CANADIAN AND BRITISH RED CROSS FORCES IN SIBERIA TO AMALGAMATE

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT CALLS FOR A REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

REPORT OF RUMANIAN REBELLION IS DISCREDITED

No Nation Will Be Admitted To World Society For Peace Unless Guarantees Are Given That Promises Will Be Kept

Complete Draft of League of Nations Is Presented by President Wilson at Plenary Session of Peace Conference Today—League Will Meet at Least Once a Year—Five Great Powers and Four Small States Will Act as the Executive Council of Body.

Paris, Feb. 14.—At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference this afternoon at 3:30 p.m. at the Quai d'Orsai, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, will read and explain the following report:

"Covenant:

"Preamble: In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations."

ARTICLE I.

"The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

ARTICLE II.

"Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals, and from time to time as occasion may require, for the purpose of dealing with the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league, or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE III.

"The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit.

"Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank for names) shall be members of the executive council.

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time, as occasion may require, and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

"Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers, unless so invited.

ARTICLE IV.

"All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council, and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

"The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V.

"The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at ———, which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council.

ARTICLE VI.

"Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league, when engaged in the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials, or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.

"Admission to the league of states, not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states, to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

"No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

ARTICLE VIII.

"The high contracting parties recognize that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligation, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of force laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

ARTICLE IX.

"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

"The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

"Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"It is hereby asserted and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace of the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

"The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

"In any case, under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the disputes; a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations, the recommendation which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statement indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reason which they consider to be just and proper.

"The executive council may, in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

"The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this part shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

ARTICLE XV.

"If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the secretary general who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the active council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlements of the dispute, a statement shall be published, indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled in a case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

ARTICLE XVI.

"Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

"It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

"The high contracting parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

ARTICLE XVII.

"In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting par-

Continued on Page Eleven.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 38; lowest, 30.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 36; lowest, 34.

TOMORROW—COLDER.

Toronto, Feb. 14—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Today—Easterly winds, with occasional rain.

Saturday—Northerly winds; somewhat colder, with local snowfalls.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today.

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	50	42	Cloudy
Calgary	34	10	Clear
Port Arthur	30	10	Cloudy
Sault Ste. Marie	38	30	Cloudy
Parry Sound	38	26	Cloudy
Toronto	37	34	Cloudy
Kingston	38	30	Rain
Ottawa	42	22	Snow
Montreal	20	18	Cloudy
Quebec	28	6	Cloudy
Father Point	24	4	Fair
Halifax	32	18	Clear

Weather Notes.

The storm is now centred in Illinois and is dispersing.

The weather is mild and rainy in Southern Ontario, and fair and moderately cold in other parts of the Dominion.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE ENTERS ARENA IN VAUDEVILLE WAR WITH LONDON AS THE CENTRE

Manager Minhinnick Announces New Policy Whereby A. J. Small Joins Forces With Pantages Circuit, Embracing This and Many Other Cities.

Advertiser Illustrations
A. J. SMALL.

JOHN R. MINHINNICK.

If all the new theatre announcements for London go through, this city should be the scene of a "battle royal" in the popular-priced vaudeville field, inasmuch as Manager Minhinnick of the Grand Opera House states positively that his theatre will be the first one here to inaugurate a policy of that description, probably as early as March 3 or 10, and in any event not later than during the month of April. Mr. A. J. Small, the proprietor of the Grand, has already formed an alliance with the well-known western vaudeville magnate, Mr. Alexander Pantages, whereby London will become part and parcel of what will be easily the longest chain of vaudeville theatres on the American continent.

Operates Many Houses.

In conjunction with Charles H. Miles of Detroit, Mr. Pantages operates houses in every principal city of the Middle and Western United States, their chain embracing all of the territory from Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago in the east to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle in the west, comprising the territory from which the other vaudeville interests were ousted over a year ago. Pantages, through the eastern connections of Miles and Small, now intends to invade every city between Detroit and the Atlantic coast. This will, of course, include Toronto and Montreal, in the former of which the present plans of the trio call for a sort of "double-theatre" proposition to be erected on the site of the present Grand Opera House, one of the largest pieces of realty in that city, the property having a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 226 feet. In Montreal, the prospective site is said to be within a stone's throw of the Princess Theatre, which house is located in the heart and centre of that city.

The plans for Hamilton and Ottawa are not as yet ready for disclosure, but both of these cities are to be included in the chain. A representative of Mr. Pantages has been in conference with Mr. Small in Toronto since Monday last, and it has been decided that the plans for new theatres wherever they are required are to be made by Messrs. Lempert & Son of Rochester, N. Y., the firm that built the Shea theatres in Buffalo and Toronto, as well as the Hippodromes in the same two cities, all of which are conceded to be the most perfectly-equipped houses devoted to a policy of vaudeville performances.

To Be Self-Financed.

Aside from the advantages that the ategoers will derive from this substantial combination in the way of meritorious attractions, an outstanding feature is the financial standing of both Mr. Small and Mr. Pantages. Whenever they take over a theatre or construct a new house they are always in a position to finance the proposition to completion, without seeking the aid of the public through the sale of shares. This in itself shows a confidence in the enterprise that is commendable and faith in the future progress of the city where the theatre is constructed.

NEW ZEALAND TO COMPENSATE LIQUOR INTERESTS IF PEOPLE VOTE THAT COUNTRY "DRY"

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.—That prohibition will carry in New Zealand when the referendum is placed before the people of that country in April, is the conviction of James Simpson, former Toronto controller, member of the royal commission of industrial and technical education, and a representative of labor, who returned from New Zealand today on board the liner Makura.

Mr. Simpson stated that New Zealand proposes to compensate the liquor interests to the extent of £4,500,000, this being really the goodwill of the licenses.

Spy Who Plotted Edith Cavell's End Is Held By French

Man Named Krein Played an Important Part in Great Tragedy.

Paris, Feb. 14.—French military authorities now hold, on a charge of dealing with the enemy, a man named Krein, who is alleged to have played a leading role in the tragedy in which Miss Edith Cavell lost her life.

A report made on Krein for Judge Advocate Grebault by Police Inspector Cholet states that the man was in jail at St. Quentin at the beginning of the war. He was released by the Germans and went to the mansion of Prince and Princess Croy in Belgium, where he denounced the prince and princess as having aided French prisoners to escape.

As a result the princess was condemned to ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

Krein is said to have then gone to Brussels, where he went into Miss Cavell's hospital service and helped to "work up" the case against her.

SIBERIAN TRADE CAN BE SECURED NOW BY CANADA

Trading Company Has Been Established at Vladivostok by Britain.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Opportunities for Canadian trade with Siberia are to be afforded through the Siberian Trading Company established by Great Britain, and on which Canada will have a representative in the person of L. D. Willgress, who is at present at Vladivostok. Orders received by the company which may be filled in Canada will be placed by the Canadian end of the trade commission of which Sir Charles Gordon is the head, and credits will be provided by the Government. It is anticipated that a good trade in Canadian agricultural implements can be established in Siberia.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH RED CROSS WILL AMALGAMATE

Two Organizations in Siberia Decide To Unite.

UNDER NEW CONTROL

Large Hospital Will Be Constructed To Fight Typhus.

Vladivostok, Feb. 14.—(W. E. Playfair, Canadian Press correspondent.)—Arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the British and Canadian Red Cross organizations here in charge of Col. J. S. Dennis, the Canadian commission. The staffs of both societies are to be taken over by the new body. Plans are under way for the construction of a large hospital in Vladivostok for the treatment of typhus and other cases.

Captain Holmes of Toronto and Lieut. Smith of Vancouver, former assistant commissioner and secretary respectively, of the Canadian Red Cross, sailed for Canada on February 12.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES DEMAND MINIMUM WAGE OF $24 WEEK

Resolution Adopted at Western Convention Is Wired to Ottawa.

Saskatchewan, Feb. 14.—The following demands were placed on the program to be carried out by the incoming executive of the Western Postal Men's Association, in convention here:

The right of free speech in its entirety. A minimum wage of $24 a week, or $1,250 a year for all employees of the post department, except special delivery messengers. The wage is to include salary bonus, etc.

The creation of a staff of special delivery messengers uniformed as carriers, at a salary of $600 per annum.

The abolition of all work in basements.

For the purpose of taking civil examinations that the age of the employee when he enters the postoffice service shall be considered as his age when applying for his examination.

Leave of absence without pay and free transportation for all officers and all delegations attending annual convention.

A telegram wording these demands was sent to Ottawa.

KARL RADEK WAS PLANNING REVOLT BY SPARTACANS

Letters Found in Bolshevik Emissary's Home Showed His Intentions.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—Papers and letters found in the home of Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik emissary, whose arrest by the Berlin police was announced yesterday, indicated that he was planning a Spartacan uprising in March, not only in Berlin, but the entire country at the same time, according to Berlin dispatches received here.

A Bolshevist army was planning to attack the east frontier at the date fixed for the uprising, it is said. Radek is reported to have been disguised in a German officer's uniform on many occasions.

HE LOST HIS BET

Old Weber, reeve of Neustadt,
has at last had to confess
That when he backed the Germans he was making a bad guess.
He shouted, "Hock der Kaiser,"
and said Britain was well whipped,
And wouldn't tell the policeman
where his craven son had skipped.
They caught his son and sent
him down for ten long weary years;
They chased old Weber out o'
town with raillery and jeers.
The judge has found him guilty
on that charge of "epithet,"
And when he gets his sentence
he will find he's lost his bet.

FRED YOUNG,
18th Battalion.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROGRAM CALLS FOR REFUSAL OF ANY PEACE OF VIOLENCE

Equal Rights For Men and Women, Repatriation of German Prisoners of War and Establishment of a League of Nations Among Various Clauses of Governmental Plans.

Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The program of the new German Government, which has just been published at Berlin, includes equal rights for men and women, the improvement of the educational system, conscription along democratic lines to establish a people's army, rationing at maximum prices of food and necessaries of life, care of the wounded and the families of those killed during the war, the socialization of all industries ready for such treatment, particularly the coal and iron mines, and considerable additions to income taxes.

In the realm of foreign affairs, the program declares for peace along lines laid down by President Wilson, but refusing any peace of violence; for the repatriation of German prisoners of war, and for the establishment of a league of nations, with disarmament and an obligatory court of arbitration in order that war may be made impossible in future.

REPORT OF RUMANIAN REVOLT CHARACTERIZED AS ANOTHER HIGHLY COLORED HUN TALE

Rumanian Legation in London Knows Nothing of Outbreak and Does Not Attach Any Importance to Information Emanating From Enemy Sources.

London, Feb. 14.—Reports of a rebellion in Rumania have been current for nearly a month, with varying details, but all have emanated from German or Austrian sources, and have not been confirmed by advices from disinterested points. The Rumanian legation here knows nothing of any outbreak, and does not attach any importance to reports received yesterday from Berlin.

The legation, however, says that it has known for many months that German and Russian Bolshevists, amply supplied with money, have been working in Rumania, trying to bring about anarchy and the deposition of the dynasty.

Princess Patricia's Trousseau Will Be Like Any Other Bride's

London, Feb. 14.—The infantry of the Princess Patricia's Regiment will form the guard of honor at Westminster Abbey on February 27, and will be composed of the original members.

The Ontario Hospital at Orpington, in which the bride showed an active interest, will be specially represented. The trousseau will be simple, and not beyond that of any bride or an officer of equal rank with the princess's future husband. No materials are being ordered outside the British Empire, stories of lavish shipments of silks, etc., being pure fiction.

ROBBERS IN MOTOR CARS ARE CREATING PANIC IN HAMBURG

Travel in Bands, Heavily Armed, and Steal Everything in Sight.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—There is a panic at Hamburg as a result of depredations by bands of thieves operating throughout the city, according to Berlin dispatches to the Handelsblad. The bands are said to travel in motor cars and to be heavily armed, and it is reported that the residences of merchants have been pillaged, and that the police are helpless. Twenty residences have already been roobed, it is said.

RETURNED SOLDIERS TO RECEIVE WORK ON NEW RAILWAYS

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Assurances that the Government proposes to pursue a vigorous policy of railway construction in the prairie provinces with the double object of benefiting sections of the country which lack transportation facilities and giving employment to returned soldiers was obtained yesterday by delegates from the inter-provincial conference of mayors of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The two delegates, Mayor W. D. L. Hadie of Lethbridge, and Capt. E. C. McKenzie, president of the Alberta G. W. V. A., after interviewing Acting Premier White and Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, expressed themselves as satisfied with the program laid before them by the two members of the Government. The minister of railways, said the delegates had stated that work on over 300 miles of railroad in Alberta and Saskatchewan had been authorized in connection with the Government railway system.

GERMANY IS PREPARING TO DISARM AND DEMOBILIZE

President Friedrich Ebert Declares Details For Such Action Now Under Way.

Weimar, Feb. 14.—Friedrich Ebert, the president of Germany, has announced to newspapermen that the Government is arranging the details for complete disarmament and demobilization.

GOVT. AND INDUSTRY MAY BE PARTNERS

Britain Likely To Consider the Feasibility of Such a Plan.

London, Feb. 13.—In reply to a proposed amendment to the reply to the address from the throne suggesting the stimulation of national undertakings throughout the empire in fields of production too large for individual enterprise, in the House of Commons today, Capt. Amery, member for South Birmingham, speaking on behalf of the Government, said the nation was approaching the limits of ordinary methods of revenue, and added that it was advisable to inquire whether a system of partnership with industry is not feasible. He said that this plan might create new sources of wealth where individual enterprise might not be tempted to venture.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "there are great fields over which the state might well ponder as to the advisability of development. The empire has reached a stage when shops should be considered."

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

London, Feb. 14.—The Brace amendment to the speech from the throne was defeated last night by a vote of 311 to 59.