

EXPLAIN AIMS OF THE LEAGUE

LOCAL MEN INTERESTED IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SUBMIT A CLEAR CONCISE STATEMENT OF AIM OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The local members of the League to Enforce Peace are interested in having all citizens understand just what is proposed and the following statement of the covenants to be entered into will be read with interest.

I. The Aim
The Paris Covenant provides for a voluntary League of civilized nations, which shall undertake to promote the justice and provide the peace of the world by accepting obligations not to resort to war, but to deal openly, justly, and honorably with one another, by scrupulously maintaining the sanctity of treaties, by firmly establishing the rules of international law as the rule of conduct between governments and establishing close cooperation in matters of common concern.

It does not assume to be able to end war, any more than governments assume to be able to end crime. But as governments reduce crime by settling disputes peacefully, by punishing crime when it is committed, and by organizing society in the general interest, so the League of Nations aims to reduce war by settling disputes peacefully, by penalizing the nation that begins war contrary to the covenant of the League, and by an administration of matters of common concern in the interest of the people of the whole world.

II. The Covenant.
To accomplish these purposes, the members of the League agree that they will respect and preserve the political independence and territorial integrity of each member against external aggression.

Submit disputes to arbitration by a tribunal administering international law or to mediation by the Council or the Assembly provided for in the treaty, and furnish a statement of the case to the Secretary General of the League.

Abstain from war against any member until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration or mediation, and until three months after the award or recommendation; and even then not go to war with a member of the League that complies with the award of the tribunal or with the unanimous recommendation of the Council or Assembly.

Carry out in good faith any awards that may be rendered whenever the parties to the dispute voluntarily agree to arbitrate.

Boycott any nation that goes to war contrary to the covenants of the League, support one another in economic measures necessary to make the boycott effective, support one another in resisting any special measure aimed at one of their number by the offending state, and afford passage through their territory to the forces of League members operating against the offending nation.

Exchange information concerning military and naval programs and industries adaptable to warlike purposes, and for stated periods not exceeding ten years, unless relieved of the obligation by the Council, observe limitations of armament, observe limitations of armament voluntarily adopted by each of them on recommendation of the Council.

Secure fair and humane treatment for labor, as far as practicable, at home and in all countries with which they trade.

Entrust the League with supervision over the execution of international agreements providing for the suppression of the white slave traffic and the sale of dangerous drugs, and the supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition in countries where control of traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of members.

Cooperate in measures for the prevention and control of disease.

Encourage and promote organization and work of the Red Cross.

Establish international bureaus to administer such matters of common interest as may be agreed upon.

Abrogate all treaties and obligations among themselves inconsistent with the Covenant and enter into no such obligations in the future.

Register all new treaties, which shall not be binding until so registered.

Pay a due share of the expenses of administering the affairs of the League.

III. The Agencies

The covenant provides the following agencies to advise and assist in carrying out these agreements:

An assembly which shall represent all member nations, determine by a majority vote its own procedure, and meet at stated intervals and as occasion requires. Each member of the league may have three delegates, but only one vote. The Assembly shall make its decisions by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided, and shall have power to—

"Deal with," (that is, discuss) all matters within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

Advise the reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable, or of international conditions dangerous to peace.

Select the four non-permanent members to the council, in succession to Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain temporarily appointed by vote of the Paris Conference pending action by the assembly.

Admit new members to the league by two-thirds vote.

Inquire into disputes referred to it by the council or the parties to the dispute and by majority vote

make recommendations, which will be binding if concurred in by the votes of all the states represented in the council, exclusion in each case of the parties to the dispute.

A council of nine which by majority vote shall determine its own procedure and meet at least once each year, each member having one vote as follows: Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and of the following four nations designated by the Peace Conference to serve until the assembly shall appoint their successors: Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain. (The council may by unanimous vote of its own members and a majority vote of the assembly, increase its permanent membership. By similar procedure it may increase the number to be selected by the assembly.) The council shall have power by unanimous vote to—

Expel a member that has violated any covenant of the league. (The vote of the council breaking nation, if a member of the council, would be ignored in determining unanimity of action.)

Formulate plans for the reduction of armaments, for the consideration of the several governments, such plans to be subject to revision at least every ten years.

Advise how the evils attendant upon the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war may be obviated.

Advise upon the means of preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of the members against external aggression, whether actual or threatened.

Propose what shall be done to give effect to the decision, if a state fails to carry out the award of an arbitration by which it has agreed to abide.

Formulate plans for an international court.

Inquire into disputes not within the domestic jurisdiction of a state; and not submitted to the court or to arbitration or to the assembly; endeavor to secure a settlement by mediation and failing this, make a recommendation which, if unanimous, protects the state complying with it from attack.

Recommend what military and naval forces shall be contributed by each member to protect the covenants of the league against a nation that resorts to war contrary thereto.

Inquire into, and offer facilities for the settlement of disputes with or between non-member states; and, in case of refusal by the non-member state or states to accept such offer, make recommendations and, if necessary, take action to prevent hostilities and settle the dispute.

Fix the terms of a mandatory, by a nation willing to accept it, over any colony or territory formerly governed by Germany or Turkey, whenever this has not been previously agreed upon by the members of the league.

Appoint the secretary general, subject to confirmation by majority vote of the assembly, and confirm his subordinates.

Appoint permanent international commissions and central international bureaus.

Supervise the execution of agreements to suppress the white slave trade, and the traffic in dangerous drugs.

A secretariat general, and his subordinates, chosen by the council for administrative work.

An international court to be established in accordance with plans worked out by the council, with power to decide any dispute referred to it by the parties thereto, and to give an advisory opinion upon any matter referred to it by council or assembly.

A mandatory commission to oversee and advise respecting the administration of colonies and backward peoples formerly governed by Germany and Turkey.

A permanent commission to advise on military and naval questions.

International bureaus for the regulation of matters of international interest; existing international bureaus and agencies.

To come under the league's direction when the parties to the treaties creating them so agree, and all international bureaus hereafter created to come automatically under the league's direction.

IV. Guiding Principles

The covenant formulates the following principles for the guidance of league members and administrative agencies:

That the validity of international engagements for the maintenance of peace such as the Monroe Doctrine and treaties of arbitration shall not be affected by the covenant.

That the war or threat of war anywhere is the concern of the league, since war, like fire, is liable to spread, and the members of the league may take action to safeguard the peace of nations.

That making war contrary to the covenants of the league shall be deemed an act of war on the part of the offending nation against all other members of the league.

That maintenance of peace requires reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the maintenance of international obligations.

That submission of any dispute to mediation by the council can be effected by either party thereto by giving notice of its existence to the secretary general.

That each member of the league shall have the right and responsibility of calling the attention of the league to anything that threatens to disturb peace and good understanding among nations.

That publication of the facts of all disputes that threaten war and are not settled by arbitration shall be made, so far as expedient, whether or not unanimous recommendation of an award is reached.

That the well-being and development of backward peoples residing in colonies of the central empires, or in territories taken from them, is a sacred trust and that they shall be administered by nations acting as agents or mandataries of the league; a principal consideration in the selection of such mandataries being the

wishes of the peoples in the areas to be administered.

That all positions in connection with the league shall be open equally to men and women.

V. Limitations
Things the Paris covenant does not do:

Does not create a super-government outranking those of member states or maintaining armies to oversee them; but is a treaty in which the members pledge themselves to maintain a condition of international morality akin to that maintained by every civilized state within its own borders.

Does not commit members to obligations they cannot get out of. A nation may withdraw from membership on two years' notice, if its international and league obligations have been fulfilled, just as a partner may withdraw from a partnership.

Does not place the United States in a position where it can be coerced by the vote of other nations in the council or the assembly as the power of these bodies is almost wholly advisory and even for this a unanimous vote is required on all vital matters.

Does not involve the calling out of American soldiers in case of local squabbles in the Balkans or elsewhere. While members of the league are obliged to take part in a boycott against a nation that attacks another member contrary to the league covenant they do not otherwise agree to join in making war.

Does not place peace above justice, but provides for war as a last resort to restrain an aggressive nation and does not forbid war against a nation that refuses to accept the awards of league tribunals and in case of disputes where no decision can be reached by the council or assembly.

Does not prevent the division or union of existing nations, but keeps open every means of effecting changes in national boundaries except by external aggression.

Does not affect the constitutional authority of congress to declare war, although congress will be morally bound by this treaty, as by every other, but only congress can declare war.

Doctrine. On the contrary, the Monroe Doctrine does not destroy the Monroe Doctrine for the first time in history is expressly recognized by all the members of the league, and its principle extended to the world by means of the provision that the territorial integrity and political independence of all the members shall be preserved.

Does not interfere in the domestic affairs of any nation. That also is expressly provided against. The league does not concern itself with revolutions, rebellions, immigration, tariffs and other internal problems of its members.

Does not exceed the treaty-power under the constitution. The United States has during its history entered into treaties involving all the powers affected by the covenant.

VI. Membership
The covenant provides the following rules for membership in the league:

Charter membership is open to the following signatories to the treaty of peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay; and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

Other self-governing states, dominions or colonies may be admitted to the league provided they give "effective guarantees" of sincerity and good faith in their intentions regarding military and naval armaments as may be prescribed by the league.

VII. Location
The seat of the league shall be at Geneva unless changed by the council.

VIII. Approval, Ratification and Amendment.

This covenant in its original form was unanimously approved by representatives of fourteen nations at the peace conference, was then referred to the peoples of the world for criticism and suggestion and revised in the light of this discussion. It includes all the material amendments requested by the people of the United States. In its final form, it is now referred to the governments of the nations for adoption. When ratified it can be amended by the unanimous vote of the nations represented in the council and a majority of the nations represented in the assembly.

No amendment, however, shall bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case the dissenting state would cease to be a member of the league.

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KNOX OPPOSES LEAGUE PACT

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Knox, Republican, offered a resolution to have the senate declare it could not concur in the League of Nations provisions of the Peace Treaty is now drawn. The resolution asked that the covenant be separated from the treaty before it was submitted to the Senate. It is expected to bring the fight against League to a more definite state. Senator Knox offered the resolution after conferring with Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee and there were evidences that it would have the backing of most those conducting the fight against the League.

Achieve good looks at the Hot Spring bath house.

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where to look for the guiding post.

In economics everybody is as one in feeling the pressure of the hardships of living. There is every indication that the labor element of this country will not rest content with its present lot.

CATTLE RUSTLING CHARGED.

MEDFORD, June 11.—Harold Kubli, 23 year old Applegate rancher wanted at Grants Pass for stealing a cow from Fred Offenbacher, a neighbor rancher, is also wanted on a cattle stealing charge in Jackson county, and local authorities are making every effort to apprehend him.

SPRIT OF UNREST STIRS JAPANESE

TOKIO, June 10.—The spirit of unrest is stirring the minds of the Japanese people, says the Jiji, which has the reputation of being Japan's most conservative and most thoughtfully edited newspaper, in a warning to the authorities. The editor says: "The wave thoughts radiating from Paris are having contradictory effects here, democracy being preached side by side with very old fashioned caste ideas, so that the people do not know

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WATER

Just a few years ago the City of Klamath Falls was "Up against it." Perhaps there wasn't one person in five hundred knew it, but, nevertheless, it was a fact.

The situation was critical, the future of the City hung in the balance. Few realized, busy in their everyday affairs, that the Queen City of Southern Oregon, standing as she does on the banks of a great river and touching with her boundaries two great lakes, was famished for water.

There was "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink;" it was starvation in a land of plenty, for the water of these big lakes and in the river was tulle soaked and germ contained.

The only available supply was being pumped from an open spring into distributing reservoirs, but the quality was questioned and the supply inadequate.

Something had to be done; something was done! And today the City of Klamath Falls is possessed of an abundant supply of the purest artesian water in the world.

Three 12-inch wells were drilled through hard rock, one to a depth of 78 feet, one to 80 feet and one to 160 feet, from which pure, cold, clear water gushed. These wells were cased, capped and sealed, and it is from these rock covered strata that the water used in the City today is being pumped—water free from contamination of any kind, for it does not see the light of day until it pours into the reservoir, and then only until it again runs away into the mains to serve you at the faucet.

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