

REVISED LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The state department made public last night the text of the revised covenant of the League of Nations as it is being presented today to the plenary session of the peace conference at Paris. The text follows, with parenthetical insertions showing changes made in the covenant originally drafted and made public:

"The covenant of the League of Nations:

"In order to promote international cooperation 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 to actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another—the 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.")

Article 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 force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other 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 to 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 armaments.

"Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, 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."

(This article is now embodying with alterations and additions the old article 7. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph, providing for withdrawal from the league. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document.)

Article 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 part of article 1. It gives the name of the assembly to the gathering of representatives of the members of the league formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

Article 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 sphere 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 not have more than three representatives."

(This embodies parts of the original articles 1, 2 and 3 with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the league," were the term "high contracting parties" originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.)

Article 4.

"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 the 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; 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 affecting the peace of the world.

"And member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that 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 3 designating the original members of the council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the council is new.)

Article 5.

"Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting.

"All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or of the council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority

of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

"The first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America."

(The first paragraph requiring unanimous agreement in both assembly and council, except where otherwise provided, is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article 4.

Article 6.

"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.

"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.

"The secretaries and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general with the approval of the council.

"The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

"The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union."

(This replaces the original article 5. In the original the appointment of the first secretary general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the assembly was not required for subsequent appointments.)

Article 7.

"The seat of the league is established at Geneva. The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere. All positions 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. The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable."

(Embodying parts of the old articles 5 and 6, 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.)

Article 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 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 10 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 paid to 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 condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes."

(This covers the ground of the original article 8, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

Article 9.

"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of articles 1 and 8, and on military and naval questions generally."

(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "Article 1.")

Article 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.)

Article 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 also is declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring 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.)

Article 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, 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 reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

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

Article 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 the treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of any 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 dispute the court of arbitration, to which the case is referred, shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

"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 thereto." (Only minor changes in language.)

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. 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 question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

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

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. 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, statements 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 if 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 may deem appropriate.

"If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing 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 in 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 the representatives of one or more 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 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 such 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 domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation 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 that such request be made within 14 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 12 relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made 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 parties to the dispute."

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

Article 16.

"Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles 12, 13 or 15, 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

mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications and military and naval bases and of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

"There are territories such as southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territorial commitment to its charge.

"The degree of authority control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory, shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

"A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories 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 words "and who are willing to accept" in describing nations to be given mandates.)

Article 20.

"Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon the members of 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 organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants 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 women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the league with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and 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 embodies parts of the original articles 18 and 21. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses (b) and (c).)

Article 21.

"There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the league.

"In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretary 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 under the direction of the league."

(Same as article 22 in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.)

Article 22.

"The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purpose improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

(Entirely new.)

Article 23.

"Amendment to this covenant will 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 (the word "not" apparently omitted in cable transmission) 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."

(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 added.)

Annex to the Covenant.

"1. Original members of the league of nations. Signatories of 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, Honduras, Nicaragua, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

First secretary general of the league of nations (blank).

The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.

The sale of bay rum in West Virginia, except when denatured, is in violation of the state prohibition law.

THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bipro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness.

Thinness and weakness are usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphorus than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, disappear. The eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

CAUTION: Although bitro-phosphate is unsurpassed in its efficiency, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

One's Identity.

There is, in sanest hours, a consciousness, a thought that rises, independent, lifted out of all else, calm, like the stars, shining eternal. This is the thought of identity—yours for you, whoever you are, as mine for me.—Walt Whitman.

We have to guess what the future, and the merchant who never advertises, have in store.

The colored baby is born to blush unseen.

Strength avails not a coward.

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Mrs. Jobes Was in Serious Condition From Dropsy. Doan's Made Her Well.

"I don't think many have gone through such misery as I," says Mrs. C. Jobes, 139 Federal St., Burlington, N. J. "That awful pain in my back felt as though my spine were crushed. My head ached and I had reeling and falling sensations when everything would turn black. Though the kidney secretions passed ten or fifteen times in an hour, only a few drops came at a time and they felt like boiling water."

I soon found I had dropsy. I bloated all over. My face was so swollen I could hardly see out of my eyes. My ankles and feet felt as though they would burst if I put any weight on them. My night clothes became wringing wet with sweat and I would get chilly and shake all over. Doan's Kidney Pills soon had me feeling like a different woman. My kidneys were regulated and all the swelling went away. The aches and pains left me and after I had finished my eighth box of Doan's, I was as well as ever. My kidneys have never bothered me since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me."

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

J. LEEDOM SMITH, Notary Public.

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Red Cross Ball Blue if used in the laundry will give that clean, dainty appearance that everyone admires. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

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Write today. Give me the name of the State you want information about; say what kind of farm activity you wish to follow; and the number of acres you will need; and let me know what kind of terms you desire. The more particular you can send regarding your requirements, the better I can serve you.

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