

the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

"It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

"The high contracting parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, 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 measure aimed at one of their number by the covenant breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

"ARTICLE SEVENTEEN

"In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with modification as may be deemed necessary by the league.

"Upon such investigation being given, the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

"In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a state member of the league which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article Twelve, the provisions of Article sixteen shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

"If both parties to the dispute when invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

"ARTICLE EIGHTEEN

"The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be intrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition in which the control of the traffic is necessary in the common interest.

"ARTICLE NINETEEN

"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 themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust shall be embodied in the constitution of the league.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle, is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position can best undertake this, respectively, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

MANDATES MUST DIFFER

"The character of the mandate must differ with the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a prin-

cipal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

"Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to 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 or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunity for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

CLOSE TO ANNEXATION

"There are territories such as southwest Africa and certain of the south Pacific Isles, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the center of civilization or their geographical continuity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

"In every case mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, in each case be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

"The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

"ARTICLE TWENTY

"The high contracting parties 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 to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE

"The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states' members of the league, having in mind, among some other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war 1914 to 1918.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO

"The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE

"The high contracting parties agree that every treaty of international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR

"It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states' members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE

"The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

"ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX

"Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates."

President Defends the World League

President Wilson in his first speech at Boston, February 24, on landing from France invited the critics of the League of Nations scheme to "test the sentiment of America." The text of President Wilson's address is as follows:

Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinary generous reception which was given to me on the other side in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

I do not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cries that come from men who say, "We have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was

constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right."

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

SERVANTS OF THEIR PEOPLE

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the peace conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference—the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is, nevertheless, a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small, nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it, and it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real