSE TO DEAL WITH ANARCHISTS

Russian Governments Decline to Enter Conference

NO DEALING WITH SOVIET

Joint Note Sent Peace Conference—No Conciliation With Bolsheviki, Loyal Governments Assert.

Washington.—Formal rejection of the proposal that they meet with delegates of the Bolsheviki and other Russian Governments at Princes Island was handed to the Peace Conference at Paris by representatives of the Government of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia, according to a dispatch to the Russian Embassy here from Ambassador Bakhmeteff at Paris.

In their note the three governments said they gladly accepted the offer of the Allies to collaborate in the interior pacification of Russia, but that there could be no conciliation between them and the Bolsheviki, who were denounced as traitors and fomenters of anarchy.

Instructions to make this formal reply were sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Omsk to Sazonoff and Tchiakowsky, representing, respectively, the Siberian and Southern Russia Governments and the Archangel Government.

The text of the note, as cabled by Ambassador Bakhmeteff, follows:

"Highly appreciating the motives which inspired the Allies in their proposal of January 22, the above-mentioned governments mark with satisfaction that the conference considers the re-establishment of order in Russia as an essential condition to durable peace in Europe, and gladly accept the Allies' offer to collaborate in the interior pacification of Russia. After three years of fighting, in which she loyally participated and carried a considerable share of the common burden, Russia, having been made powerless further to prosecute war, can only in peace recuperate from her wounds; but such work of reconstruction is rendered impossible by the civil war which is being advocated and waged by the criminal usurpers, without regard for faith or law, whose despotism burdens a great part of Russia.

"Aiming above all to put an end to the sanguine tyranny of the Bolsheviki, the Russian political groups who have assumed the task of reviving our native land and restoring the state on true democratic bases would be grateful to the Peace Conference for the assistance which it desires to extend to this work of national reconstitution. They consider it as a certainty that everything that will be done to restore to Russia, as soon as interior order is instituted, its place in the society of nations will efficaciously serve at the same time to the aims of justice of humanity and of international peace for which the conference is striving."

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Washington.—Bills to repeal the daylight-saving law were introduced in the House by Representatives Doolittle, of Kansas, and King, of Illinois. Both were referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

DEPORTATION BILL.

Washington.—A substitute for the Burnett bill providing for the deportation of enemy aliens convicted of crimes against the Federal government was adopted by the House Immigration Committee.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR GREAT NAVY

Rear Admiral Taylor Before Senate Committee

SIXTEEN CAPITAL SHIPS

Discussion Of Additional Building Program Provided In House Bill Was Deferred, At The Request Of President Wilson.

Washington.—All of the sixteen capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on the ways within a year, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of construction, informed the Senate Naval Affairs Committee during consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

These ships will be completed within four years at a maximum from the time they are started, Admiral Taylor estimated, in response to questions of Senator Lodge. He said the ways in government and private yards had a capacity of 18 capital ships.

Discussion of the additional building program provided in the House bill at the request of President Wilson was deferred. The committee approved appropriations for improvements to navy yards totaling $2,800,000, which Admiral Taylor said was necessary to provide for increased building economically and expeditiously. The yards affected with amounts are:

New York, $250,000; Philadelphia, $2,300,000; Norfolk, $300,000.

Replying to questions of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, about the probable disposition of the surrendered German navy, Admiral Taylor said he was informed some of the submarines already had been divided among France, England and Japan.

"Didn't we get any?" asked Senator Lodge.

"We will have to get a few samples," replied the Admiral.

Admiral Taylor said he understood about two-thirds of the German battleships were in the possession of the Allies and America, but that the German crews were still aboard. "Our officers have not yet been able to go through the ships," he said.

He said the surrendered ships would prove of little value save as "coal barges," and that as "scrap" they would be practically worthless. They could not be used for fighting purposes by any nation except Germany, he said, because of their difference in type from Allied warships.

Replying to Senator Penrose's inquires, Admiral Taylor said he thought only a minority of navy officers held the view that the German ships should be sunk, although the plan had been advanced.

The committee restored to the bill a provision continuing wartime increased pay in the navy, which was stricken out by the House on a point of order.

VOTING MACHINES LEGAL.

New York House Gives Decision Regarding Their Use.

Washington.—Use of voting machines in New York elections is legal, the House Elections Committee decided in a report which was adopted by the House without debate. Jacob Gerling claimed that the election of Thomas B. Dunn from the Thirty-eighth New York district was void on the ground that the use of the machines violated the State constitutional provision for a secret ballot.

34,000,000 TONS MORE COAL.

Secretary Lane Praises Miners For Their War Work.

Washington.—American miners increased the 1918 production of coal 34,000,000 tons over 1917, Secretary of the Interior Lane stated today in praising their work during the war. The 1918 production of 685,300,000 tons was the largest in the nation's history, and this was a "tremendous factor in bringing the war to a speedy close," Mr. Lane said.

WASHINGTON

Short-term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan campaign, instead of long-terms notes, under a tentative agreement reached by the Ways and Means Committee.

The House adopted by a vote of 232 to 100 the conferees report on the oil and mineral land leasing bill, which opens up for development vast areas of Western lands. Action by the Senate is now awaited.

A bill for establishing a military cemetery in France for members of the American Expeditionary Force who died abroad, was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Military Committee.

A confidential report made to President Wilson by Herbert C. Hoover six months ago on the big meat packers was made public by the Food Administration.

Construction of a national highways system, with government-constructed roads linking the States, is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Townsend.

George N. Peek, of Moline, Ill., has been chosen by Secretary Redfield as chairman of the new government Price Conference Board.

The War Trade Board announced that the Belgian government had removed all import restrictions on wines and tobacco.

Even the chronic bore can help a busy man by not hindering him.

G. CARROL TODD.

G. Carroll Todd, who as assistant to the attorney general has made a record in the enforcement of federal anti-trust laws, is one of the men prominently mentioned as likely to succeed Thomas W. Gregory as attorney general after March 4. Mr. Todd has been in the department for 19 years, having entered as a clerk.

FINAL ARMISTICE TERMS ON GERMANY

Heigoland and Kiel Defenses to be Leveled

ELABORATE FORTIFICATIONS

Would Leave Germany With Fleet Sufficient For Defensive Purposes—Heigoland's Remarkable Defenses.

London.—The final armistice conditions which the Supreme Council is considering will be made public before the end of the month, according to various newspapers, and they will include, among the naval conditions, the demolition of the forts on Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, the surrender for purposes of destruction of the German warships now interned and the opening of the Kiel Canal for civil transports.

It is said that Germany will be left with a fleet large enough for defensive purposes.

The naval correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing of the strong fortifications on the Island of Heligoland, says:

"The summit of the island is one immense bombproof, and the batteries are so placed as to be invisible from the sea. The heavy guns there—11-inch and 12-inch weapons—probably were reinforced during the war by 15-inch guns. The guns are mounted in steel turrets of great thickness. All the batteries and observation posts are connected by subterranean passages, and the roads leading up to them run along galleries which are shell-proof.

"The guns are mounted after the usual German fashion, so as to give them an immense range, probably from 10 to 12½ sea miles. To enable the island to stand the concussion of their discharge and resist fire directed against it, £6,000,000 is said to have been spent before 1910, and subsequently other large sums were allotted.

"The immense seaplane sheds are said to have been of the disappearing type, which could be lowered as a protection against long-range fire. There are store shops and repair works, with all the usual equipment of a naval base. The fortifications presumably will be blown up, but their destruction will be no easy business. They are of armored concrete and steel, and a very large quantity of explosives will be required.

Paris.—In connection with the statement of the London Daily Mail that Germany's surrendered ships eventually would be destroyed, the Temps remarks that there is no apparent difficulty in distributing the German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian craft among the Entente nations. The newspaper adds that the destruction of these units has not yet been considered by the Peace Conference, and that there is very serious objection to such an act.

BISHOP GIBSON DEAD.

Virginia Clergyman Was 72 Years Old—Two Sons In Ministry.

Richmond, Va.—Bishop Robert Atkinson Gibson, of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, died at his home here. He was 72 years old, was born in Petersburg and had been Bishop since 1897. He was an uncle of Dr. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, formerly an instructor at the country schools for boys near Westhampton.

DE VALERA REPORTED IN U. S.

Dublin.—Prof. Edward De Valera, Sinn Fein leader who escaped recently from an English prison, was reported to be in the United States. He is said by Sinn Feiners here to have boarded a British liner at an English port. He was in disguise, it was said, and intends to preserve his incognito until he can see President Wilson.

One of the most costly buildings in Benares is a temple for the reception of monkeys, which are held sacred by the followers of Brahma.

RED CROSS NURSES AND THEIR PATIENTS RETURN

A group of Red Cross nurses who have seen 18 months active service in France and some of the wounded whom they nursed, on the deck of the transport President Grant when she docked at New York.

WINS FAME AND WAR DECORATION

Anzac Colonel Wounded and Ordered Home Enlists and Fights Again.

IS RECOGNIZED IN FRANCE

General Sends for Him and Gives Him Commission — Decorated With Order of St. Michael and St. George.

London.—The story of a colonel of Australian infantry who was wounded in the Gallipoli campaign and sent back to Australia, but who concealed his rank and re-enlisted as a private to serve with the Australians in France, has added to the esteem in which Australians are held in London. Col. Charles Melville Mac Naghten, the hero of the story, is hailed as a man of gallantry and grit.

He was the son of Sir Melville Mac Naghten, chief of the criminal investigation department of Scotland yard, says the Daily Mail, and was practicing law in Australia when the war began. He was the major in command of the First brigade which landed at Anzac Cove on Gallipoli peninsula. Within two days he was wounded three times. After recovery in England he returned to Gallipoli and led his battalion in their immortal charge at Lone Pine.

Ordered Back to Australia.

After the evacuation of Gallipoli he served for a time in Egypt and was sent from there to England, suffering from wounds and fever. Surgeons refused him permission to return to active service, and he was sent to Australia as second in command of an Australian training camp.

One day he slipped away from the camp and joined a replacement battalion in Queensland under the name of Charles Melville, and soon afterward was back in England training on Salisbury plain as Private Meiville. He was quickly promoted to be corporal, and one day was asked by his commanding officer:

"Corporal, do you think you could drill this company?"

Having commanded a brigade, the corporal put the company through its paces like the veteran he was.

Recognized by Officers.

Back in France again, he was recognized by officers who had known him in Gallipoli as the daring and brilliant soldier they had called "Fighting Mac." General Birdwood, with whom he had served at Lone Pine, sent for him and gave him a commission. Not long afterward Colonel Mac Naghten was again sent as an invalid to England, where he was summoned to Buckingham palace to receive from the king a decoration as a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, which had been conferred upon him several years before for his gallantry at Gallipoli.

While serving in the ranks in France as "Corporal Melville" he had been personally congratulated by the commanding general for valor at Messines ridge.

Mac Naghten's fighting days are now over and he is compelled to recognize this fact, for, as one of his men put it, "he is riddled like a colander and it is only his fighting spirit which keeps him alive."

"GERMAN DOGS"

Kaiser Bill and Crown Prince, two German dogs that were so christened by Private Robinson Cleve and Daniel Nelson of the Five Hundred and Thirty-ninth engineers and Three Hundred and Seventy-second infantry, who captured these dogs from the Germans. Both these colored soldiers were wounded in action and returned to this country aboard the transport George Washington.

HAS CAMEL'S PLACE

Jerusalem Is Modernized by Motortruck.

Beasts of Burden Are Smothered in Dust of Speeding Automobiles.

Jerusalem.—The life of two periods, distant by many centuries, seems to flow along the roads that lead to this ancient city.

The camel, though he has done great things for the British forces, is losing his position as the main means of transport, and the natives driving their camels carrying huge packs of Eastern merchandise are passed by the big engines of the evergrowing British broad-gauge railway, at which the country people stare with open-mouthed astonishment. Then along will come an Assyrian or an Arab on his donkey or mule, his wife walking behind and carrying a great pack on her head. In this way they transport much stuff for many miles. Now they are smothered in dust from the great quantity of motor transport on the roads.

The five barley loaves and small fishes still have to feed a good many people in this country, and women may still be seen grinding their scanty cup of corn between stones, but now with the introduction of good seed the country already is showing signs of vast improvement. Cotton is still made up into rough material in a primitive method on a kind of bow. With the new opportunities now opening up the old spinner is likely to be looking for another job.

Already in quite small towns you will see names of well-known London firms. This has aroused the local shops to a kind of competition, and all kinds of important signs over small shops, with hardly anything to sell, announce: "The Provisions," "The Up-to-date Hosiery and Dry Goods Store," "The Manchester House" and many similar.

Shepherds on the hills still tend their flocks, dressed in camel hair, and nightly light their camp fires to keep off the prowling jackals and hyenas. But in the future much of this rich land, now practically barren, is likely to receive the attention of the steam tractor.

Altogether, with the present means of transport by rail, the great improvement in the water supply and the rapid introduction of European methods and customs, it may be hoped a year or two of peace will change this country into a real "land of milk and honey."

HUNS FEAR NEGROES

Offer Reward for Each Colored Soldier Captured.

Now Attract Great Attention in Occupied Sections of Germany.

With the American Army of Occupation.—Wherever American negroes have appeared in the area occupied by the Americans they have attracted great attention among the civilians.

In Treves, Coblenz and other places, during the early days of the occupation, crowds assembled wherever any negro soldiers stopped in the streets, and it was necessary for the military police to enforce the orders prohibiting gatherings in the public thoroughfares. Even yet in Coblenz and Treves, where there are a number of negro soldiers, the negroes attract crowds of German children every time they appear in the streets.

The German soldier also regards the negro with great curiosity. According to a discharged German soldier in Rengsdorf, the German army, early in the war, offered a reward of 400 marks for the capture alive of each negro. The discharged German soldier said that throughout the war German soldiers lived in great fear, and even terror, of the negroes, and it was in order to overcome this fear that rewards were offered.

One evening on the front a scouting party, consisting of ten Germans, including the discharged soldier, encountered two French negroes. In a fight which followed one of the negroes escaped, the other being taken prisoner. In the fight two of the Germans left their comrades and ran to the protection of their own trenches, but these, it was explained, were young soldiers and untrained. The reward of 400 marks subsequently was divided among the remaining six Germans for capturing the French negro.

Drunken Hubbies to Get Home Punishment

Uniontown, Pa.—Mayor John D. Carr has ruled that all married men found on the streets intoxicated will be taken to their homes to be punished by their wives. The mayor believes the punishment will be far more effective than a small fine or imprisonment.

Dog Attacks Airplane.

Tulsa, Okla.—A bulldog seized the propeller of one of a fleet of five airplanes from Fort Sill just as they were leaving. The machine was wrecked and the dog killed. The fleet had to delay their trip back to the fort until a new blade had been installed.

Tractor and Sled Solve Blocked Line Problem

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—When the recent heavy snow fall blocked the electric line between this city and Strong City, Frank Hoel, living here, quickly solved the transportation problem. He attached his big tractor to a big sleigh, 18 feet long, and carried passengers between the two towns. From eighteen to thirty-five people were accommodated on each trip.

Kills Big Eagle.

Independence, Mo.—A bald eagle, three feet from the beak to the tip of his tail and weighing nine and one-half pounds, was killed by a farm laborer near here. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip of the wings and has been mounted by a taxidermist.

The silent are most trusted.

Doctor Tells of False Diagnosis

Doctor Jackson Says Foreign Substances Often Misled Physicians.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Many physicians were misled by the presence of unsuspected foreign substances in lung cavities and rushed patients to California and other distant places to recover from purely imaginary tuberculosis, declared Dr. Chevalier Q. Jackson of Pittsburgh in an address before the American Roentgen Ray society at the Hotel Traymore. He advocated that persons believed to have bronchial affections should submit to the Roentgen ray at least once a year.

In a resume of doctors' errors, Doctor Jackson told of the discovery of an inverted staple in a man who had been under treatment for tuberculosis for 18 months, and of the finding of the top of an atomizer in a patient who had spent much time in California. He said that the rays had discovered an umbrella tip in the body of a daughter of a physician after the girl had been an invalid for six years, of the location of a six-penny nail which caused "unmistakable symptoms" of tuberculosis, and of the finding of tacks which also confused the diagnosticians.

Dr. Charles A. Waters, United States army medical corps, declared that thousands of American soldiers had been saved in France by the use of the most modern methods of locating bullets and shell splinters. He declared that speed by the American surgeons also saved many lives and declared that when the marines stopped the Germans at Chateau-Thierry, the American surgeons passed wounded at the rate of 250 every day.

Keeps Hands and Feet Out.

A Greek inventor has produced a machine which automatically cleans and packs more than 150 cases of currants an hour without contact of human hand or foot.

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