Text of Covenent of League of Nations as Read at Paris Peace Conference by Wilson

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 the nations, the firm establishment of the understanding of interpational 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 peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article 1.—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 a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article 2.—Meetings of the body of delegations shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters in the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the bodies of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place 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 3.—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 (blank left 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 4.—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 5.—The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (blank), 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; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general, subject to confirmation by the executive council. The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council. The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states—members of the league—in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.

Article 6.—Representatives of the high contracting parties and of those 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 the meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

Article 7.—Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as stated 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 fully to 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 each principle as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

Article 8.—The high contracting parties recognize the principle 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 obligations, 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 also shall 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 forces laid down in the programme 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 paid 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 conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war 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 programmes.

Article 9.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article 8 and on military and naval questions generally.

Article 10.—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 of danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, hereby is 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 effective to safeguard the peace of nations. It is hereby also declared 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 or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12.—The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they in no case will 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 recommendations 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.

Article 13.—The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or differences 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 best can be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.—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 subject for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article 15.—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 executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute 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 cases with all the relevant papers and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement 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 a report by the council shall be published setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council think 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 report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements 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 14 days after the submission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body of delegates the provisions of this article and of article 12, relating to the action and powers of the executive council, shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article 16.—Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under article 12 it shall thereby ipso facto be declared to have committed an act of war as against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and nations 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 cases 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 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 17.—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 parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of the membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league. Upon such indication being given the executive council shall institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend steps to be taken as seem to be best and effectual. In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of a dispute which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of article 12, the provisions of article 14 shall be applicable as against the state taking such action. If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.—The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Article 19.—To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly owned them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the wellbeing and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the permanence of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league. The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, by experience and their geographical position, can best undertake the responsibility and that this tutelage should be accepted by them as mandatories on behalf of the league. The character of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development that their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of advice toward development and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal condition in the selection of the mandatory power. Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory powers must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals. The prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and also will secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league. There are territories, such as southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population and their small size or their remoteness from the center of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be administered best under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, in each case be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter. The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article 20.—The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

Article 21.—The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states—members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

Article 22.—The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Fundamentally they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article 23.—The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state-member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaties or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 24.—It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by state members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and other international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article 25.—The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto are admitted subsequently to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 26.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

President Wilson sailed from Brest for New York, February 16, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent.

A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the German armistice commission has been informed that the armistice conference has been postponed indefinitely.

The daylight saving plan introduced throughout the United States last year will be in vogue in Portland if an ordinance presented to the city council by City Commissioner Bigelow is approved.

Writs of habeas corpus sought in New York by a group of radicals in an effort to prevent deportation of 49 of the 54 aliens to Ellis island from the west were issued Thursday night by Federal Judge Knox.

The German national assembly last Wednesday elected Friedrich Ebert president of the German state by a vote of 277 out of 379 votes. Herr Ebert accepted the election. Count von Posadowesky-Wehner received 49 votes.

Reduction of hospital facilities in France to conform with the continued reduction of army personnel was indicated Friday by a war department announcement that a number of base hospitals had been assigned to early convoy.

An international aviation conference will be held in Paris within a few weeks to outline recommendations to the society of nations in order to make possible the resumption of civilian aerial service between the nations.

The Bisbee deportation cases, resulting from the sending out of Arizona in 1917 under armed guards of 221 men accused of attempting to interfere with employes of copper mines, reached the U. S. supreme court Friday.

The eye trouble with which Viscount Grey, former British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has been afflicted for years has culminated in total blindness, says the London Daily Mail.

OREGON LEGISLATURE

State Capitol.—The joint ways and means committee, in its work now virtually completed, provided for total appropriations showing a net increase of $667,661 over the appropriations of two years ago, according to a compilation by C. C. Chapman, editor of the Oregon Voter. This shows the increases for each department and the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

Mr. Chapman's figures show net decreases, all told, by the committee of $195,011, or total decreases, including the removal of state aid from the industrial accident commission based on figures of 1917-18, of $599,868.

The biggest percentage of increase went to the state exhibit at Portland, which receives 300 per cent more than two years ago. Experiment stations get 100 per cent more.

The fish and game code, on third reading in the house Monday, was sent back to the game committee to straighten out some objections which arose on the floor of the house, there being a tangle as to the printed amendments.

Objection arose against the bill on the ground that it gives to the commission plenary powers to fix the salaries of its employes, but it became evident in the debate that a large following in the house will stand for letting the commission handle its salaries. However, objection to the new plan has not been quelled.

Attacks were made before the senate committee on medicine, pharmacy and dentistry Monday night on the bill of Senator Eddy, which enlarges the power of the state board of health and codifies all the health statutes into a single act.

Particular attacks were directed against the act by J. V. Ohmart, attorney of Portland, who appeared for the Christian Scientist school of healing and who was backed by a large representation of Christian Scientists both from Portland and other parts of the state.

While the constitutional 40 days allowed the legislature is due to expire next Friday night at midnight, there is every indication now that the session will extend into the following week or it will, at least, unless greater speed by several hundred per cent is made than has marked the progress of either house from the beginning of the session. It is doubtful if there ever before has been an Oregon legislature which at this time in the session was laboring under such congested calendars and with committees so crammed with unconsidered bills.

Determined resistance will be made by Representative Idleman to the provisions of house bill 283 by Representative Moore, which is designed to provide for general regulation of the practice of medicine. Mr. Idleman states that the Moore bill will practically eliminate from practice in the state naturopaths, those who practice massage, Swedish treatment, physical culture, neuropathy or other natural methods, unless those who practice it take the examination that is required under the bill.

Organized labor won a distinct victory in the house last Friday when it received 40 affirmative votes on Representative Horne's bill legalizing labor organizations and denying the right to courts to issue injunctions when labor is striking in a peaceful manner.

The bill by Horne is a replica of the Clayton amendment to the federal Sherman anti-trust law and also of the Minnesota act.

Despite stiffest opposition from the Lane county delegation, the house Monday afternoon adopted a majority report of the educational committee favoring passage of the Patterson bill, which makes the high school tuition fund law applicable all over the state.

Lane county members insisted the bill would wipe out the rural high schools which have been established under the county fund law.

County courts of each of the counties of the state may appropriate $5000 from the general fund of the county for the purpose of erecting monuments in honor of the soldiers who participated in the great world war, under terms of Senator Handley's bill, which passed the house Monday. It is understood a number of the counties will take advantage of the provisions of the act.

Jurors may be summoned by mail and the sheriff not required to travel all over the county to summon them, under provisions of a bill by Representative Fuller, passing the house Friday. The bill means a saving of several thousands of dollars a year throughout the state, Mr. Fuller said.

ALLIED ARMY PLAN FAILS

Vote of Peace Delegates Kills French Military Scheme.

Paris.—The Bourgeois proposition for an inter-allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the Society of Nations commission on Thursday.

The French and Czecho-Slovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative.

The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole.

The final draft consists of 26 articles.

The Japanese delegation presented an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated in immigration laws.

Several delegates urged that this would open such a large question that great delay might ensue, and the matter was dropped without a vote.

President Wilson was not present at this session, having to attend the supreme war council. Lord Robert Cecil acted as chairman during his absence.

Greece has been authorized by the peace council to send additional troops into Thrace, the Smyrna district and the adjacent territory along the coast. It is understood that these troops and those which Italy is about to send to Asia Minor districts of Adalia and Konien will be considered as allied troops subject to withdrawal by the council.

This move is construed by observers here as the first step toward making Italy and Greece the mandatory powers for the territory thus occupied.

In a written reply to a declaration of the French association on the society of nations which recently called upon him, President Wilson makes known formally for the first time his intention to return to France after going to Washington for the closing session of the American congress.

In this reply the president says that he accepts the suggestion that after his return to Paris a great public meeting be arranged in celebration of the peace conference. There is some belief in official circles that the peace conference will be able to complete its work by June.

The peace conference commission on international control of ports, waterways and railways is considering a proposed assertion of jurisdiction over aerial international flights. The British air ministry has already prepared an elaborate convention which will be submitted to the peace conference.

The international aviation conference soon to meet in Paris will also take up questions of great importance, such as how far national control of the air may go, passports, customs, reciprocal landing facilities, aerial police and the settlement of damages. Civilian flights between nations are now impossible, because of the absence of essential regulations. Many enterprises, such as that of preparing a Paris to London air service, have been delayed in consequence.

Friederich Ebert, Socialist, Is First German President

Weimar.—Pealing church bells announced to the people of Weimar at 4:15 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon that the German folk for the first time in history had chosen the head of their own state.

Friederich Ebert, former saddler and socialist leader, appeared before the theater 20 minutes later and received as president of Germany those plaudits formerly marking the appearance of the monarch who once stigmatized the party to which President Ebert belongs as being made up of men "unworthy to bear the name of German."

President Ebert in his speech accepting the presidency said:

"I will administer my office, not as the leader of a single party, but I belong to the socialist party and cannot forget my origin and training. The privileges of birth already have been eliminated from politics and are being eliminated from social life.

"We shall combat domination by force to the utmost, from whatever direction it may come. We will found our state only on the basis of right and on our freedom to shape our destinies at home and abroad. However harsh may be the lot threatening German people we do not despair of Germany's vital forces."

Denver, Colo.—Protection for private citizens of Haxtun, Colo., was asked of the state constabulary Saturday by a citizen of that town whose name was withheld, because the man feared for his life if his name became known. The Haxtun man told Governor Shoup's secretary that a meeting scheduled for February 26 at Haxtun might result in violence and gave the secretary the name of a lawyer who, he said, had boasted of his Bolshevik leanings.

DRINK A GLASS OF REAL HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Says we will both look and feel clean, sweet and fresh and avoid illness.

Sanitary science has of late made rapid strides with results that are of untold blessing to humanity. The latest application of its untiring research is the recommendation that it is as necessary to attend to internal sanitation of the drainage system of the human body as it is to the drains of the house.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should each morning before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatic stiffness; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.—Adv.

Appeal to Psychologists.

We are going in strong for psychology and invite assistance. Why is it that whenever sheriffs, marshals and constables have their photographs taken they invariably wear their hats?—Houston Post.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callous stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callous loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callous. This should be tried as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.—Adv.

New Motion-Picture Camera

A motion-picture camera has been invented for taking portraits which are separated and mounted in book form, the appearance of motion being imparted as the pages of the book are turned rapidly.

Has Not Learned Life's Lesson.

A man who has lived and has not grown tolerant toward others does not deserve to meet with tolerance himself.—Turgeniev.

Embarrassing.

At a place of worship in Bedfordshire, England, a member of the congregation went to sleep during the sermon and slipped off the seat just as the hymn, "Christians, seek not yet repose," was announced.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. John Koppelmann, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.