

Full Text Of The Covenant Of The League Of Nations

Washington, April 28.—The State Department today published the full text of the revised covenant of the League of Nations, as it will be presented today to the plenary session of the Peace Conference at Paris. The text follows, with parenthetical insertions showing changes made in the covenant as originally drafted and made public:

PREAMBLE.
In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as 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 I.
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 Secretary-General 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 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 so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations under the covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.
(This article is new, embodying, with alterations and additions, the old Article II, and providing more specifically the method of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the league. No mention of withdrawal as made in the original document.)

ARTICLE II.
The action of the league under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretary-General.

(Originally this was a part of Article I. It gives the name Assembly to the gathering of representatives of the members of the league, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

ARTICLE III.
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 have not more than three representatives.

(This embodies parts of the original Articles I, II, and III, with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the league" where the term "high contracting parties" originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.)

ARTICLE IV.
The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, 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 representatives 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.
Any 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 not have more than three representatives.

(This embodies that part of the original Article Three, designating the original members of the Council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the Council is new.)

ARTICLE V.
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 IV.)

ARTICLE VI.
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 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 Five. 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 VII.
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 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 Five and Six this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the league to be chosen later and adds the provision for changing the seat of the league in the paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.)

ARTICLE VIII.
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 shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.
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 and use 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 had 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 programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.
This covenant is the ground of the original Article Eight, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

ARTICLE IX.
A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Articles One and Eight and on military and naval questions generally.
(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "Article One.")

ARTICLE X.
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 the situation shall be fulfilled.
(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE XI.
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 is also 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.")

ARTICLE XII.
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 provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion other articles.)

ARTICLE XIII.
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 a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which establishes 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 a court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed upon 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 steps to be taken to give effect thereto.
(Only minor changes in language.)

ARTICLE XIV.
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 XV.
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, terms of settlement, and 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 on the council may make public a statement of his own views on the dispute and of his 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.
The council may at any time 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 Twelve 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 mem-

bers thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.
(The paragraph specially excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the council is new. In the last sentence the words "the council" have been added.)

ARTICLE XVI.
Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article XII, XIII or XV, 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 severest economic and financial relations, the prohibition of all trade, the prohibition of their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the league and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the league and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.
It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of force to be used to protect the covenants of the league.
The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are 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 measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking member of the league, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.
Any member of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the league represented thereon.
(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

ARTICLE XVII.
In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league or between states not members of the league, 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 council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.
If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, it shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.
If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.
(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE XVIII.
Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforth by any member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.
(Same as original Article Twenty-five.)

ARTICLE XIX.
The assembly may from time to time inquire into the conduct of members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.
(Virtually the same as original Article Twenty-five.)

ARTICLE XX.
The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the provisions of this covenant and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.
In case members of the league shall become a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.
(Virtually the same as original Article Twenty-five.)

ARTICLE XXI.
Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.
(Entirely new.)

ARTICLE XXII.
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 the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be supplied 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 this covenant.
The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that the tutelage should be exercised by them

as mandataries on behalf of the league.
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 condition 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 until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other people, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that 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 abolition of trade in slaves and the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.
There are territories, such as south-west Africa and certain of the south seas islands, which owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres 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 territory committed to its charge.
The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed up 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 report of the mandatory and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

(This replaces the original Article 19, virtually unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept," in describing nations to be given mandates.)

ARTICLE XXIII.
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 execution of agreements for 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 such traffic is necessary in the common interest, (E) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In the 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 diseases.
(This replaces the original Article Twenty, and embodies parts of the original Articles Eighteen and Twenty-one. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses (B) and (C).)

ARTICLE XXIV.
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.
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-general of the league shall, subject to the control of the council and distributed by the parties, collect and disseminate 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 Twenty-two in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.)

ARTICLE XXV.
The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.
(Entirely new.)

ARTICLE XXVI.
Amendments 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 amendment shall (the word NOT adversely emitted 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.
One—Original members of the League of Nations.

- Signatories of the Treaty of Peace: United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, New South Wales, South Africa, India, Portugal, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Argentina, Paraguay, Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Two—First Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

- States invited to accede to the covenant: Argentina, Paraguay, Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Two—First Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

THREATEN LIFE OF THE KAISER

Amersfoort, Netherlands, April 28.—There was excitement and alarm at the Bentinck castle today when the mail brought two violently worded letters to the German Emperor, Emperor William and, almost simultaneously a telegram was received warning him of an attempt to be made on his life.

The sixteen armed military policemen provided by the Dutch government at its own expense to guard the person of the fallen monarch were quickly mustered. Those off duty were roused from their sleep and received orders to patrol the grounds of the castle carrying loaded carbines. This watch was continued throughout the night, much to the discomfort of the Dutch gendarmes who would be delighted to learn that Herr Hohenzollern had decided to seek shelter in another land.

Despite all the precautions taken to guard him, it is evident that there is frequent if not constant apprehension that some person might yet obtain entrance to the grounds of the castle by stealth or subterfuge and attack the former Emperor.

To ward off such a possibility, the steward of the estate has been given the daily task of making a thorough search of the grounds before the erstwhile ruler sets his foot therein on his daily journey to the woodshed. The sanctuary of William II, has become a prison without being called by that name and within its walls he spends much of his time in an effort to avoid comparison of his present position with his former greatness. There seems to be small chance that he will seek another refuge. When he came to Holland he undoubtedly harbored the belief that his sojourn here would be brief and that his former subjects soon would recall him but thus far no whisper has come for he is not permitted to leave the castle. The Kaiser said: "My son, the Crown Prince, points out," but was interrupted by Ludendorff who demanded that the Crown Prince must not in future meddle in the affairs of Headquarters. He declared that if he did not resign, Ludendorff would resign. The ex-Crown Prince was willing on his oath to declare that the famous Crown Council at Potsdam had never taken place. The day when mobilization was ordered, he was placed before an international court, and considered that it was not impossible that he was to be executed.

FINNS CAPTURE STRATEGIC POINT

Taking of Olonez Has Important Effect on Allied Position.

Helsingfors, April 28.—A national assembly has been formed at Olonez, 116 miles northward of Petrograd, where the Finns have driven out the Bolsheviks. The town was captured, according to reports, by volunteer troops.

The capture of Olonez by forces opposed to the Bolsheviks may result in an important effect on the world situation. The Murmansk railway and, through it, on the situation in the Archangel region. For several weeks allied forces commanded by General Maynard have been pressing southward from the Arctic coast, and were last reported approaching Povenetz, at the northern end of Lake Onega. From Povenetz the Murmansk railway swings westward and before it reaches the southern end of Lake Ladoga it comes within a few miles of Olonez.

A Stockholm report Sunday said that a revolt had broken out in Olonez, and the Bolshevik forces facing General Maynard may be cut off if the anti-Bolshevik advance on Olonez. If the Murmansk railway line can be cleared as far south as Olonez, the Allies will be in position to outflank the Bolsheviks south of Archangel, who are also threatened by the Siberian advance in the Vitka region.

TO FORECLOSE BAPTIST CHURCH

Foreclosure proceedings against the trustees of the First Baptist church of Fairfield have been started in the superior court by the Connecticut Baptist convention and the court is asked to give the convention possession of the church property in Fairfield. Among those named as defendants in the suit are: F. P. Berry, E. E. Ellison, John Saunders and Charles Smythwick, trustees, and Eva L. Berry.

It is claimed that the trustees borrowed \$1,288 from Charles E. Williamson of this city and incorporated the Fairfield property as security. Later Williamson transferred the note to the Baptist convention. It is claimed the note is due and unpaid. E. E. Ellison has an attachment on the property for \$350 and Eva L. Berry and J. P. Berry have a mortgage of \$1,000.

EX-CROWN PRINCE IS BUSY WRITING HIS REVELATIONS

Declares He Is Not Idiot Although He Might Look Like One.

Copenhagen, April 28.—Henry Hellsen, the well known correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, has just returned from a fortnight's visit to Wieringen Island, where he had an opportunity every day to speak to the ex-Crown Prince, who is busy writing a book, which will contain several remarkable revelations regarding the originators of the war. Hellsen states that the ex-Crown Prince admitted that he was not too popular, and continued:

"People say I inclined to war, but Clemenceau has done so all his life. I was of opinion that Germany ought to be prepared for war, but I did not desire to cause war. I do not ask people to consider me specially intelligent, but I am no idiot or a degenerate person, such as the English and American papers always say I am. I could not be so stupid as to wish for war at a time when Germany had the whole world against her. If Germany had wished to make war it would have been much better to have done so during the Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War. The mistake was that Germany never learned anything about foreign people. I knew Englishmen never would be content to send 300,000 men across the channel. I knew Germany was the most hated nation of the world, and I knew that the German Reichstag never granted anything for propaganda until too late. When the war began we commenced propaganda, but alas, what propaganda.

The prince admitted that Tirpitz and the chief army leaders had been well-educated officers and added: "Reichstag never granted anything for propaganda until too late. When the war began we commenced propaganda, but alas, what propaganda.

"The Ludendorff communiques were last year so mendacious that they were ridiculous. About Ludendorff I have written the following in my book: "He has risen by reason of his reckless energy and brilliant organization, talents and qualities which are excellent for a short and quickly-finished campaign, but insufficient for a long war. He understood how to get every man enrolled in the shortest possible time. He used the railways to the utmost limit, but his continued over-exertion of the nation had at last led to a breakdown. I saw the catastrophe approaching. I was every day among my soldiers, while the gentlemen at Headquarters were not."

Then described his visit to the ex-Kaiser on an early summer morning in 1918, when during a long conversation he pointed out that it was impossible to continue fighting. Next forenoon, when Ludendorff had his last possible military situation, the Kaiser said: "My son, the Crown Prince, points out," but was interrupted by Ludendorff who demanded that the Crown Prince must not in future meddle in the affairs of Headquarters. He declared that if he did not resign, Ludendorff would resign. The ex-Crown Prince was willing on his oath to declare that the famous Crown Council at Potsdam had never taken place. The day when mobilization was ordered, he was placed before an international court, and considered that it was not impossible that he was to be executed.

THIRTEEN SAILORS DIE IN HUDSON

New York, April 28.—Thirteen sailors returning in a navy launch to the East River were killed and reported by the police to have been drowned when the launch sank in the Hudson river off 138th street early today.

The police said that in the absence of an official statement by the navy authorities they based their report on information from persons who said they witnessed the sinking and heard the cries of drowning sailors. These witnesses declared that the launch apparently collided with something just before reaching the Nevada, and that they had a clear view of what was taking place because of many searchlights playing on the scene.

There were 14 persons in the launch, one being rescued, according to police reports.
Sailors from the battleship Mississippi, when the launch struck a submerged log, that they rescued one man, and that a crew from the Nevada rescued another. Four men were reported saved by other crews. It was learned the launch was from the district of New York.

Navy officials promised to issue a statement as soon as an inquiry had been completed. Unofficially it was decided eight men were missing.

COUNT VALLEY IS REPORTED KILLED

Berlin, Friday, April 25.—Count Arco Valley, who assassinated Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, at Munich, on February 21, and has since been in a hospital there after an attempt at lynching by a mob, was recently dragged from the hospital by a Spartan crowd and killed, according to a police report from Munich. The assassin was shot from Munich. On witnessing this development Herr Auer, the former minister of the interior who was wounded during the outbreak in the Bavarian Diet in February, and has also been in the hospital, left that institution in fear of death. Former War Minister Rosshaupter has fled from Munich and arrived at Bamberg.

Many wealthy residents of Munich according to the same source, have been arrested by the Munich executive, some of them, however, afterwards obtaining their release by \$1,000.