

Draft Of Covenant For League Ready By Wilson

Presented It At Plenary Meeting of Peace Conference This Afternoon—Whole Text of Agreement Adopted After Protracted Discussion.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The executive council of the proposed league of Nations, as outlined in the covenant read by President Wilson today, will consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states.

The council shall meet as often as is necessary, but at least once a year at whatever place may be designated. Any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world will be dealt with.

The President of the United States shall summon the first meeting of the body of the delegates and the executive council.

At the plenary session of the preliminary Peace Conference this afternoon at 3:30 p. m., at the Quai d'Orsay President Wilson as chairman of the commission on the League of Nations will read and explain the following report:

COVENANT

Preamble: "In order to promote international co-operation and to secure 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 the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations:

Article I. "The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II. "Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require. For the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league, meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III. "The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the high contracting parties, the body of delegates shall be composed of the high contracting parties who have not more than three representatives.

Article IV. "Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year. Whenever any such decision, at the seat of the league and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world, may be dealt with at such meetings.

Article V. "Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters of international importance are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers unless invited.

Article VI. "All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of the delegates or the executive council including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council as may be determined by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

Article VII. "The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at the seat of the league, which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretary shall be appointed by the secretary-general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

Article VIII. "The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article IX. "Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the same rights of inviolability.

Article X. "Admission to the league of states not signatory to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries including dominions and colonies.

to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV. "The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties to the dispute may give 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 agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the secretary-general, or the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published, indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published setting forth all the necessary facts and circumstances, the recommendation which the council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

Article XV. "If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give 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 agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the secretary-general, or the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published, indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published setting forth all the necessary facts and circumstances, the recommendation which the council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

Article XVI. "The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when developed, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

Article XVII. "The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is liable to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil attacks attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which themselves manufacture for their own defense and for the safety of the high contracting parties.

Article XVIII. "The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to grave objections, and the scale of their armaments and agree there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

Article XIX. "A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

Article XX. "The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XXI. "Any war or threat of war, whether imminent or not, or whether it be declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

Article XXII. "It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XXIII. "The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and that, in either case, they will not resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

Article XXIV. "In any case under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article XXV. "The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the dispute is referred shall be the court provided for in the present covenant or any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure

to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XXVI. "The high contracting parties agree 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 application of the article 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 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.

war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet organized 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 should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

Article XXVII. "The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it on behalf of the league.

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

Article XXIX. "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 the communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Article XXX. "Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of the communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

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Wilson Sails For America Tomorrow

Party Will Be Much Reduced, Large Staff Staying in Paris.

FRANCIS WILL ALSO RETURN

Vast Hold of Liner Will Be Filled With Several Thousand Soldiers.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Preparations have been completed for the homeward voyage of the presidential party which will leave Paris tonight for Brest on a special train and sail tomorrow on the liner George Washington, on which it came to France. This time the party will be reduced, the large staff of state department employees and military experts who came over with Mr. Wilson remaining in Paris.

The party will comprise President and Mrs. Wilson; David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia; White House employees, secret service men, three hundred soldiers who have formed the guard around the Mirat residence; Congressman George White of Ohio, and P. D. Norton of North Dakota, and representatives of news associations. It will number 219 persons.

Not only will every cabin and state room be occupied, but the vast hold will be filled with several thousand American soldiers who have seen service in France and who are going home to demobilization camps. The agreement on the constitution for a Society of Nations by the commission which has been framing the plan was effected on President Wilson's birthday day, the thirtieth—and there are just twice thirteen articles in the document.

4,624 TROOPS ARRIVE IN PORT

Number of Connecticut Men In This Contingent.

New York, Feb. 14.—The steamship Finland arrived here today from St. Nazaire with 2,353 troops, of whom 923 are sick and wounded. A major portion of the troops are casuals, the contingents averaging two officers and about 150 men each from 13 states, including Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Base Hospital No. 18 and the Brigade Headquarters of the 24th Coast Artillery Corps also were on board. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Ketcham came home in command of these troops.

The cruiser Charleston arrived here from Brest with 1,271 troops. These include the field and staff, headquarters and supply company, medical and ordnance detachments and Batteries A, B, D, E, and F, 34 officers and 1,196 men, of the 56th Regiment (regular army) of the Coast Artillery Corps; Casual company No. 228 of New York and a number of casual officers of various branches of the service.

KREIN HELD IN CAVELL CASE

Believed to Have Helped Work Up Case Against Her.

Paris, Feb. 14.—French military authorities now hold, on a charge of dealing with the enemy a man named Krein, who is alleged to have played a leading role in the tragedy which cost Edith Cavell her life. Police Inspector Cholet reports that Krein was in jail at St. Quentin at the beginning of the war. He was released by the Germans and went to the mansion of Prince and Princess Croix, in Belgium, where he denounced the prince and princess as having aided French prisoners of war to escape. As a result the princess was condemned to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Krein is said to have then gone to Brussels, where he went into Miss Cavell's hospital service and helped to "work up" the case against her.

MUST HARMONIZE WITH AUSTRIA

Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 13.—Philip Scheidtmann, a member of the provisional cabinet of Germany, attacks Prince Bismarck's conception of foreign affairs in an interview with the Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin. He says Bismarck's policy was a failure almost everywhere, adding: "We had to pay for it's mistakes in North Schleswig and in Alsace and Lorraine."

"The policy of new Germany," he continues, "must be based, not as Bismarck planned, on opposition, but in harmony with Austria; not on the slender pillar of egotistical might of a single federal government, but on the broad democratic basis of the united will of all the German tribes."

VIOLATED PAROLE. Christopher O'Rourke, of 6 Oak street, on July 7, 1918, was brought into city court for being an idle person. At that time he received a suspended sentence of \$100 and costs. He was before Judge Frank L. Wilder in city court this morning, when the case was re-opened, on the same charge, the suspension was revoked, and O'Rourke must either pay the fine or work it out in jail.

MAY CALL STRIKE IN 30 TRADES TO AID CARPENTERS

Bridgeport Situation Unchanged—Men Wait Hutchinson's Next Order.

CONFAB WILL DECIDE SYMPATHY STRIKE

Kane of Local Union Has No Word From New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—The executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor will meet here tomorrow to take action on the calling of a strike of 30 crafts it represents in sympathy with the brotherhood of carpenters and joiners, which announced last night its members on Monday would resume their strike against the Building Trades Employers' association. Representatives of the carpenters and employers' association at a meeting yesterday failed to agree on a wage scale, and the former announced that in the event of a strike the union would accept a wage increase of one dollar a day. A sympathetic strike of members of the "basic trade" unions already has been called in sympathy with the carpenters.

Not only are the prospects for a settlement of the carpenters strike very vague today, but according to reports from the conference in New York between the Master Builders and the National Brotherhood officials, the matter may become more serious. The union leaders in New York went back to work yesterday on some of the buildings for the members of the Master Builders and notices were printed in New York papers by the Brotherhood telling all men out on strike to get back to work today. Owing to the fact that W. L. Hutchinson refused to accept any terms of agreement except a wage scale of \$6.30 per day for the carpenters, all negotiations are now at a standstill.

Local carpenters did not go back to work as the master builders today, the probability of the strike being renewed in New York is generally believed, and in the event of the consent of the American Federation of Labor, whose leaders have been asked to advise the facts, the brotherhood leaders plan a general strike of the thirty crafts of the building trades.

SIBERIA NOW BACK TO PRE-WAR BASIS

Nish, Serbia, Feb. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Three months of unending industry, unhampered by Bulgarian and Austrian depredations or interference, have enabled the Serbian people to secure a new hold on life. With the country entirely free of invaders, the large peasant population has succeeded in selling things in order in surprising fashion, and conditions should be almost normal soon.

Large quantities of wheat and other staples which the shrewd Serbian farmers hid from the enemy, have reappeared. At the moment the most pressing needs seem to be clothing, shoes, fuel and agricultural implements. Apparently there is plenty of money in the country, some of it having come from Austrian and German soldiers, who, it may be said to their credit, paid for most of the articles they took from the Serbians during their occupation. However, the Bulgarians, who requisitioned almost everything they required from the already straitened population, often paid nothing for what they took. In the cities most of the stores have no stocks because they sold almost everything to the Austrians and Germans.

Fortunately the harvest last fall was exceptionally good and there probably will be nothing approaching starvation among the poor this winter. The enemy troops carried off almost every article of value they could lay hands on, but they did not have time, owing to the suddenness of their retreat, to take with them more than 25 per cent. of the available grain supply. Meat is abundant though high in price. Before the war it sold for six cents a pound, now it sells for 85 cents. Large numbers of sheep raised in the mountains furnish not only a valuable meat supply but an abundance of wool which has provided the peasants with the only clothing they have had in four years.

Serbia's most vital need is for clothing. Even well-to-do peasants are shabby or, at least, scantily clad. The Associated Press correspondent observed an army officer of high rank dressed in a skirt made of flour sacks. The little clothing that may be bought is held at prohibitive prices. The ordinary peasant work costume costs \$150, shoes \$50, underwear of poor quality \$25, and thread is priced at \$2 a spool. A consignment of old clothes from the Buffalo, N. Y., chapter of the American Red Cross, valued at home at \$2, was appraised at \$1,500 by a merchant in the Picot district where the Red Cross is carrying on relief work. The Buffalo supplies were distributed on Christmas Day and brought happiness to many homes.

PERISHING'S AID DEAD. Paris, Feb. 14.—Colonel Carl Boyd, principal aid de camp to General J. Pershing, has died following an attack of pneumonia. For a number of years he was military attache of the American embassy here.

VOIV BERNSTORFF WILL NOT ATTEND PEACE MEETING

President Ebert Makes Several Announcements of Great Importance.

TO CARRY OUT DISARMAMENT

Hun Delegates Stand For League of Nations and International Court.

Weimar, Thursday, Feb. 13.—(By The Associated Press)—Count Von Bernstorff will not go to the Peace Conference as a German delegate; Germany plans for the time being at least, a people's army on the basis of general conscription; Germany will announce within a few days its intention to carry out complete disarmament and demobilization; and a commission made up of the Center, Democratic and Socialist parties now is discussing details of the new governmental program. These announcements were made by Friedrich Ebert, the new president of Germany, in an informal talk with foreign newspaper men today.

The question of disarmament was first raised by Ebert. He said Germany in future was going to have only an army of defense. It was at the very end of his talk that he admitted that this guard will be raised by conscription and he left the room before further details could be elicited. He said that the assurance that the borders of the country would be protected was absolutely essential, although he would welcome universal disarmament, which would make such protection unnecessary. He declared that an understanding had already been reached by which various branches of industry will be united and operated socially, adding that only monopolized business will be socialized.

As to foodstuffs in Germany, he said he regarded the situation as very gloomy, since the conditions are very hard. Germany, he said, has but a minimum number of foreign securities with which she can purchase food.

"Our gold, as the whole world knows, has in large part gone to the Entente," he said. "All the gold and securities now on hand would not suffice to cover more than the most urgent needs. Germany would be glad to equalize her position with other nations as soon as possible. If food and raw materials are furnished and Germany is given assistance toward rehabilitation I believe the economic and general situation can be brought into an orderly and businesslike path."

Count Brockdorff-Planitz, the foreign minister, in the provisional cabinet; Dr. Eduard David, the president of the National assembly, and many persons experienced on economic lines, he said, would probably attend the Peace Conference for Germany, "but not Bernstorff."

EMPLOYMENT FOR OLD AND DISABLED

Paris, Feb. 14.—One of the most important needs of the members of the American Expeditionary Force at the present time is entertainment to assist in passing away the time until orders are received to depart for home. To meet this need the Knights of Columbus, through the Entertainment Division, have organized numerous troupes of entertainers who will visit the various units of the army and the first party of entertainers has left Paris.

It is announced that this work will extend to the American forces in France, Belgium, Italy and Germany and that every unit of the army will be reached.

Among the Knights of Columbus entertainers in France are many professional entertainers who will be distributed among the groups and will be assisted with amateur talent among the workers. Entertainers will also be secured from among the members of the American Expeditionary Force to augment the work of the secretariat.

A musical troupe is being rehearsed and this show will soon be staged in Paris and will then be sent on the road to visit the various camps throughout the American army. The members of this show will be recruited from among the Knights of Columbus workers, and members of the army and navy.

While the men in the field are being entertained those less fortunate and who are confined in the hospitals are being given in the various hospitals in camps and round Paris several times each week. This portion of the work is highly appreciated by the patients and the officers in charge of the hospitals.

FOR EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS
Berne, Feb. 14.—At the second session of the Women's International Conference here yesterday, resolutions were adopted demanding the suppression of the blockade and equal political rights for women. It was decided to send three delegates, two British and one Swiss to the Peace Conference in Paris to submit the views of the conference to President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau of France and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy.

War time restrictions on firing arms will be modified after March 1.