

Text of Covenant 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 nations, the firm establishment of the understanding 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 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 an executive council and a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article 2.—Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at 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 body 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 by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives the other members of the council (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 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 shall 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, as 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, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretary-general 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 members of 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 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 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 league the limits of what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and the 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 consent 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 council 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 to preserve, against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression on the part of a state not a member of the league, the executive council shall advise upon means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.—If there is a 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 they will not even then resort to war against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council, 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 difference 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 best can be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.—The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of justice, which shall 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 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 such 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 the case 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, 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 for the enforcement of 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 reasons 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 for their consideration. 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 reasons 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 for their consideration. 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 reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

Article 16.—Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under article 12 it shall thereby ipso facto be held to have committed the act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to severance of all trade and 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 such 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.

Article 17.—The high contracting parties agree 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 the violation of the covenants 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 18.—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 invitation 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 purposes of such dispute, the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of article 12, the provisions of article 14 shall be applicable against the state taking such action. In the event of a dispute which 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 as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 19.—The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted 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 20.—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 well-being and

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

All condensed or evaporated skim milk must be known as "imitation milk" under the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Pierce.

The St. Helens city council has purchased a fire truck and steps are being taken to reorganize the fire department. The truck is a late model fire-fighting machine and cost the city \$3750.

A joint delegation of Mount Angel and Scotts Mills good roads enthusiasts met with other Marion county road boosters at Salem Saturday to consider plans for bonding the county for hard-surface roads connecting all incorporated cities within the county.

Willamette chapter, 21, American Loyalty League, has adopted a resolution which "commends the action taken by the district attorney, Federal Judge Wolverton, the jurors and the witnesses and all others who made possible the conviction of J. Henry Albers."

In order to solve the housing situation in Pendleton, a special meeting of the commercial association has been called and it is probable the business men will organize a corporation for the purpose of building homes for rent and sale. At present Pendleton has no unoccupied houses.

Baker is now enjoying the heaviest snowfall of the year, varying in depth from six inches in the city to more than four feet in the mountains. The miners in this section have been apprehensive that there would be insufficient snow in the hills to furnish the desired amount of water in the spring.

Provision for standardizing of electric illuminating and creation of an unsalaried advisory commission to work in conjunction with the labor commissioner to secure better lighting for employes, are included in a bill of Representative Smith of Multnomah, which passed the house on Wednesday.

The biggest realty and farm deal of the year was closed at Bend Tuesday when J. P. and Dennis O'Callaghan, wealthy Paisley sheepmen, took over the 760-acre holdings of W. N. Wilson, near Bend, together with 2300 head of sheep. The consideration was \$75,000. The ewes were sold at \$15 a head.

The St. Helens school board has asked for bids for the construction of a new schoolhouse to replace the building destroyed by fire last fall. The estimated cost is \$37,500. At present the 600 children attending the St. Helens schools are accommodated in the churches, the city hall and county fair buildings.

A merger of the county fair and land products show exhibits for this year was effected at a meeting of the board of directors of the Multnomah county fair, held in Gresham Wednesday. An effort also is being made to have the Portland dairymen join in the show. The merger of these three exhibitions will provide \$9000 for premiums.

Articles of incorporation of the Columbia River Fish company, inc., were filed in the county clerk's office at Astoria last Wednesday. The incorporators are George W. Warren, C. W. Stone and Arthur A. Anderson, and the capital stock is \$10,000. The company is to establish a salmon cannery in Astoria and the plant will be ready for operation during the coming fishing season.

The big prune packing plant of the California Packing corporation in Dallas has been working on the 1918 crop continuously since the prune harvest began and has handled practically two-thirds of the crop, or more than 6,000,000 pounds of dried prunes. The plant still has about 3,000,000 pounds of fruit on hand and is making shipments to eastern cities and European points almost every day.

At Wednesday morning's meeting of the port of Astoria commission, the formal contracts were signed for the erection of a 3900-barrel flour mill on the port property to be operated by E. L. Smith and associates. Orders were given the port engineers to prepare immediately for constructing the foundation for the plant. The building is to be erected by the port, but the lessees are to install the machinery and equipment.

CHINA TOLD TO BOW TO JAPANESE YOKE

War Is Threatened If Chinese Bare Secret Treaty.

DELEGATES WARNED

United States and England Too Busy to Aid China, Nipponese Say— Militarists Said to Rule.

London.—The correspondent of Reuter's Limited at Peking sends the following under date of February 3: "The Japanese on Thursday, January 30, informed the Chinese minister at Tokio that change in the attitude of the Chinese delegates in France was desirable. The Chinese should, he said, be guided by the Japanese in all questions of policy.

"The Japanese minister at Peking on Saturday, February 1, informed the foreign minister that a change of front on the part of the Chinese delegation was necessary and that Japan desired China to undertake that she would not reveal at the peace conference the secret Chino-Japanese agreements. The Chinese delegates, he said, should work in the closest harmony with the Japanese delegates upon all questions brought before the peace conference.

"The Japanese minister added that Great Britain was so disturbed with strikes and financial troubles that no definite political or financial help could be expected from that quarter. Failing to receive such assurance, Japan would immediately exercise effective financial pressure upon China.

"The Japanese minister demonstrated that China was in a position to choose between returning Japan's friendship or meeting Japan's opposition.

"Simultaneously the Peking militarists brought great pressure to bear in presidential quarters with a view to securing the adoption of the Japanese viewpoint.

"Following numerous evidences of Japanese pressure upon China in connection with the peace conference, this revelation of Japan's determination permanently to secure privileges gained during the European war created astonishment throughout China, especially as a section of the Japanese government is known to be opposed to the policy of force against China.

"The newspapers, however, emphasize Japan's latest and greatest diplomatic blunder as proving that the Japanese government is still tied to the wheels of the military chariot whose purpose is to destroy China, regardless of the fact that its action is calculated to force Japan outside the league of nations."

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

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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 Hignow is approved.

SEATTLE STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Seattle.—Seattle's general strike of 30,000 union men and women, the first of its kind and scope ever called in America, ended "officially" at noon Tuesday, but at least two unions which went out Thursday last must yet suffer for their action.

The International Longshoremen's union is declared the chief sufferer. Here the union men went back to work beside non-union employes and non-union men were employed as readily as organized dockworkers. Two months ago this union, it is said, for the first time was able to put the "closed shop" plan in effect along Seattle's waterfront. Now the docks and wharves are again operated on the "open shop" plan, according to employers, and this policy will be continued.