

OFFICIAL TEXT OF COVENANTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REVISED AGREEMENT FORMALLY ANNOUNCED

INCLUDES MONROE DOCTRINE

League to consist at first of 45 Nations 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 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 forty-five 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, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, South Africa, United States, Uruguay.

The following thirteen neutral 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 granted 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 obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as an actual fact, by the maintenance 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 word "adopt" is replaced by "agree to this covenant.")

Article 1. The original members of the league shall be the states named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without delay to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months after the date of the opening of the league. Notice thereof shall be sent to all members of the league.

Article 2. A fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by the council in an assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its obligations and to accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Article 3. Any member of the league, may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league and shall be released from all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 4. The action of the league under this covenant shall be the action of an assembly and of a council, with permanent secretariat. (Originally the name assembly was changed to council.)

Article 5. The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league. The assembly shall meet at regular intervals and from time to time, on occasion may require, at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be decided upon, and its meetings shall be open to all members of the league.

Article 6. The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British empire, of France, of 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, each member of the league shall be a member of the council.

Article 7. 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; 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.

Article 8. The council shall meet from time to time, in its discretion. Until the appointment of representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, each member of the league shall be a member of the council.

ing the interests of that member of the league.

Article 9. At meetings of the council each member of the league shall have one vote and may have 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 unchanged.)

Article 10. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall be taken by a majority of the members of the assembly or of the council, as the case may be.

Article 11. The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

Article 12. The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

Article 13. The secretary and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general with the approval of the council.

Article 14. The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officers or representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 15. The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of international peace and security requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with the common safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

Article 16. The council, taking account of the geographical 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 ten years.

Article 17. 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.

Article 18. The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to all nations. The council shall advise how the evil effects of such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had for the necessities of armaments for the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Article 19. 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 condition of such armaments and programs as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

Article 20. (This covers the ground of the original article eight, but is rewritten to make it more definite.)

Article 21. 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 questions generally.

Article 22. The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against international aggression and territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.

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Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 16. The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and if such effort fails, the council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and if such effort fails, the council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute.

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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. Sfallenberg of Alton, 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.

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 cigar 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 John 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 Elkhorn river with the object in view ultimately of "lighting every home in Cumby 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 \$5 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 earmarks of a tornado, swept the district southwest of Ellsworth, causing damage estimated at \$1,000.

Six thousand Omahans, 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 hygiene. 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 period of two years.

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

The Madison and Platte counties road project, in length 47.5 miles, has received federal approval. The estimated cost of the project is given at \$104,455, and the amount of federal aid which is expected to be extended to it will be in excess of \$52,000.

Public 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 continuing to run in accordance with government standard time.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moskole 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 seriously, 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 Aeolus and Nansamond. 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 slents.

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 Torrington, 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 work of exterminating the crows, which are killing thousands of chickens.

Births in Nebraska for 1918 numbered 25,894, according to records compiled by the State Board of Health. In 1917 the births were 30,563.

The business men of Plainville agreed by petition to resume the old system of keeping time, and all clocks in the city have been turned back.

Corn Crop In Danger

Philadelphias.—The corn crop of the 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 borer, a comparatively new parasite, introduced into this country from foreign shipments, has obtained a strong foothold in New England and New York. Great damage has already 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 battleside and Bruges.