

## Congress to Open With Appropriate Ceremonies

Various Delegations will be Received by Foreign Minister Pichon—Conference to Open at Three O'clock—President Poincare will Deliver the Opening Address and will Refer to the Tragic Epoch Ending so Gloriously for the Entente.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The inauguration of the peace congress on Saturday will be carried out with ceremonies befitting such an occasion. A detachment of troops will pay honors to the arriving delegates, and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister will receive the various delegations. The meeting will begin at three o'clock sharp.

The plenipotentiaries will sit around a horseshoe table, the middle part of the table being reserved for officers. When all are seated, President Poincare will enter and take the Presidential armchair to make the opening address. It is understood that he will refer to the tragic epoch ending so gloriously for the Entente and which for four years upheaved the world. It is expected also to refer to the immense task of universal reconstruction which must be the work of the conference, and the high ideals of justice which will be observed during the deliberations of the congress. He will then conclude by declaring the session open, and will withdraw.

### The First Business to be Taken Up by the Conference will be Election of Officers

Premier Clemenceau will take his place in the chair as chief of the French delegation, this being his right as the congress is meeting in the capital of France. He will request the assembly to elect officers, which, besides a president, will include vice-presidents and a general secretary. Regulations for the congress will then be read.

Formal invitations to attend the first sittings were sent out last night by the French delegation to Ambassadors and ministers of various countries. These invitations announce the number of representatives accorded to each country and ask the diplomats to transmit invitations immediately to the person or persons chosen to attend.

### Mr. Lloyd George Worked Hard to Secure Representation at Conference for Dominions

London, Jan. 16.—A telegram from Paris states that Premier Lloyd George brilliantly fought the case for separate representation for the dominions, India and the native states at the peace conference. He urged that the principal basis of representation should be the actual war efforts of the countries affected, and that some ratio in connection therewith should be observed.

The American representatives in friendly but firm manner unremittently opposed the proposal, President Wilson saying that he objected to the British Empire having so many delegates. When the council adjourned on Monday the question was delicately poised, but Tuesday a full agreement was reached, though the United States did not withdraw resistance.

France sturdily supported the British claim, as did Italy, but not so eagerly. Japan readily assented. Lloyd George failed to secure separate representation for Newfoundland.

Although it is true that representatives of small nations—which now include the British dominions—will only be called in when directly affected by the question under discussion, in actual practice they will attend the great majority of the sittings.

### WELL KNOWN RAILWAY MAN PASSES AWAY

Moncton, N. B. Jan. 16.—Claude W. Price, terminal agent of the Canadian National Railways here, died early last evening of pneumonia. The deceased was born at Petitcodiac July 26, 1867, son of the late Warrar Price, who also was a Canadian Government employee and station-master for over a generation. Deceased entered the I. C. R. service thirty-five years ago and worked his way up from messenger boy. He is survived by a widow, one daughter and two sons. The latter are Lieut. Harold N. recently returned from overseas services, and Clarence, of Montreal. A third son, Lieut. John W. of the Royal Air Force, died in Hamilton, Ont. of pneumonia a few months since.

O. B. Price, ex-M. P. of Moncton, is a brother, and another brother was the late J. E. Price, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway.

#### A LONG FLIGHT.

Key West, Fla. Jan. 15.—The navy dirigible C-1 arrived here at 2.45 o'clock today, completing its flight from Far Rockaway, N. Y. The airship left Far Rockaway early Sunday and made over night stops at Norfolk Georgetown, S. C. and Brunswick, Ga.

### PARIS AND LONDON ARE NEIGHBORS

London, Jan. 15.—Thanks to aviation, the world grows smaller every day.

Time was when Londoners regarded Paris as a town a long way off, and those who went there considered themselves well traveled. Those were the days when "straight as the crow flies" was a mere figure of speech; but now the journey to Paris is being made that way every day. Parisians are becoming to Londoners just next door neighbors, and Mr. Smith of 1913 will say to himself "I think I'll just drop in on Alphonse in Paris for lunch." It won't take him any longer to see Alphonse than it would to drop in and see his wife in their little suburban home.

A similar idea occurred to Fred H. Lawton, of the American Y. M. C. A. While London was rejoicing over the signing of the armistice, the Americans conceived the idea of showing the Yanks and compatriots in Paris just what form these rejoicings took. So a movie of London crowds was taken. With this Lawton left England at 12.30 p. m. and arrived in Paris in time for luncheon. The flight was made in a big Handley-Page airplane and from start to finish took only 35 minutes.

### JOHN SAUNDERS OF NORTH DEVON REPATRIATED

HAD BEEN PRISONER IN GERMANY TWO YEARS

Formerly Teller in Royal Bank Here—Served with Canadian Mounted Rifles—Captured at Ypres.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Saunders of North Devon received news today at noon that their son Private John Saunders had arrived in England from Germany where he has been a prisoner of war for about two and a half years. The cable was sent by the Red Cross from London and was dated recently.

Private Saunders enlisted in the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles in February 1915, and went overseas. On arriving in England the 6th Mounted Rifles were broken up and Private Saunders went to France with the 4th Mounted Rifles.

He was wounded with gunshot in the right arm and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ypres June 2nd, 1916. While he was in Germany his parents received numerous letters from him but in none of them he spoke of the treatment he was receiving at the hands of the Germans and his parents felt much anxiety for him.

His last letter was received on October 15th and since that no direct word has been received from him. The news of his being repatriated will be heard with feelings of thanks for his deliverance by his many friends and relatives. Prior to enlistment he was teller in the Royal Bank here.

### MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Casualties among Maritime men include the following: Ill—H. F. Bishop, Auburn, N. S.; S. R. Foster, White Rock, N. S.; T. S. Quilliam, Halifax.

Repatriated—W. A. Walsh, St. John; F. P. Lawson, St. John; H. P. Hamilton, St. John.

Ill—A. Oxley, Halifax; P. Aucoin, Grandee, N. S.

#### Has Resigned

Thomas W. Rainsford has resigned as Deputy Division Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriages for the County of York.

### HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED BY MEAT PACKERS

Washington Jan. 15.—Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, who was chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the meat packing industry, told the Senate agriculture committee today that Swift and Company, "had packed," the food administration with dollar-a-year-men who received large salaries from the company at the time they were serving the government.

Mr. Heney, who was appearing in support of the Kenrick bill for government regulation of the meat industry, said food administrator Hoover sought to stop him from making public letters criticizing retention by the Administration of W. F. Priebe, while the letter still was in the employ of Swift and Company.

The witness said Mr. Priebe had charge of fixing poultry prices for the Food Administration and that while so acting he received a regular salary from Swift and Company with a percentage of the income of Priebe and Company. This company, Mr. Heney said, was owned by Swift and Company.

### PERU STRIKE IS SETTLED

Lima, Peru, Jan. 15.—As a result of the attitude assumed by the government a settlement of the strike here was reached here last night. Labor leaders agreed to accept a settlement on the basis of an eight hour day, which will be established throughout the republic. Workmen will continue receiving their wages. Everything is quiet here and it is expected that conditions will be normal today.

#### CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Sir William Peterson's condition yesterday and last evening was reported by his doctors to show no sign of improvement.

London, Jan. The "Times" Baria's correspondent says that the Dominion delegates are delighted with the decision regarding their representative at the peace conference, which placed them on the same footing as the smaller Allied Nations.

### COL. "BOB" LOW DIED IN OTTAWA AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

Had Achieved Prominence as a Contractor and Builder During the War—Blood Poisoning Caused His Death—Will be Buried in Halifax.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Colonel Robert S. Low, of the firm of Bate & MacMahon, one of the best known Ottawa builders, died at the Protestant General Hospital early this morning after undergoing an emergency operation. Colonel Low was stricken in the afternoon and was taken to the institution in a critical condition. The operation was resorted to late last night, but all efforts to save his life were futile.

The funeral will be held this afternoon to the Central Station, where the body will be sent to Halifax for interment.

The late Colonel Low came into prominence in connection with several engineering works which he had carried out while with Bate, McMahon & Co. Among these was the building of Camp Borden, where he attained national fame as a builder, and later the reconstruction of Halifax, where his executive ability was again the means of providing the people of the devastated area with temporary homes in a very brief period.

The cause of Colonel Low's death was acute blood poisoning following an infected ear. He became unconscious in the afternoon and did not recover consciousness.

He was 44 years of age and was married to Miss Bertha Hearn, of Sydney, N. S., a niece of the late Senator Miller, nineteen years ago. He is survived by his widow and one daughter. The family will accompany the body to Halifax and will be escorted by Allan Macdonald, of Glace Bay, C. B., and A. Carrisse, of Ottawa, Colonel Low's confidential secretary for the past ten years.

#### A Man of Energy.

Halifax, Jan. 16.—T. S. Rogers, K. C., chairman of the Relief Commission, said of the late Colonel Low: "Colonel Low's connection with the Halifax relief measures is fresh in the minds of the people and will not soon be forgotten. He was a man of tremendous energy, resource and courage. No one could have faced and met the problems following the disaster with the speed, decision and general efficiency which he did during the terrible months of last winter."

## NEWSPAPERS PROTEST AGAINST DECISION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL

Surprise Expressed at Decision That the Proceedings of the Peace Conference Shall be Secret—Previous Announcement Said There Would be No Censorship—French Papers Speak Out Plainly—Reporting by Hearsay Regarded as Dangerous.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Morning Newspapers give much prominence to Paris despatches referring to the decision that the proceedings of the peace congress are to be secret, and contrast it with the official statement that there would be no censorship, which was issued yesterday. They point out that it furnishes an inexplicable puzzle. None of the newspapers comment editorially, but the most of them express surprise and disapproval by big headlines and brief introductory sentences.

A Reuter's despatch from Paris compares the situation produced by the decision to a theatre when the curtain jams. "The stage is set, the actors are ready and the audience is eager, but the curtain refuses to budge," the despatch says. "If the curtain rose prematurely," the despatch concludes, "it would throw the glare of the footlights on the fact that even among the five great powers there exists sharp and not diminishing discords."

### Le Journal Asks Why French Colonies are Not Given Separate Representation

Paris, Jan. 16.—The decisions of the supreme council as regards both publicity and representation, announced last night, are freely criticized in the French newspapers this morning. Je Journal, commenting on the question of representation, after pointing out that the British and Americans together have 15 votes out of the total, asks why, if the British dominions are represented separately, are the French colonies and protectorate not similarly represented.

"Morocco, Tunis, Cambodia, Annam and Laos, which have given us many fine soldiers, are foreign states protected by France," says the newspaper.

### The Public Must be Kept Posted on Questions Under Discussion and the Solutions Reached

"Really, have they not as much right to be represented as Liberia? Since the small states have been so generously treated, why have San Marino and Andorra, which declared war, been forgotten? To admit them would not be any more comic than to admit a delegate from Montenegro."

This quotation may be taken as a fair representation of the view taken by most of the other morning papers.

As regards the decision on the publicity question, the Figaro says: "The public must be kept constantly posted on the subjects dealt with, the questions under discussion and the solutions reached. Reporting by hearsay is certain to be dangerous. Will not it be obvious that the result of the method adopted will be to substitute gossip for news?"

### CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR NOT REPORTED BY THE GERMANS

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Fifteen hundred Canadian soldiers who were reported as missing and presumably dead, have been located in Germany, says the Ottawa Journal, since the armistice was signed. Most of these have been missing since the battle of Ypres, and have long since been given up as dead. The German authorities have never reported them and their mail was never received. A report on the whole question is being prepared, but it is presumed that these prisoners must have been confined in certain camps where the German officers were particularly brutal and cruel, or else the men were recalcitrant and the Germans, in retaliation, refused to report them, contrary to all international war regulations.

### OPPOSED TO FIXED PRICE

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Strong opposition was yesterday expressed by the Council of the Board of Trade to the suggested guaranteeing by the Dominion Government of the price of the 1919 wheat crop. The matter was discussed at considerable length, with the result that the council declared itself unanimously opposed to such a procedure, and adopted a resolution to that effect, to be forwarded to Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier.

Sitting Magistrate Resigns  
Mr. Charles D. Richards has resigned as Sitting Police Magistrate for Fredericton.

### ORDER RESTORED IN BERLIN

London, Jan. 16.—Order has been restored in Berlin, it is announced by an official wireless appeal to the German nation sent out by the German Government and picked up here. The appeal which was signed by Premier Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann, Heer Landsberg, Gustav Noske and Herr Wisshall, members of his cabinet, says "that the government is determined to prevent by every means at its disposal a repetition of similar abominations."

Parish Court Commissioner  
Andrew Dunlop has resigned as Parish Court Commissioner for Queensbury.