

# SUMMARY OF THE PEACE COVENANTS

**CENTRAL POWERS STRIPPED OF ALL THEIR COLONIES—TO BE RULED BY LEAGUE MANDATORIES.**

**The Monroe Doctrine Is Protected By the Fourth Paragraph Of the Covenants—Sudden Burst of Speed on the Part of the Big Four—Optimism Now Feit in All Quarters.**

Paris.—From the depths of gloom the peace conference has emerged into a burst of optimism, and it is confidently predicted the peace settlement would be completed within a fortnight and signed by May 1.

Several of the most perplexing problems, on which the conferees appeared to be growing further apart rather than nearer to a solution, have been settled in a sudden burst of speed by the "big four." The dizzy pace set by this body dated from publication of President Wilson's order for the George Washington to proceed to Brest. The conference agreed on these vital problems in the last half of the week:

Reparations. Responsibility for the war. Revised covenant of the league of nations. Saar valley. Fiume. Danzig.

### To Reduce Armaments

The members of the league will agree to reduce their armaments under plans suggested by the league council, with the consent of the states themselves.

In case of disputes, the member states will submit their differences to arbitration or inquiry by the council. The council, however, can make no ruling that affects purely domestic matters. War shall not be resorted to until at least three months after an award is made, and not then against the state which accepts the award.

A power which breaks the league covenant will be regarded as having committed an act of war against the league. The other states will break off all relations with it, and the council will recommend the appointment of forces, if any, to be directed against the refractory nation with the approval of the states affected.

All treaties must be published and may not conflict with the principles of the league. A state breaking its agreements can be expelled from the league.

Germany loses all her colonies, and the territories of the Turkish empire will be administered by the league through states acting as voluntary mandatories.

The Monroe doctrine is protected by the following paragraph:

The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration, of regional understandings, like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The vote was said to have been eleven for the amendment to six against, but because the vote was not unanimous, as required by the commission's rules, the amendment was defeated.

### Official Summary

The following is the official summary of the covenant of the league of nations:

1. The league of nations is founded in order to promote international cooperation and to secure peace. The league will include—(a)—the belligerent states named in a document annexed to the covenant; (b)—all the neutral states so named, and (c)—in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the states already members of the league. A state may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

2. The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member states, each, however, having only one vote. A council comprising, for the present, one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers, as selected from time to time by the assembly. The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are specially interested. In the council, as in the assembly, each state will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals. (This council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be

**They Think They Won't Sign**  
Berlin.—Count von Rantau, foreign minister, speaking before the national assembly at Weimar, said Germany would not sign a peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's "fourteen points."

**Germans in Service of Hungary**  
London.—A number of former officers of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen, a dispatch from Berlin says, have entered the service of the Hungarian bolshevik government.

unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by majority vote. The league will have a permanent secretariat under a secretary general. The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaux are also to be established.

3. The members states agree: (a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the states themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council. (b) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their naval and military programs. (c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression. (d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a state's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a state which accepts the award or recommendation. (e) To regard a state which has broken covenant (d) as having committed an act of war against the league; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops to those states which are contributing armed forces on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply, may be forced. (f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant.

A state which breaks its agreement may be expelled from the league by the council.

4. The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration of regional understandings, like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

5. The former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by states which are willing to be mandatories of the league which will exercise a general supervision.

6. The member states accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit trade conditions, public health and redress societies.

7. The league is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordination and assisting international activities generally.

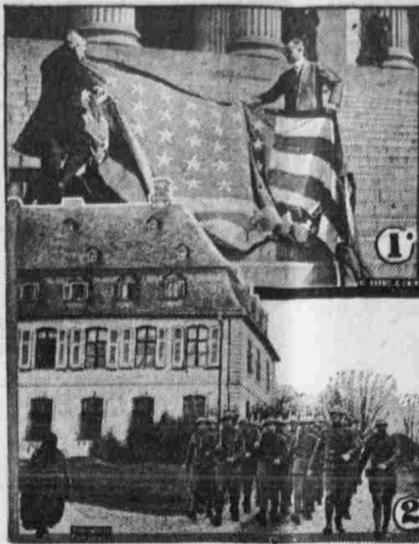
8. Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the states on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the league.

Discussion of the amendment by the league of nations commission is described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks against absolutism. The debate came late in the session and after other subjects had been passed upon. The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection to the amendment in the form presented by the president. M. Laramaude of the French delegation followed Lord Robert with objections to inserting the Monroe doctrine.

In his speech the president spoke with great earnestness and with some evidence of feeling. He declared that the Monroe doctrine was enunciated to combat the Holy alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was then menacing Europe and seeking to spread its absolute power to the western hemisphere. It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the western world. One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity, and having served its great purpose in the western world, it was now being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the president said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

**Sleeping Sickness on Increase**  
Washington.—Seventy cases of sleeping sickness, forty-four of which occurred in Chicago, have been reported from Illinois to the public health service. Of the seventeen states from which reports have been received Illinois has been the heaviest sufferer from this disease.

Paris.—The three delegates chosen by the Irish societies of the United States to appeal to the peace conference on behalf of Ireland arrived in Paris.



1—Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury (left), and Frank R. Wilson, publicity man for the loan, unfurling the Victory loan campaign the historic flag which flew over the dome of the capitol when President Wilson was inaugurated, when war was declared and when the armistice was signed. 2—The advance guard of the American troops arriving at Molesberg, the farthest point into Germany reached by the Americans. 3—Gen. Joseph Haller, commander of the Polish divisions in France, which are being sent to Poland, standing with his staff in front of the Cathedral of Louvain.



## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

**Council of Four in Paris Has Agreed on Most of the Peace Problems.**

**TREATY MAY BE READY SOON**

**Hint That President Wilson Would Withdraw Has Effect—Soviet Government Set Up in Bavaria Opposed by Peasants—Allies Forced to Evacuate Odessa.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Most of the great problems confronting the peace conference were settled last week by the "Big Four"—perhaps. That is to say, at the close of the week they were settled, but before this reaches the reader they may be all unsettled again. Such has been the way of the peacemakers in the past. However, if there is no agreement on the vital questions tonight, there is some reason to believe President Wilson will withdraw from the deliberations and come home. He started the conference and the world by ordering his transport, the George Washington, made ready for another trip to Europe, and asking when it might be expected there. Some of the Paris papers declared Mr. Wilson was thus trying to force the French delegates to mitigate their demands; pessimists saw in the action the probability of hopeless disagreement; optimists said it meant the treaty was nearly ready for submission to the Germans.

The theory of the optimists was borne out by dispatches late in the week stating that the Big Four had agreed: That William Hohenzollern and others responsible for breach of treaty and of rules of war must stand trial, probably before a Belgian court, but that the death penalty should not be imposed on the former Kaiser; that France shall be given control of the mines of the Saar valley, but shall not be permitted to annex any of that territory and that a commission shall regulate strikes by miners there; that Germany must make an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000 reparation in 1921, after which a commission shall assess a yearly indemnity.

The Rhine frontier, the ultimate disposition of Danzig, the Italian claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast and some lesser matters remained to be settled at the time these dispatches were sent. That agreement on these questions was believed to be imminent was indicated by the fact that the commission to prepare for the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles was busy making the necessary arrangements for that momentous occasion. Premier Paderewski urged before the council of four that Poland should be given Danzig and the coal fields of Tesch-Silesia, but the belief was that this matter, as well as that of the Rhine, would be settled in conformity with Mr. Wilson's 14 points, his absolute adherence to which he again declared; that, of course, would preclude the annexation of enemy territory. How the Italian claims would be settled there was no intimation.

According to reports, Mr. Lansing's opposition to the British and French desire that the former Kaiser should be tried by an international tribunal resulted in the compromise plan stated above. The Americans, it was said, were in favor only of a moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law covering the case. The Japanese representative supported this view.

The reparations clause specifies that the enemy countries must admit their responsibility for all losses and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens due to unjustifiable aggression; also that Germany is to pay the expenses of the commission

during the period—probably thirty years—in which damages are to be collected. The Americans would have preferred that the treaty should name the fixed amount of indemnity to be collected, but did not insist on this, in order to hasten agreement. The five billion first payment is to be made by Germany, in cash or securities, before May 1, 1921. It is supposed the total to be demanded will be about \$45,000,000,000.

Owing to the illness of President Wilson during the early part of the week, the commission on the league of nations did not meet until Thursday evening. At that time the completed draft of the covenant, comprising 27 articles, was submitted. There is no longer any doubt in Paris that the league covenant will be a part of the peace treaty, and in this country the opposition seems to be losing some of its vehemence.

It was announced that the commission had adopted a section specifically safeguarding the Monroe doctrine, and that Geneva, Switzerland, had been selected as the seat of the league of nations.

An important and interesting part of the treaty, which has been formulated, deals with water and rail communications in enemy states. Freedom of transportation through Germany and Austria and equality of treatment in ports and harbors are provided. The regulation of transportation over the Rhine and Danube provides for the entrance of France, Switzerland and some nonpartisan states to the present Mannheim convention between Germany and Holland covering the navigation of the Rhine.

The European commission controlling the mouths of the Danube will be continued, representatives of present enemy states being excluded from it, and a similar international commission will be established provisionally for the upper Danube. This will last until a new general Danube convention is established.

A new international convention covering the navigation of the Elbe and Oder rivers is recommended to protect the interests of Poland and Czechoslovakia and give them freedom of navigation without discriminating duties, down through German territory to the North and Baltic seas. These states would be further given free port privileges at certain north German harbors in order that they may be enabled to develop their export and import commerce.

Bolshevism made another big play last week when a soviet government of Bavaria was set up in Munich by the revolutionary central council. The landing was dissolved and people's commissions appointed. This action was supported in Wurzburg and Ratisbon, but throughout Bavaria generally it was violently opposed not only by the bourgeoisie but also by the peasants. The latter hold control of the food supply and declared they would refuse to deliver food while the soviet government remained in power. The bolsheviks prepared measures for the nationalization of property and the formation of a Red army, while the government they sought to replace, refusing to retire, set itself up in Bamberg. Later in the week the citizens and officials of Wurzburg struck against the soviet government and ousted its agents after severe fighting. The diet met in Bamberg and the ministers said they regarded the situation with confidence and that outside help to suppress the bolsheviks was not needed.

The communist government of Hungary rejected the propositions made by General Smuts for the allies, concerning the neutral zone and other matters, and made counter-proposals, with which Smuts refused to deal. The news that Lenin was cheered by the 15,000 men. In an intercepted wireless message to Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, Bela Kun, said: "We do not want to use the dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat to take bourgeois chestnuts out of the fire for the bourgeoisie. What the German proletariat shall have power

they will use it for the benefit of German imperialism, and will throw out Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske, David and their press valets."

Persistent efforts to induce German Austria to go bolshevik were hampered by the dependence of the Austrians on the allies for food, but Amsterdam dispatches said a soviet republic was proclaimed in Salzburg, which is near the Bavarian border. In Vienna conditions became steadily worse and acts of violence increased. A meeting of the soldiers and workmen's council of Vienna was called for April 14 for the purpose of discussing a soviet form of government.

In Germany there were continual outbreaks against the Ebert government, the greatest demonstrations being in Essen, Magdeburg and in the former duchy of Brunswick. The Essen radicals brought about a strike of the Krupp workers and seized the plant, but were ousted by government troops, after which two-thirds of the men went back to work. The insurgents of Magdeburg also were routed by soldiers sent by Minister of Military Affairs Noske. From Brunswick came reports of a strong movement in favor of a soviet government, and communists of Saxony made a like demand.

As had been anticipated, the allies were forced to evacuate Odessa, being attacked by an overwhelming number of Ukrainian bolsheviks. This was really a considerable triumph for Lenin and Trotsky, for they gained control of the most fertile regions of southern Russia besides capturing large supplies of cash. The allied commander withdrew his troops, numbering about 50,000, to Constantnople and Roumania. In North Russia the soviet troops appeared to be preparing for a renewal of their offensive, despite their recent vain and costly attempts against the allied forces. British re-enforcements and American engineers sailed from England for Archangel.

Decidedly unpleasant was the admission by the war department that open mutiny was threatened recently by the American troops in North Russia unless Washington speedily announced its policy as to early withdrawal of the armed forces in that region. Some of the men flatly refused to go to front line positions. The American soldiers cannot understand why they are called on to make war against Russians when war has not been declared, and it is declared this feeling is shared by the troops of other nationalities. Representatives of the anti-bolshevik Russians have repeatedly said in this country that they ask only munitions and moral support from the allies, and have urged that all the armed forces of the latter be withdrawn from Russia as speedily as possible.

The Estonians reported continued successes against the bolsheviks, including the capture of seven villages and many prisoners.

Conditions in Roumania and Poland are causing the allies considerable worry, for there is danger, some feel, of a great bolshevik combination of Russians, Hungarians and Germans that would crush those two countries. The allied troops that went from Odessa to Roumania will help some, but it was felt that no time should be lost in getting General Haller's Polish divisions to Poland. Marshal Foch arranged with the Germans that those divisions might be transported by train across Germany, and if necessary might be landed in Danzig. In this compromise of the dispute with the Huns over the East Prussian port, it is felt by many that the allies yielded too easily to Germany and did not give due support to the claims of Poland. In England Premier Lloyd George was bitterly assailed for his Danzig policy.

Freakish weather worked havoc in the Southwest and West last week. In north Texas, southern Oklahoma and Arkansas there was a terrific tornado that killed about one hundred persons, injured many more and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. Heavy snow in the Rocky mountain states tied up the railroads and demoralized wire communication.

# THE VICTORY LOAN

ISSUE WILL BE FOR FOUR AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS.

NOTES MATURE IN 4 YEARS

Will Draw Four and Three-Quarters Per Cent Interest—Will Be the Last Popular Campaign.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass announced that the Victory loan will be for the sum of \$4,500,000,000, and that all over-subscriptions will be rejected.

The interest rate is to be 4 3/4 per cent, for partially tax exempt notes, convertible into 3 3/4 per cent notes wholly tax exempt.

The notes will mature in four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming them in three years. The 3 3/4 per cent notes to be issued later also may be converted subsequently back into 4 3/4 per cent notes.

The 4 3/4 per cent securities are to be exempt from state and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of federal income taxes, the 3 3/4 per cent securities are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about \$6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statements that the loan would be five or six billion.

This will be the last Liberty loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaigns.

None of the past issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into Victory loan notes, and there are no specific provisions in the terms of the Victory issue serving to maintain market prices on past issues.

### Nation May Remain "Wet."

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Enforcement of war time prohibition, which becomes effective July 1, is not lodged with the internal revenue bureau or with any other government agency, but is merely left to the United States attorneys, Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper declared after analysis of all statutes and regulations.

Intimation that, because of the apparent difficulty of enforcement, the president or congress might be called on to postpone the law's operation, was given by Mr. Roper who declared that "the issuing of licenses for the manufacture prohibited by the war time prohibition act will naturally cease with July 1, assuming, of course, that neither the president nor the congress stays the operation of that law."

In this connection it has become known that a number of administration officials and advisers of the president have urged him to prevent prohibition from going into effect July 1 by proclaiming the complete demobilization by that time.

### Hanged for Christian Massacre.

Constantnople, April 15.—Kemal Bey, governor of Diarbekir, has been publicly hanged by Bayazid square in Stamboul in the presence of the military governor of Constantnople and other high officials. Kemal Bey was sentenced to death as one of those responsible for the Armenian deportation and massacres in the Vozhbad district. The former commander of the yendamerie in Yoxghad was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the fortress. The sentences were confirmed by an imperial irade. The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by Turks began early in February at Constantnople.

### Korea Swept By Revolution.

Tokio, April 15.—The uprisings in Korea are spreading and threaten to engulf the whole peninsula, says an official statement from the Japanese government. There have been serious riots in the last few days in hundreds of places. A number of policemen have been killed and several police stations and postoffices destroyed. Telegraph wires, the statement adds, have been cut in various places and bridges and homes of Japanese burned.

### Debs Begins Prison Term.

Moundsville, W. V., April 15.—Eugene V. Debs, several times socialist candidate for president, entered the West Virginia penitentiary April 13, and began serving his 10-year sentence for violation of the espionage act. As the prisoner stood in the doorway of the penitentiary he said: "I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable."

### Fear Great Labor Shortage.

New York, April 15.—Custom officials here say that aliens are leaving this country at the rate of more than 1,000 a day. Fears are expressed that with the possibility that congress may limit immigration for the next four years, the United States will face a serious labor shortage, instead of a condition of unemployment. Since the signing of the armistice, it was said, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese have been pouring out of the United States through this port.