In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court of St. James, the first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.¹

GEORGE R. I.

102. Le Premier ministre par intérim au Premier ministre

TELEGRAM

Ottawa, April 11, 1919

From Rowell. In reference to Order in Council appointing Plenipotentiaries, Council assumes terms proposed Treaty and other agreements to which Canada is Party, will be submitted to Council before signature. Council also understands that your view is that Treaty and other conventions should be submitted to Parliament for ratification. It is very desirable that any announcement respecting terms Treaty should be made in Ottawa contemporaneously with announcement in London and Washington. When Armistice signed we had despatch here giving its terms but received intimation from Colonial Office it should not be made public and we were compelled refuse give information to Canadian Press even though we knew hour announcement was to be made at Washington and Canadian papers were compelled to get their news from Washington. This occasioned good deal adverse comment. Hope therefore you can arrange to have publication made at Ottawa at same time as made at Washington and London.

103. Extrait du procès-verbal de la séance plénière de la Conférence préliminaire de la Paix²

... April 11, 1919

Sir Robert Borden: ... This Convention is linked in many ways by its terms to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and I think it desirable to make it perfectly plain that the character of its membership and the method of adherence should be the same in the one case as in the other. Probably, after all, in view of the dispositions of the Convention, that is only a matter

² Représentants canadiens présents: sir Robert Borden et A. L. Sifton; C. J. Doherty y

assista à titre de membre de la délégation de l'Empire britannique.

¹La date d'émission des pleins pouvoirs est incertaine, le document ayant été antidaté afin d'être conforme au décret du Conseil requis par le télégramme de Borden en date du 9 avril. (Document n° 100.) Le texte du décret est publié dans les *Documents parlementaires*, 1919, n° 41 j.