

REGULATIONS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Official Rules of Procedure Agreed On and Made Public.

COMMUNIQUE

To Be Prepared for the World Giving Out the News.

Paris cable: Following are the Peace Conference regulations which were made public officially today:

Section 1.—The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers with general interests, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent powers with particular interests, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral powers and states in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing when summoned by the powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Section 2.—The powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of: Five for the United States of America, for the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, the King of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British Dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the Conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined.

Section 3.—Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

The technical delegates may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

PRECEDENCE OF DELEGATES.

Section 4.—The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order, in French, of the powers.

Section 5.—The conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The President of the Council of French Ministers will be invested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this. (M. Clemenceau has since been elected permanent chairman of the Conference). A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of the great allied or associated powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

Section 6.—In the course of the first meeting the Conference will proceed to appoint a permanent President and four Vice-Presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in alphabetical order.

Section 7.—A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the Conference by the President, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be entrusted with the care of drafting the pro-

ceedings of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of privilege for the administration and organization of the conference and generally ensuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives. The archives will always be open to the members of the Conference.

PUBLICITY BY STATEMENTS.

Section 8.—The publicity of the proceedings shall be ensured by official communications prepared by the secretariat and made public, in case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communications the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

Section 9.—Reserved.

Section 10.—All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Section 11.—Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question of the agenda or not arising from the discussion shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

Section 12.—Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the Conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are of a political nature will be briefly summarized in line to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

Section 13.—The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

Section 14.—The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement with the Conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical examinations on such points as may be deemed lawful. If the Conference thinks advisable the technical examinations of any particular question may be entrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest solutions.

Section 15.—The protocol drawn up by the secretariat will be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the conference the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the readings of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

Section 16.—A committee shall be formed for drafting resolutions adopted. This committee shall be concerned only with the questions that have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the conference. It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL MUST TRY THE EX-KAISER

But Holland Cannot Refuse the Demand for His Extradition—Clemenceau Indicted Him at First Sitting of Peace Conference.

Paris cable: In his speech accepting the chairmanship of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau, referring to the authors of the war, said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the legal responsibility of the former German Emperor, and each delegate would receive a copy of that report.

Paris cable says: The curtain has risen at last upon the final act of the great war, facing the delegates of the 27 nations convened to lay the foundation of the new world peace, President Poincaré Saturday afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay formally opened the Congress of Paris, as it will be known in history. In the name of France, its host, he solemnly expressed the hope that its labors would end in removing the menace of aggression by armed force forever from the world.

The fateful character of the proceedings when it was determined not only to write a new world charter but to bring to the bar of justice the authors of the crimes which led to the convocation of this momentous gathering, Premier Clemenceau presented an indictment, virtually of the Kaiser in proposing that the first act of the congress should be to fix the responsibility of the authors of the war, to which the congress gave its unanimous consent. Thus the conference that formally opened yesterday will become the trial court of the Kaiser.

The gist of the report of the eminent jurists who examined the case of the Kaiser to which M. Clemenceau referred in his speech became known today. The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. De Lepradelle, Professor of Rights of Nations in the same faculty.

The object of the enquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view if the crimes committed by the German Government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, and whether extradition could be demanded.

The authors of the report give a long argument against the bringing of the ex-Kaiser before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded but his hand did not execute. They say that he was not the principal offender, and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider the Hague Arbitration Court, founded at the 1899 conference, incompetent to try the Emperor, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entire new jurisdiction must be created, which should be the first instrument of a League of Nations and in which should appear exclusively the states which fought Europe.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former ruler cannot be refused as he is not a political refugee. The report says: "It is anti-judicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law."

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penalty is possible against a nation any more than against a company, but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

"The Emperor in the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is President of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not enter. The German sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be prejudicial in the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his ac-

tions; his responsibility for the war, for which under the special law the decision rested with him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality which was willed by him; responsibility for acts of terrorism by his troops, which he willed and ordered."

The report quotes a letter from the former Emperor to the Emperor of Austria in the early days of the war, in which the German Emperor wrote: "My soul is torn asunder, but every thing must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and a rage or a house left standing."

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance I have had to choose the first system."

The words "I" and "My" in the letter are italicized in the report. "Modern law," the report concludes, "does not recognize irresponsible authorities even at the summit of hierarchy. It brings a state down from its pedestal and makes it submit to the rule of law."

"Can there therefore be no question of saving from the judge a man who is at the summit of hierarchy, either by the application of internal law or of international law?"

Hope for the Chronic Dyspeptic.—Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they become chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are specially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.

GERMAN VOTERS SUPPORT EBERT

Democratic Republic, Not Socialistic State.

General Strike a Total Failure.

(From Arno Doeh Fleurot.) Berlin cable: The general strike called by the Independent Socialists, nominally as a protest of the Liebknecht and Luxemburg killing, but really as a last effort to prevent the National Assembly elections, has failed. The Freiheit, the Independents' organ, is able to boast only of partial strikes in Leipzig and Bremen.

In Berlin a few thousand men only struck. Calls were made again today to strike, but the workmen were apathetic. The deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have aroused surprisingly little resentment, though the Freiheit prints some testimony with the intent to prove that they were killed by their own guards, and not by the crowds. Also symptomatic is the lack of interest in the meetings of the Soldiers' Councils which were able to sway the country a week ago. This reaction is so notable as to be hardly checked by the Liebknecht affair, which might be expected to cause a revival of feeling.

The elections will probably bring a liberal majority between the People's Democratic party and the Social Democrats of the Ebert-Scheidemann party. Together they probably will form a progressive bloc in the coming convention, insuring a republic with democratic socializing tendencies, but not a Socialistic state.

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the young stomach against biliousness and are tonic in their effects where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Ontario Commission On Police Systems of Province is Named.

RIOTS IN GERMANY

"Grandmother of Russian Revolution" at Victoria, B.C.

Officers of the 75th Battalion have decided to erect a marble tablet in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, to Col. S. G. Beckett when the unit comes home.

Black Hand letters have been received by two Welland citizens, one a prominent Serbian merchant. Six children were brought from Cobourg to Toronto for Pasteur treatment, and dogs in that town are ordered restrained.

Sinn Fein handbills were distributed in Windsor, inviting to a Sunday mass meeting in Detroit of "Friends of Irish Freedom."

Canadian millers will be permitted to manufacture flour into patents for export to Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Mary Holland, aged 24, was fatally injured when she fell from a third-floor window at a Catholic Home in Toronto.

Workmen in Essen district are beginning to revolt against efforts of Spartacists to compel strikes.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, aged ninety, known as the "Grand Old Man of Prince Edward Island," died Friday.

Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," arrived at Victoria, B. C., from the Orient.

Andrew Herrington, a farmer, living about four miles from Nanaimo, was killed in a runaway.

Lieut. J. J. O'Sullivan, Engineers, has been cashiered by sentence of court-martial in England.

The Standard announces that there will be a provincial general election in Quebec next May.

A semi-official intimation has been received at the city hall that the London Street Railway is soon to resume its endeavors to obtain an increase in fares.

Brantford, after a few months' experience with the contract system of garbage collection, has decided to return to the old method of doing the work with civic employees.

The German ex-royalties are living in fear of a coup d'etat. The Handelsblad reports that the object of the mysterious visit of American officers to Amerongen on January 5 is still being investigated.

Hon. T. H. Johnston, Attorney-General of Manitoba, announced that the Provincial Cabinet passed an order-in-Council on Friday waiving succession duties on estates of Manitoba soldiers who died on active service.

Grave election riots took place in Germany, where the people were voting to choose members of the National Assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig, which is without gas and water.

Mrs. C. Sulzman is under sentence of death at Yorkton, Sask., as the result of the finding of the jury, when she was convicted of the murder of her husband. She was sentenced to hang on April 22nd.

Fire destroyed the large continuation school erected four years ago at South Mountain, near Brockville. It was one of the most modern school buildings in Eastern Ontario, equipped with a splendid library and science room.

Earl Stevenson, aged 12, of Toronto, was fatally injured Saturday afternoon, when he was thrown from a bicycle, on which he and his brother Roy were riding.

The Oak Hall clothing store at Owen Sound was broken into and quite a quantity of clothing and goods' furnishings stolen. The robbers gained entrance through the back door. About \$100 will cover the loss.

Elroy George, who made a sensational escape from the Middlesex county jail Friday night after locking two of his keepers in a cell, has so far succeeded in evading the police.

Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, S. R. Parsons, member of the Dominion Labor Appeal Board, and J. T. Gunn, form the commission to investigate the police systems of the province, but particularly the troubles in Toronto which led to the recent strike.

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



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