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RLY CABLES

T VOTING IN GERMANY.
BERLIN, Jan. 19.

he A.P.)—Only scattered re- rom the election in Berlin can lable before Monday noon, as jority of the election officials l to-night that they were too make a final count. In the n precinct the Majority So- polled 1,028 votes and the In- nt Socialists seven. It is es- that no less than seven di- of troops were placed at the of the government for the of protecting the polling The voters everywhere turn- early and the rush to the sulted in the formation of es of men and women await- r turn to vote.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.
PARIS, Jan. 20.

ns of the election of the Ger- tional Assembly for the third l district of Baden show the Socialists to have won five he Centrist Party five seats, man Nationalist Party one nd the German Democratic ats. The votes cast were, Socialists, 362,948; Cen- 30,644; German Democrats, In the Karlsrhue district the Socialists cast 34,887 votes, trists 14,570, the Nationalists d the German Democrats 24,- he Grand Duke of Hesse had inscribed on the lists under title showing, says the Ber- al Anzeiger, "that Louis of , as he is called by the pre- vernment, does not recognize osition." For the purpose of y's election, Germany was into thirty-eight districts, theoretically would elect 443 ntatives to the National As- However, as elections were eld in Alsace-Lorraine, the was reduced by twelve from use, and it was still further by the fact that as Posen is d by Polish troops elections were impossible. The total of electors is given in round s as 18,000,000 men and 21,- women. Each party was ed to nominate in each dis- many candidates as there eputies to be elected. Electors ermitted to strike out a name es on a ballot but could not insert others to replace these. In Freiburg, Baden, the Majority Socialists got 1,617 votes, the Centrists 25,773, the German Nationalists 4,276 and the German Democrats 9,920. In Mannheim the Centrists got 18,765, the German Nationalists 6,007, and the German Democrats 26,562. In Lorrach, Baden, the Centrists got 3,852, the German Nationalists 1,444, the German Democrats 8,582, and the Majority Socialists 10,944. At Waldshut the result was: Majority Socialists 3,534, Centrists 9,972, German Nationalists 147, German Democrats 2,297. At Sackingan the Majority Socialists got 2,800 votes, the Centrists 5,918, the German Nationalists 49, German Democrats 1,091. At Constance the Socialists got 12,240, the Centrists 15,774, the German Nationalists 9,680, the German Democrats 872. The results in Wurtemburg were: Majority Socialists 470,-316 votes, 7 seats; German Democrats 332,010 votes, 4 seats; Centrists 303,050 votes and 4 seats.

GERMANY'S NEW CONSTITUTION.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

Details of the proposed new German constitution for Germany, drawn up recently at a conference of widely known authorities on constitutional law, are given in an official wireless despatch sent out from Berlin and picked up here. It states that the empire is to consist of its former component states, besides any territory which by virtue of the right of self-determination desire to be received into the empire. The despatch declares that the people have the right regardless of former frontiers to erect new German free states within the empire. Providing any such free states wish to join the German empire the assent of the German people shall be required. The Imperial President who is to be elected by the people must be thirty-five years of age, and must have been a citizen of Germany for ten years before the election. He will be elected by an absolute majority of all the votes of the empire. The President will represent the empire, but the declarations of war or declarations of peace rest with the Reichstag. Treaties with foreign states require the assent of the Reichstag, as soon as a League of Nations, the object of which is the exclusion of secret treaties, has been formed. All treaties with the League shall require the assent of the Reichstag. The Imperial President's tenure of office will be for seven years and his re-election will be permissible. The Imperial Government will be composed of a Chancellor and ministers who will be chosen by the President of the Reichstag. The government must have the confidence of the House of Deputies and shall be responsible to the Reichstag.

BOLSHEVISTS SLOWING DOWN.
WARSAW, Jan. 19.

(By the A.P.)—Bolshevist troops have slackened their advance at the Polish frontier. The Germans are delaying their evacuation of Grodno for several days although General Falkenhayn has retired to Suvalki and General Hoffman has gone to Koeinsburg.

MORE RIOTING IN BERLIN.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

Rioting occurred in Berlin during last night after the Spartacans had attempted to destroy the ballot boxes used in Sunday's election, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The Spartacans were repulsed everywhere. Fighting took place, it is reported, in the Wilhelmstrasse and Hodemannstrasse and at the Hallesche Tor. The Spartacans also made an attempt to storm the office of the Vorwaerts.

ROYALIST REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

A Royalist revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a wireless despatch from Lisbon. Paiva Conceria has placed himself at the head of a royalist revolt at Oporto, Braga and Viscus and has proclaimed former King Manuel, King of Portugal. Government troops are on their way to suppress the conspiracy. The wireless despatch adds that former King Manuel has sent a telegram to the Portuguese government reproving the attempt in his behalf.

SYMPATHY FOR THEIR MAJESTIES.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

(Reuter's)—The last moments of Prince John came so quietly and unexpectedly that there was no time for the nurses who were with him to summon Their Majesties to his bedside before he had passed away. The newspapers point out sympathetically how Their Majesties have labored unceasingly during the wartime to bury the tragedy of their youngest son's delicate health in the silence of their hearts, never hinting to the nation the nature of the personal anxieties weighing upon them. Every father and mother throughout the Empire, the papers state, will understand what it is to lose the baby of the family. All the papers emphasize that the Empire's sympathy will be heightened by the knowledge of Their Majestie's splendid and untiring example of public service during the past four years. In recent years the delicate health of Prince John necessitated that he always have an attendant. Consequently he was never seen on public occasions with the other members of the Royal Family, but lived in comparative privacy at Frogmore or Sandringham. Public sympathy was expressed for Their Majesties in all churches yesterday. The Archdeacon of St. Paul's invited the congregation to join him in silent prayer.

DISORDERS IN HAMBURG.
PARIS, Jan. 20.

Disorders in Hamburg, in which several persons were killed and others wounded, are reported in despatches by way of Zurich. The disorders were incident to demonstrations in connection with the demand for the release of the soldiers who had been imprisoned by the Government as the outcome of previous disturbances.

NEW PEERS.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

Announcement was made to-day that three members of the new ministry, in accordance with the announcement made at the time the ministry was formed, have been elected to the peerage. The new peers are R. E. Prothro, Secretary of Agriculture; Andrew Weir, Minister of Munitions and S. P. Sinha, Under Secretary for India.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.
PARIS, Jan. 20.

The situation in Russia was taken up by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at its session to-day. John Moulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, was present at the meeting and addressed it on the Russian question. This announcement was made in the official statement given out regarding the proceedings of the plenipotentiaries. The next meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock. The text of the communique follows: "The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied governments assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at Quai D'Orsay this morning between 10.30 and 12 o'clock. John Moulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

WILLIAM'S PENAL RESPONSIBILITY.
PARIS, Jan. 20.

Some points in the report in which Premier Clemenceau referred to yesterday when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, were made public to-day. The report was drawn by Ferdinand Larnaude, Dean of the Paris Law Faculty, and Dr. A. G. Lelapradelle, Professor of Rights of Nations in the same Faculty. The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely judical point of view, if the crimes committed by the German Government and Army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, what tribunal should judge him, and whether his extradiction could be demanded. The authors of the report give a long argument against the bringing of the former Emperor before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded, but his hand did not exercise. They say that he was not the principal offender and that therefore he should only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider the Hague Arbitration Court, founded at the 1895 conference, incompetent to try the Emperor, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entirely 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 Germany. The two French jurists prove that the extradiction of the former German ruler connot be requested, as he is not a political refugee. The report says: "It is anti-judical to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law, and not political crimes." 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 injudical to the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his actions; for which under the constitution of the Hague belonged to him alone, his responsibility for violation of Belgium neutrality which was willed by him, and his 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 everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing. With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish in two months, while if we use humanitarism methods it may prolong it for years. Despite all my repugnance I have had to choose the first system.' The word "I" and "my" in the letter are italicized in the report. Modern law, the report continues, 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 the judge. There can 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.

NUNS VOTED.
AMSTERDAM, Jan 20.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused in Berlin Sunday, according to a despatch to the Handelsblad, when the nuns from the Catholic Lyceum in Lindenstrasse marched to the polls in a group.

KING GEORGE DECORATES RICKETTS, V.C.
LONDON, Jan. 20.

(via Reuters Ottawa Agency.)—King George yesterday afternoon, decorated 3102 Pte. Thomas Ricketts, First Newfoundland Regiment, with the Victoria Cross.

SOUTH AFRICA WELCOMES VETERANS.
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 20.—(via Reuter's)—Over six hundred South African troops from the Western front have reached here on the Cawdor Castle. They were greeted by huge crowds amidst scenes of unexampled enthusiasm.

WANTS ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN BERLIN.
BERLIN, Jan. 20.

(By the A.P.—The Municipal government of greater Berlin has protested to the Ebert cabinet against a proposal to convene the National Assembly elsewhere than in Berlin.

(For other Early Cables see 7th page.)

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SPLINTER CAUSED BLOOD-POISONING

From just such simple injuries, serious cases of blood-poisoning sometimes develop. Mrs. Helm of Tidnish River (R.R. No. 1), N.S., ran a splinter into her hand, and as she could not get it all out, the place became very sore and festered. Finally, despite all her efforts, blood-poisoning set in.

Writing about it Mrs. Helm says: "The pain I suffered was at times intense, and although I tried remedy after remedy, it got no better and eventually turned to blood-poisoning. I had suffered for several months, when one day I saw Zam-Buk advertised, and decided to give it a week's fair trial. By the end of that time my hand was so much better that I was able to extract the splinter. I continued using Zam-Buk. Gradually the poison was all drawn out, the pain was ended, the swelling disappeared, and finally the sore place was entirely healed."

The above case is typical of scores: Keep Zam-Buk handy in your home, and by applying it immediately an injury is sustained, prevent any possibility of festering or blood-poisoning. You will find Zam-Buk equally good, too, for all skin troubles, eczema, boils, pimples, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, bad legs, piles, cuts and burns. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c box, 3 for $1.25.

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