NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

ELECTION OF M. DESCHANEL.

THE TIGER'S FUTURE.

Versailles, Saturday.

M. Paul Deschanel was elected President of the Republic at the Congress this afternoon.

He is one of the wittiest and most sociable of Frenchmen, and is often spoken of as the best-dressed man in Paris. He has won great popularity by his adroitness in quieting partisan passions in his capacity as President of the Chamber.

The result is a noteworthy one from the historical point of view, as it is by far the largest majority obtained from the first vote in a Presidential election.

The voting terminated at ten minutes past three, when the votes recorded numbered 829. The exact figures of the voting are given officially as follows:—

1. M. Deschanel, ...	734
2. Jonnart, ...	66
3. Clemenceau, ...	56
4. Bourgeois, ...	6
5. Sadoul, ...	1

The new President of the Republic left Versailles amidst acclamations, and returned to Paris escorted by the military with the honours due to his new rank.

Address to M. Clemenceau.

At the instance of M. Deschanel, the Senators and Deputies decided to send the following address to M. Clemenceau:—

The members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met on January 17, 1920, in National Assembly, testify to George Clemenceau, President of the Council, their gratitude for the unforgetable services which he has rendered to the country.

CLEMENCEAU RETIRING FROM POLITICAL LIFE.

Considers That His Part Has Been Played.

Paris, Saturday.

M. Clemenceau, with the utmost good humour, made the following statement to a Press representative:—I asked for nothing, and I did not desire to be a candidate for the Presidency, but I was informed it was my duty, that the situation was a difficult one, and that the country expected fresh services from me.

I believed this, but I required general consent, and this was not forthcoming. I consider that my part has been played. I owe no ill-will to anyone, and there is no reason for any feeling of annoyance. I have fulfilled my responsibilities. Let others till theirs.

M. Clemenceau next week is going to Tranthe, in the Vendee, where he will begin his memoirs of the war.

The Premier has definitely decided to retire from political life. He does not intend to return to Parliament, and he is also laying down his pen as a writer on politics. "No more work in newspapers," he is reported to have said to his friends. "I am going to write books."—Reuter.

MR O'GRADY'S RUSSIAN MISSION.

Warm Clothing for British Prisoners.

London, Saturday.

It is officially intimated that as a result of Mr O'Grady's negotiations with M. Litvinoff at Copenhagen, arrangements have been made to send consignments of warm clothing, medical comforts, and food for the British prisoners of war and British civilians in Soviet Russia.

The first consignment, consisting of ten tons of goods, has left Copenhagen, and will be taken by courier via Helsingfors to the frontier of Soviet Russia.

Reuter understands there are indications that the negotiations between Mr O'Grady and M. Litvinoff are becoming more difficult owing to the evident determination of the latter to widen their scope, and even extend them to the question of making relations possible between the outside world and the Soviet Government.

FATAL FALL FROM ATTIC.

Old Woman's Strange Fate.

Hull, Saturday.

After taking a cup of tea to her brother in bed, a Hull woman, Ellen Taft, was found lying severely injured on the pavement outside the house in Ebenezer Terrace, Lee Smith Street.

She had apparently fallen out of the attic window, thirty feet high, but a singular feature of the case is that the window only measures two feet six by one foot six.

An examination showed several loose bricks. The injured woman was conveyed to the Infirmary, and died there. In a report by the police the city Coroner was today informed that the deceased, a single woman sixty-two years of age, has recently acted a little strangely.

She gave the cup of tea to her brother without speaking, and he heard no more until a neighbour knocked him up to say deceased was lying on the pavement unconscious

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

Pressure is high over France, and low to the north of the British Isles; S.-W. to W. winds, with mild, rather unsettled, weather are probable generally.

Scotland (All Districts).—Moderate or fresh S.-W. to W. winds; cloudy, some showers; mild.

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

ARTHUR HENDERSON'S PROTEST.

CALL FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

London, Saturday Night.

The Conference held in Paris yesterday, to which Mr Churchill and Mr Walter Long were called, to consider the measures to be taken to stem the flood of Bolshevik invasion in the East, has brought forth a rejoinder from Mr Arthur Henderson, M.P., in his capacity as secretary of the Labour Party.

He states that the Labour Party will resist to the uttermost any further military intervention against Russia, and calls for peace with the Soviets.

The country (writes Mr Henderson) has no knowledge of the military and political situation which has called for the hurried consultation in Paris, which the Ministers responsible for defence have attended. The little that is known or guessed inspires extreme uneasiness.

The collapse of the anti-revolutionary forces in Russia confronts us with two specific dangers:—

1.—Intrigue and agitation used as a weapon of war against us by the Soviets in Turkey, Transcaucasia, and the Moslem East generally; and

2.—A campaign on a much larger scale than hitherto upon the Polish front.

Peace With the Soviets.

As to the first of these dangers, the available evidence would seem to show that the best provision against this extension is peace with the Soviets.

No less an authority than General Gough, lately the head of the British Military Mission in the Baltic States, has stated that the Allied pressure has been used to prevent these States concluding peace with Soviet Russia. M. Clemenceau has spoken of enlisting them in what is evidently meant to be an aggressive campaign. Their available forces may be unequal to those of the Red Armies.

Of the economic condition in Poland itself much may be guessed from the facts that the Polish mark is now worth less than a halfpenny, and that the expenditure of the Republic is eight times its revenue. Unemployment in some urban areas of Poland is almost universal. The children are in a state scarcely better than that of the Viennese. Over whole provinces typhus is raging. Is it conceivable that the Allies are actually inciting a nation in this plight to further war? The risks of this policy must be faced.

Danger of Another Continental War.

If Poland, which repeatedly rejected overtures of peace from Moscow, were now, by further advances to the East, to draw on herself a serious and possibly successful invasion by the Red Armies, what would be our commitments to her under the covenant of the League of Nations? We should thus be involved automatically in a great Continental war for the purpose of destroying the Russian Soviet Government.

The Government, refusing even to consider the repeated offers of peace made by the Soviets, thus involves the country in war over a vast area in Europe and Asia. It will be following a policy against which the Labour Party has repeatedly and specifically protested.

The same reasons which prompted it to support whole-heartedly a long and bitter war of defence will cause the nation to resist to the uttermost, with the Labour Party as its chief mouthpiece, an unnecessary and reckless military adventure masquerading as a war of defence.

ALLEGED BURGLAR'S SCUFFLE WITH OFFICER.

Felled With His Own Jemmy.

London, Saturday.

A struggle with an alleged housebreaker, in which he received a severe blow on the head with his own jemmy, was described to-day at Hendon Police Court, when Alexander Murray (30), a seaman, was charged with being a suspected person in possession of housebreaking implements at Accommodation Road.

The officer said he saw Murray leave the gateway of No. 97. He asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he had lost his way, and wanted to get to Edgeware Road.

The witness put his hand under Murray's coat, and found a jemmy. On the way to the station Murray struck the witness in the eye, and in self-defence witness hit Murray with the jemmy. With the assistance of Captain Needham, Murray was got to the station.

Murray, whose head was bandaged, was remanded. Captain Needham was thanked for his assistance.

END OF FOOD MINISTRY.

Milk to be Cheaper.

London, Saturday.

Mr G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, presiding over a Labour Food Committee Conference at Grosvenor House this afternoon, spoke on the decontrol of food.

The question of milk was a very thorny one. He and his advisers were fully alive to the necessity of keeping up supplies. The Government had come to the conclusion that milk should become decontrolled. Milk would be reduced in price, but butter would be dearer for home grades.

With regard to the Ministry of Food, the department as such would cease to exist in August next, but after that it would be necessary to continue the control of certain foodstuffs.

Mr Roberts said that imported beef would be twopence per pound cheaper next month. He hoped to attempt a reduction in the price of bacon later on.

COMMONS FULL OF BUSINESS MEN

WHOM THE GOVERNMENT HUNT TO THE LORDS!

MR CLYNES AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Saturday.

Mr J. R. Clynes, M.P., addressing a Labour meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne this afternoon, said there was no greater humbug tried upon a constituency than this talk of sending business men to the House of Commons.

The House of Commons was full of business men in the sense that it was full of men who had been successful in business, and who had got to a station in life when their money was earned without any further personal effort of their own, and who wanted to get to Parliament for its social distinctions, its openings in society, and the prospects it offered for the House of Lords.

If there was anything in these business men of worth to the Government, how was it the Government hunted them so quickly to the House of Lords?

Labour's Quarrel With the Government.

Do not be deceived by this talk about business men going to the House of Commons, urged Mr Clynes. Our quarrel with the Government is not on any question of their being incompetent upon mere grounds of business. Our quarrel with them is because their policy is wrong. Their policy is founded upon business interests, upon personal gain, upon private security.

When a country was in trouble the masses of the people were of the greatest consequence to save its life. During the war the life of common men had to be offered. Now Labour was saying to the country that the rich men must offer their wealth to save the nation financially, but they did not do it. "Will you," he asked, "find Sir Walter de Freece cheerfully walking into the lobby of the House of Commons to compel himself and his class to offer money as freely to the State to rescue it from bankruptcy as you poor men had to offer your lives to the State to rescue it physically in the days of war? You will not!"

The Russian Situation.

In a reference to the Russian situation, Mr Clynes said if we could have restored relations fully and in an economic and trade sense with Russia eighteen months ago, it would have saved us the enmity of that great people, it would have improved immensely the trade prospects of this country, and it would have saved us the hundred millions we had spent on fighting Russia during that period.

The Prime Minister himself, wiser and abler than many of his followers, declared frankly at the beginning of this year that anything like complete or effective military intervention would have to be on such a scale as to be utterly impossible as a policy for the Government, and, as there could be not only no effective military intervention, but no justice or reason for such intervention, what folly it had been to have this partial intervention, giving arms, munitions, officers, and all in order to aid others to intervene.

"And now," he went on, "Russia, no doubt as an act of retaliation, is seeking to stir up disturbances in the countries the government of which we are responsible for—India, Egypt, and other adjacent lands—and it may be soon we shall be embroiled with Russia in further quarrels because of that step on her part. Labour would have made peace with Russia eighteen months ago. As a matter of policy we would have been on friendly terms with that country. I don't say that that country would have been on friendly terms with itself. They have their own quarrels to fight out, but let them settle their own quarrels amongst themselves."

ANOTHER CONVERT TO LABOUR.

Mr Cadbury, Jun., Leaves Liberal Party.

Birmingham, Saturday.

It is reported that Mr George Cadbury, jun., has written to the secretary of the Selly Oak Liberal Association announcing his resignation from the Association, stating as his reason that he finds himself attracted to the Labour party.

MONS MAN SUES COOK

Who Sent Him Parcels in Germany.

Chertsey, Saturday.

A remarkable case in which a cook threw over a Mons man, after spending £50 from her earnings in sending him parcels of food during his four years' captivity in Germany, was related at Chertsey County Court.

Alfred Hewitt, carriage cleaner, Lewisham, claimed £13 from Elsie Fisher, a cook. He said he became engaged to the defendant in 1914, but she recently broke it off. He handed her £10 last April to keep until the wedding, and gave her a watch costing £3 12s as a birthday present. She refused to answer his application for the return of the watch.

The defending solicitor—You know this young girl out of wages expended £50 in sending you parcels whilst a prisoner in Germany?

Plaintiff—I do not deny it.

Miss Fisher said she broke off the engagement when she discovered that Hewitt had been out with another girl, considering him not worthy to be seen after what had occurred.

Judge Harington said the watch was a birthday present, and plaintiff was not entitled to its return. He was surprised at Hewitt's conscience which allowed him to seek for the return of the £13, considering what the defendant did for him during his long captivity.

Judgment for the defendant was given.

TRAIN MURDER MYSTERY

SCOTLAND YARD INVESTIGATING IMPORTANT NEW CLUES.

GLASGOW MAN'S CONVINCING ALIBI

London, Saturday Night.

Although the officials at Scotland Yard believe that they are well on the trail of the murderer of Miss Florence Nightingale Shore, they are handicapped in their search for clues by the lapse of time between the attack on the unfortunate lady and the case being placed in their hands by the Sussex police.

The death of Miss Shore, following on the murderous attack upon her in a train on the way from London to St Leonards-on-Sea, has but deepened the mystery, as, never recovering consciousness, she was consequently unable to give any information regarding her assailant.

When I called at Scotland Yard to-day I learned that, as usually happens, a number of letters had been received from people who believe that they have seen the man for whom the police are searching. In a case of this nature all sorts of people write, giving what they take to be important clues. In most cases these prove to be utterly useless, but Scotland Yard never turns down a single clue, and uses all its machinery in an endeavour to sift the false from the true.

The latest clue to-day turns the venue of the hunt to Gravesend, where inquiries have been made with a view to tracing the whereabouts of a man who was brought under the notice of a commercial traveller.

The Commercial's Story.

Mr Arthur Bramwell, of David Street, Grimsby, has made a statement to the Ramsgate police, who promptly communicated by telephone to Scotland Yard. His story is that he travelled in a second-class carriage in the Hastings portion of a train in which were three ladies and two gentlemen. Just before the train started, he said, a young man got into the carriage, and before sitting down asked me whether this section of the train went to Eastbourne. On being told that the Eastbourne section was in front, he then sprang from the train, although it was a cold day.

Mr Bramwell noticed that the man wore no overcoat; he was very pale, and appeared to be greatly agitated. His age was between twenty-five and twenty-seven, his height five feet six inches. He had brown hair, slightly bushy, wore a brownish grey jacket, collar and tie, and a light cap, worn slightly on one side. Mr Bramwell is confident that if he met the man he would identify him again.

Man Who Changed His Clothes.

Another clue which the police are following up is that provided by an outfitter in the Strand. It appears that on the night of the tragedy a pale-complexioned stranger, wearing khaki, and answering the description of the man wanted by the police, called at his establishment an hour or two before the departure of the train. He asked for a suit of mufti in exchange for the khaki he wore, and he explained that he intended to pay a surprise visit to friends for at least a week. It was an unusual request, but on paying a deposit he was provided with a suit of clothes, into which he changed, leaving his uniform behind, and the following night he reappeared and claimed his uniform.

The strange behaviour and the unusual request of the man caused the shopkeeper to communicate with the police as soon as he read the description of the wanted man.

Glasgow Man's Ordeal.

A sensation was caused yesterday by the news that a man was detained in connection with the crime. It is now possible to state that the person in question was a well-known Glasgow man, who has been able to satisfy the police that he had a convincing alibi. He is Mr E. C. Brown, secretary of a Branch of the Comrades of the Great War in Glasgow, who, having come to London on a holiday, was amazed to find himself brought under the notice of Scotland Yard in connection with the tragedy. The police, however, have assured Mr Brown that they are satisfied that he can look upon his detention as nothing more than an adventure in the midst of his holiday.

Mr Brown's Alibi.

Mr Brown, in the course of a statement made to-day, says—"On Boxing Day I left Glasgow and went to Sheffield. As I am running a club in Glasgow, and wanted to see what the London clubs were like, I made for the Metropolis at the beginning of the month. My intention was to pick up some ideas which would be useful to our own club in Glasgow.

"When I got to London I went to a soldiers' club at Hammersmith. Evidently someone had thought I answered the description of the wanted man, and on Thursday night I found a detective waiting there for me. It happened that I was dressed in a brown suit and wore an overcoat with a bowler hat.

"At about 10.20 the detective and I left the club.

"At my request he examined my hat, which bore the name of a firm in Partick. I pointed out to him that had I been in possession of a trilby hat, and had I wanted to exchange it for a bowler, I would hardly have gone to Clydeside for it. Furthermore, I was able to produce a bill showing that I was in Russell Square all the week.

"It so happened that at the time the crime was committed I was in the British Museum, where I had gone to search for an article in the files of a magazine. This was an important link in the chain of my alibi, but unfortunately the voucher of the British Museum, which I had retained, was not dated. The police said there was no cause to worry, and that they would be able to clear up the matter early in the morning. Fortunately I had entered into a discussion with one of the attendants of the Museum who was able to confirm my story to the detective, with the result that I was released."

Mr Brown recognises that the affair was not possibly have been avoided, but he is of opinion that the matter could easily have been cleared up earlier than it was. As a result of the incident, he was put to extreme inconvenience. A friend of his had been out of town with Mr Brown's cheque-book in his pocket, and it is improbable that he will be able to see him till Monday.

A Clue from Lewes.

Another clue which Scotland Yard is following up comes from Lewes. It appears that shortly after the train arrived at Lewes a man who in some way resembled the person for whom the police have issued a hue-and-cry entered the shop of a barber for a cut and shave.

The hairdresser, Mr Edward Hall, noticed particularly that the man was really in need of a haircut, and, although it was a wet day, had perfectly dry clothes, and wore no overcoat. He wore a brown jacket and said he was going to East Grinstead. The train left left for that place at 5.30. It is a slow train to London.

The scene of the tragedy has made it difficult for the police to trace the route which the wanted man was able to escape. Such places as East Grinsted, Tonbridge, Oxted are the starting places of several routes which could take a wanted man to several towns where he would have no difficulty in covering up his tracks.

He could go to Tunbridge Wells, which he could make for the coast. He could travel by bus to Chatham, Westerham, or Sevenoaks, whence he could either find a train for Victoria or London Bridge, or he could make his way by the country routes to the suburbs of London. There are various hiding-places en route, where, for a time at least, he could hide from justice.

Vague Description.

Another fact which handicaps the detectives engaged in the case is that there is nothing peculiar in the description of the wanted man. As one prominent Scotland Yard officer said to me—"I could take the description in my hand and go into Whitehall, where I could arrest twenty men in a quarter of an hour, who answer to it. The only thing in our favour is that the man must know that he is wanted, and will probably do something to draw someone's attention to him." It was by such a method that Lefroy, who was wanted for another train murder, came under the notice of the police.

As a result of my inquiries to-night I am now in a position to dissipate the idea that Miss Shore was acquainted with the man who got into the carriage with her on her journey down. Her friend, who has been anxiously watched over her during the hours, states emphatically that the strange man in the carriage was known to neither of them.

The inquest on Miss Shore takes place on Monday. Only evidence of identification will be taken, but as the result of a thorough combing of all the investigators of Scotland Yard, combined with the work of the Sussex, Surrey, and Kentish police, it would not be surprising if before the week closed a clue that the police are following up may lead to the arrest of the suspected murderer.

TRAGIC LEEDS AFFAIR.

Leeds, Saturday.

Annie Wilson, wife of a soldier, was found dead in a house at Evanston Row, Leeds, with her throat cut.

The husband was in the house also with his throat cut.

WORKERS' STAKE IN INDUSTRY.

Mr Brownlie and Need of Greater Production.

London, Saturday.

Mr J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in the course of a paper to-day on "Workers' Interest in Output," said:—Few would be found who would maintain that the output of all kinds of goods must be increased at all costs, no matter what the conditions imposed upon the workers. Few would deny, on the other hand, that the workers had a very direct and vital interest in output.

The workers, under the existing industrial system, had an interest—though only an indirect one—in the production of a number of commodities which they themselves would never use. The workers had a much greater and more direct interest in the production of the necessaries and the more ordinary comforts and conveniences of life than they had in the production of comparatively superfluous luxuries.

As for the world-need for increased production, he admitted there were some workers who objected to help to make good the deficiency under existing industrial conditions. While he sympathised with those objections he felt most strongly the necessity of repairing the havoc caused by the war, not only in this country, but throughout the greater part of the world. A new world could not be built up without much hard work.

In the midst of the present state of things the workers could hardly be expected to settle down seriously to industry, and they were not likely to do so unless they could be assured that the Government and the governing classes were taking steps to concentrate on essential production, to deal with the unemployment question, and to stop waste both at home and abroad.

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