

traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Tzecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five others are described as the Allied and Associated Powers, and on the other part Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind, that on the request of the then Imperial German Government an Armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows):

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this Treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated powers."

This treaty was submitted to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-day. If accepted by Germany and ratified by the Governments who are parties to it the treaty will go into effect and peace will be declared.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. LEMIEUX: Has the minister any announcement to make as to what portion of the indemnity will be paid to Canada.

Mr. ROWELL: No.

WAR MEASURES ACT, 1914.

BILL TO EXTEND ORDERS IN COUNCIL NOT PROCEEDED WITH FOR THE PRESENT.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. J. A. ROBB (Chateauguay-Huntingdon): Yesterday the Acting Minister of [Mr. Rowell.]

Justice made a statement which left an inference on this side of the House and in the press that he was going to withdraw Bill No. 71, to extend the operation of the Orders and regulations passed by the Governor in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914. I notice that the Bill is still on the Order Paper. Is it there by inadvertence, or did we misunderstand the minister?

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Acting Minister of Justice): I did not intimate that the Bill would be withdrawn. I said that the reason why it was not advanced was the fact that intimation had come that His Majesty's proclamation which would terminate the War Measures Act could not in all probability be made until about the first of August, and that consequently this Bill need not be gone on with because it could not with advantage be considered pending that time.

Mr. E. LAPOINTE (Kamouraska): In view of that, does the Government intend to introduce legislation to define what is to be considered the end of the war? The British Parliament has enacted that a proclamation will be issued by His Majesty in Council declaring the end of the war, such proclamation to be issued not later than the date of the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Will the Government pass similar legislation, or at least give some interpretation as to emergency measures and other war legislation?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Government has given no consideration to amending the War Measures Act which now defines when it shall cease to be effective. I would not consider that there was likely to be need for such consideration. It is proposed to review such legislation as has been passed under the authority of the Act with a view to determining what should be done in relation to each piece of legislation having regard to the fact that it goes out of effect on the termination of the war.

It may be that will involve a modification of this Bill which was intended only to tide over the present period, it having been apprehended that the war might terminate suddenly. As the war will not terminate suddenly, or at all events it does not appear likely for some time to come, we would like to have time to consider each separate piece of legislation, and determine and submit to Parliament our proposals in regard thereto.

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE (Cape Breton North): Are we to understand that it is