OFFICIAL TEXT OF COVENANTS OF WORLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ANNOUNCED

INCLUDES MONROE DOCTRINE

tions and Dominions of the British
Empire — Mexico Not Included in
List of Charter Members—Germany
and Seven Other Nations on Probation

Washington—The revised covenants
of the League of Nations, as presented
of the plenary session of the Paris
eace conference, and officially antounced by the state department, will, League to Consist at First of 45 Na-

of the League of Nations, as presented. to the plenary session of the Paris peace conference, and officially announced by the state department, will, it is thought, meet with no objections from the senators who opposed it in its original form

The complete text of the covenant discloses that it is contemplated the league shall consist at first of fortyfive nations and dominions of the British empire, with Germany and seven
other countries excluded for the time
being, but eligible to membership
when they have fulfilled obligations
acceptable to the original members of
the league.

The nucleus of the league will be
the following thirty-two countries
which either waged war upon or broke
diplomatic relations with Germany:
Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,
British empire, Canada, China, Cuba,
Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France,

This secretariat shall comprise a secretartat general and such secretaries and staff
as may be required.
The secretary-general shall be the
person named in the annex; thereafter the
secretary-general shall be approval of the
secretaries and the staff of the secretariat shall be approval of the
council. The secretary-general shall act
in that capacity at all meetings of the
assembly and of the council.
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the council with the a league shall consist at first of forty-

Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador. Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjag. Honduras, India, Italy, Papan, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Siam, South Africa, United States, Uruguay.

thirteen neutral The following states will be invited to become original members of the league: Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

The exclusion of Mexico from the list of charter members is significant. Although President Wilson has recognized the Carranza government, the example was not generally followed in Europe, except by the Teutonic allies. The entente governments are of the opinion that Mexico must mend its ways decidedly before being entitled to membership in the society of nations. It is not unlikely that this attitude will have a profound effect in Mexico, and possibly lead to the overthrow of the Carranza government.

The recognition of the Monroe doctrine is embodied in Article 1. The text follows, with parenthetical

Insertions, showing changes made in the covenant as originally drafted and made public:

The covenant of the league of nations: In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligascription of open, just and honorable rela-tions between nations, by the firm estab-lishment of the understandings of inter-national law as an actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the mainten-ance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another the high contracting parties agree to this covenant of the league of nations. (In the original preamble the last sentence read: "Adopt this constitution" instead of "agree to this covenant.")

"agree to this covenant.")

Art. 1. The original members of the league of nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into ferce of the covenant. Notice therefs hall be sent to all members of the league.

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval forces and arma-

inents.

Any member of the league, may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

drawal.

(This article is new, embodying with alterations and additions the old article seven. It provides more specifically the nethod of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the league. No particle of withdrawal was made in the mention of withdrawal was made in the triginal document.)

Art. 2. The action of the league under Art. 2. The action of the league under this covenant shall be effective through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with permanent secretariat. (Originally this was a part of article one. It gives the name assembly to the gathering of representatives of the members of the league, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

Art. 3. The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league. The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be decided upon. The assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the puhere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the assembly each member of the league shall have one vote, and may have not

more than three representatives.

(This embodies parts of the original articles, one, two and three with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the league," where the term "high contracting parties" originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.)

Art. 4. The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of Amer-ica, of the British empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with repre-

Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time, in its discretion. Until the appointment of representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly the council may name additional members of the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon. The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or as the council of the league of action of the league or as the council of the league or action of the league or as the council of the league or as a could not only the league or as a council of the league or as a council or an action of the league or as a council or an action of the league or as a council or an action of the league or as a council or an action of the league or as a council or an action of the league or a section of the league of a council or an action of the lea

upon. The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere
jof action of the league or affecting the
peace of the world.

Any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to
isend a representative to sit as a member
at any meeting of the council during the
consideration of matters specially affect-

REVISED AGREEMENT FORMALLY ing the interests of that member of the

At meetings of the council each member of the league.

At meetings of the council each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

(This embodies that part of the original article three designating the original members of the council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership in the council is new.)

States of America.

States of America.

(The first paragraph, requiring unantmous agreement in both assembly and
council, except where otherwise provided,
is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in article four.

Art. 6. The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretar-

expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.

(This replaces the original article five. In the original the appointment of the first secretary general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the as-sembly was not required for subsequent appointments.)

Art. 7. The seat of the league is estab-lished at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established

the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere.

A position under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officers or by representatives attending its meetings shall be invisible.

(Embodying parts of the old article five and six, this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the league to be chosen later and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new).

Act. 8. The members of the league reco

Art. 8. The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geo-graphical situation and circumstances of each state shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ton years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

The members of the league agree that

the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had for the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the con-dition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

(This covers the ground of the original article eight, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

Art, 9. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of article one and eight and on military and naval ques-

(Unchanged except for the insertion of he words "article one.") Art. 10. The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

(Virtually unchanged.)

(Virtually unchanged.) Art. 11. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the league, forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to tring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

(In the original it was provided that "the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action" etc., where the revised draft reads, "the league shall take any action" etc.)

Art. 12. The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council. In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a teasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged, except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion in other articles.)

for inclusion in other articles.)

Art. 13. The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute 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 subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of an international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dis-

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipu-lated in any convention existing between

The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect

(Only minor changes in language).

Art. 14. The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or cuestion referred to it by the council or by the assembly. (Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence).

The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of article twelve relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and jowers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the par-ties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the council is new. In the last sentence the word "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council," etc., have been added).

have been added).

Art. 16. Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles twelve, thirteen or fifteen, it shall, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake 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 members of the league and the nationals of the league and the nationals of the league and the nationals of the league or not.

the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armament of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league. The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above

cle, 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 take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Any member of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

thereon.
(Unchanged except for the addition of

Art. 17. In the event of a dispute be-tween a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provicons of article twelve to sixteen inclusive shall be applied with such modification as may be deemed necessary by the coun-

Upon such invitation being given the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances. If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of article sixteen 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 council may take such measures and make such recommendations as Will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged). pute and recommend such action as may

(Virtually unchanged). Art. 18. Every convention or interna-tional engagement entered into hencefor-ward by any member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secre-tariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or inter-national engagement shall be binding until so registered.

so registered (Same as original article 23.) Art. 19. The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of

(Virtually the same as original article 24.) Art. 20. The members of the league everally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter dertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case members of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

(Virtually same as original article 25.)

Act. 91. Nothing in this covenant shall

Art. 21. Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

(Entirely new.)

Art. 22. 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 governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by them-

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the develop-

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence).

Art, 15. If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving 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 to the dispute will communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statement of their case, all the relevant facts and papers, the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and it such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the council deems appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report ventaining a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

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Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than police purposes, and the defense of territory, and will also secure than the representatives of one or more of the martles to the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

on the council may make phone and of ment of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which compiles with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take action as they shall consider necessary for shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council an annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council and annual report in reference to the territory compared to the council and the counc which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestice jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided the territory of the mandatary and other circumstances, can be best administration of the territory of the mandatary and other circumstances, can be best administrations of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the council an annual report in reference to the council an annual report in reference to the territory can be to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve to the safeguards above mentioned in the target parties of the indigenous population. In the reserve

cil.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. (This is the original article 19 virtually

except for the insertion of the word who are willing to accept" in des nations to be given mandataries.) Art. 23. Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon the members, the league (a) 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 for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organization; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabiliants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in column and children and the traffic in column and children and the traffic in column and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the league with the general superventions existing or hereafter to be agreed cpium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the league with the general supervision of of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

(This replaces the original article 20, and

(This replaces the origin) article 20, and embodies parts of the original articles 18 and 21. It eliminates a specific provision formal to the provision of the control of idds the clauses (b) and (c).

Art, 24. There shall be placed under the direction of the league all interna-tional bureaus already established by gen-

tional bureaus already established by general treaties if parties to such treaties consent. All such international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the league.

In all matters of international interests which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the league shall, subject to the consent of the council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league. (Same as article 22 in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences

Art. 25. The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes im-provement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Art. 26. Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the memwhit take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

Such amendments shall not bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league.

league.
(Same as the original, except that a majority of the league, instead of three-fourths, is required for ratification of amendments with the last sentence

Annex to the Covenant.—One—Original rembers of the league of nations—Signatories of the treaty of peace: United States of America, Beigium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemaia, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Fanama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Siam, Uruguay, States invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherland, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezueia.

Two—First secretary-general of the Two-First secretary-general of the league of nations (blank); (The annex was not published with the

Corn Crop In Danger Philadelphia.-The corn crop of the

original draft of the covenant.)

United States is threatened. This statement was made by Dr. L. C. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, Washington. Dr. Howard said the European corn borers, a comparatively new parasite, introduced into this country from foreign shipments, has obtained a strong foothold in New England and been done. "If this borer reaches the cornfields of the west," he said, "I don't see what is going to save them. And there seems to be but slight hope of our being able to eradicate the pest."

Brussels.-King Albert received in special audience Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the navy, and afterward gave a luncheon in his honor at the capitol. During the afternoon Mr. Daniels was a guest at a reception given at the city hall, afterward visiting the Waterloo battlefield and

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

Occurrences Over the Cornhusker State Chronicled In Paragraph Form for the Busy Reader.

The Nebraska supreme court appointed a committee composed of Congressman A. C. Shallenberger of Alma, Victor Rosewater of Omaha, ex-State Senator Charles E. Sandall of York, Jefferson H. Broady of Lincoln and Professor John P. Senning of the department of political science, University of Nebraska, to make the preliminary survey prior to the meeting of the constitutional convention at Lincoln. Each member will draw a salary of \$1,200 a year, with traveling expenses, and their duties will be to investigate the constitutions of other states and prepare a report of their findings to the constitutional convention, when it convenes next December.

A movement has been started at Lincoln which is said to be promoted by the non-partisan league, for the invoking of the referendum for a recall of a number of laws passed by the last legislature, among them being the new code law, primary law, the foreign language and parochial school bills, the state house bill, the banking bill, the cigaret bill and others.

An effort is being made by the World War Veterans' organization of Humboldt, which has just received a state charter, to organize all returned soldiers in Nebraska as rapidly as possible, so that a state encampment may be held at an early date. Applications for charters will be furnished by addressing C. M. Hecht, state grand adjutant, at Humboldt.

The Lincoln Telephone company has made application to the State Railway commission for permission to extend its war rates for a period of six months longer. The company claims that it has operated during the past year at a deficit of \$24,767. Similar action is expected by the Nebraska Telephone company.

The War department at Washington announced that it had been advised by General Pershing that the 89th division, which includes several thousand Nebraska troops, has been ordered to prepare to return to the United States.

Judge Pemberton of the district court at Beatrice overruled a motion for a new trial in the case against Jonn Gerdes of that city, a wealthy retired German, who was found guilty some time ago of sedition.

The Methodist Sunday school at Aurora took an Easter offering to purchase a Victory liberty bond for the endowment of the Huntington chair of religion in the Nebraska Wesleyan university.

A project is under way at West Point for the harnessing of the Elk horn river with the object in view ultimately of "lighting every home in Cuming county with electricity" supplied by water power.

Dr. E. E. Barr, practicing physician in Grant county for more than twenty years, died suddenly while on a professional call near Hyannis. His was the third sudden death within four days in the district.

Petitions are in circulation at North Bend to call a special election to vote on the Sunday amusement question. The city has enjoyed Sunday amusements for the past three years.

More than \$50,000 in new buildings will be erected on the Nebraska state fair grounds at Lincoln before the 1919 fair in September, according to F. R. Danielson, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

The farm labor supply, according to the Agricultural department at Washington, is 85 per cent normal in Nebraska. A year ago the supply was 70 per cent normal in this state.

The Midwest Oil company has placed a \$55,000 outfit at the disposal of Chadron parties and drilling for oil near the city is expected to begin before long.

Ed Fredenberg of Madison sold a load of hogs at South Omaha for \$20.70 per hundred pounds last Thursday, smashing all price records up to that time. All of York county and people from

surrounding counties are invited to York by the Commercial Club of the city to celebrate July 4. A wind storm, with all the ear marks

of a tornado, swept the district southwest of Ellsworth, causing damage estimated at \$1,000. A new Catholic church is under con-

struction at Colon. Saunders county.

which is to cost about \$20,000 when completed. Rev. Lewelling and wife of Western, recently celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary. They are believed to be the oldest couple in Ne-

Governor McKelvie issued a warning to Nebraska druggists that if they sell extracts, bitters or tonics too often to the same man, they will be prosecuted for violating the state prohibition law. "Complaints are very numerous that these preparations are New York. Great damage has already used for beverage purposes," his state-

braska.

Of the 522 students, graduates and faculty members of the Nebraska University Agricultural College at Lincoin who entered the army, twenty-four were killed or died in the war. Statistics have not been completed on the number of wounded.

Governor McKelvie has placed his official signature on the "code bill" passed by the legislature. So many requests have been received for copies of the bill that the preparations of it in printed form is being rushed. It will be ready for distribution in about thirty days.

Six thousand Omahaus, members of 3,000 firms who subscribed 100 per cent to the Victory Liberty loan, marched in review before Carter Glass, secretary of the United States treasury, at Omaha, carrying besides their 100 per cent banners, service flags, soldier re-employment flags and other emblems of the part they played in helping to win the war.

The corner stone of the new building of the University of Nebraska, department of animal pathology and hygiene, at Lincoln, was laid last week. This building is the first of three to be constructed on the university farm campus for experimental and research work in animal pathology and bygiene. The cost of the plant complete will be about \$100,000.

Under an opinion handed down by Attorney General Davis, a number of applications for bank charters which were filed with the banking board prior to the date the new banking law became effective, will have to come under the new law, which excluded new banks from participating in the bank guarantee law for a perlod of two years.

According to the disputches from France giving an account of the Paris-Brest railroad wreck, in which sixteen American soldlers were killed and more than twenty injured, the name of Private Charles Davis, Ellis, Gage county, appears among the list of Infured.

The Madison and Platte countles road project, in length 47.6 miles, has received federal approval. The estimated cost of the project is given at \$104,455, and the amount of federal aid which will be extended to it will be in excess of \$52,000,

Pul e schools at Geneva now open at 10 o'clock a. m. instead of 9. Business houses of the city open in the morning one hour later than has been the custom, the clocks meanwhile con tinuing to run in accordance with gov ernment standard time.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Meskle of Beatrice, aged 5 and 13, were burned to death as the result of starting a fire with kerosene. Another child of the family was serlously, but not fatally burned.

More than 100 Nebraska soldiers were among the 8,200 troops who arrived at Newport News, Va., from France on the transports Acolus and Nansemond. The troops were attached to the Thirty-fifth division.

Building operators in West Point will shortly commence for the spring drive. A number of structures are planned and will be built as soon as possible, regardless of the high prices of building material.

City police and state liquor agents will have to round up bootleggers in Douglas county hereafter, as the result of action taken by the county commissioners calling off all county liquor slenths. Fifty business men of Seward have

pledged themselves to stand behind the venture of an artificial ice plant to be opened by the Seward Creamery. Three lots have been purchased and a building will be erected. A movement is on foot at North

Bend to pave the Lincoln highway for a distance of one mile leading eastward out of the city, under the Lincoln Highway association's partial appropriation plan.

The Ashland chamber of commerce has named a committee consisting of Mayor E. C. Wiggenhorn, F. E. White and Senator Weston, for the purpose of securing for the locality the state custodial farm. Sheriff James Sherman of Torring-

ton, Wyo., was found not guilty of any part in the killing of Silvia Kelly by a jury in the district court at Scottsbluff, after being out but thirty minutes. A large number of Gage county farmers are laying plans to begin the

which are killing thousands of chick-Births in Nebraska for 1918 numbered 25,894, according to records compiled by the State Board of Health. In 1917 the births were 30.503.

work of exterminating the crows,

agreed by petition to resume the old system of keeping time, and all clocks in the city have been turned back. The people of Fairmont have turned the clocks back one hour. Sentiment

The business men of Flainview

in the community is very strong against the daylight law. Fifteen thousand Odd Fellows and Rebekahs from Nebraska and Iowa marched in the I. O. O. F. centennial

parade at Omaha. The "old" time has been re-adopted and all time pieces were turned back

an hour at Surgent. Every town in Dodge county except Fremont, has abandoned the government time schedule, and indications are that Fremont will eventually fall in line.

It has become known around the state house at Lincoln that Lieutenant Governor Borrows is considering entry in the race for national commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, allied with the G. A. R. Action on a candidate for the post will be taken at the G. A. R. convention in York, May 19 to 21.

Officers of the Dawson County State bank of Lexington have purchased the stock of the First National bank of the city. The passing of the First National closes the last national bank in Dawson county.

Only "high test" gasoline may now be sold in Nebraska, under the amended oil inspection law passed by the state legislature, says Food Commisstoner Leo Stuhr. The law became effective when the bill was signed. This is the grade for which many dealers have been charging a premium, he