WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 47
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 241. ++++ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLENARY SESSION ADOPTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT; FRENCH AND JAPANESE AMENDMENTS ARE NOT INCLUDED; GERMANY'S PEACE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE AT VERSAILLES

69TH PARADES TO DIN OF REAL IRISH WELCOME

Million on Fifth Ave. Cheer and Laugh and Weep as Heroes Pass.

DEAD SHARE IN TRIBUTE

Col. Donovan, Father Duffy and Battle Flag Lead the March of Triumph.

The long upper lip, the nose which, if it turns at all, turns up, and the shady blue eye with a twinkle owned Fifth Avenue yesterday. For the old Sixty-ninth came home. It may be, as statistics have it, that there was many a boy named Elmer from the Middle West and many a one named Izzy from the East Side filling up the ranks in the places left vacant when Kelly and Burke and Shea passed out with their faces to the Germans on the Ourcq or in the Argonne. It may be that the regiment, through which New York Irish blood has poured in sacrifice upon the hardest fought fields of three wars, now has blood that never was nourished on the little green island.

It may be, too, that among the million who lined Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to 110th street, yesterday afternoon there were Americans unblessed with Celtic ancestors.

But, be it written to Erin's eternal glory, the welcome home of the Sixty-ninth was full of laughter and of tears; tears that came because both the men who marched and the men, women and children who watched were happy. And that means that it was an Irish welcome.

Every Man a Hero.

For as the blood of the old Sixty-ninth hammered the replacement Elmers and Izzies until they made the 165th of yesterday still a fighting Irish regiment, so did the tales of its glory, the splendid brown of its 3,000 faces, the lilting swing of its broad shoulders, the keen glances of its Irish eyes and the martialled melody of Irish music reach the babel crowd of New York and make it laugh a little, cry a little—and cheer like mad, like Irishmen.

If one could gauge the popularity of the old regiment by figures one might say that there welcomed it yesterday a crowd that was almost as large as that which cheered the whole Twenty-seventh Division, eight times as many men.

And, speaking of the music, the regimental band yesterday proved once more the kinship between the Celt and the Gaul. It has adopted the "clairon" of the French military band. The "clairon," or rank of field buglers, strikes into the music of the "Marsaillaise" or the "Sambre et Meuse" with a gorgeous blast of pure battle song that fills every French eye with glitter. Yesterday the "clairon" of the old Sixty-ninth, each man flourishing a brilliant green fanion on his bugle, did the same and more for "Gone to War is the Minstrel Boy," and every other Irish or other air that the fine band played. Seldom has New York heard martial music that could compare with it.

The band, too, was indefatigable. From the moment the "forward" sounded under Washington Arch at exactly 1:50 o'clock until the head of the column turned off the great avenue at 116th street the band prepared the way for the wave of cheers that rolled with the head of the regiment with never a pause through all the long route.

First came the cheers, then the band, and then Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan and his staff, trig and free and erect, on foot. The cheers were evenly divided for Col. Bill and for Father Duffy, the regiment's heroic chaplain, who strode behind him. The whole march of the regiment was a most businesslike affair. The police arrangements were admirable and the platoon front mass formation was maintained without hindrance. The regiment arrived at the reviewing stand at Eighty-fourth street exactly on time and passed in exactly nine minutes. There were no gaping intervals between ranks.

Greeting at Cathedral.

As always when the Sixty-ninth marches St. Patrick's Cathedral shared importance with the official reviewing stand. There yesterday stood Archbishop Hayes and a distinguished hundred or more of the Catholic hierarchy of the diocese, surrounded by members of the Knights of Columbus and Catholic laymen.

On the official stand at Eighty-fourth street were Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan, Admiral Glennon and Gen. Shanks, and by a happy coincidence, Major-Gen. Alexander, commander of the Seventy-seventh Division. At one side of the stand was posted the Police Band, and at the other side the Fire Department Band. There was music there all the time—and good music.

Across the street in the stand for guests of honor sat the wives of the

Continued on Sixth Page.

AMERICANS ON ARCHANGEL FRONT BEING WITHDRAWN

Columns Moving Toward Coast to Be Ready When Harbor Opens—Russian Troops Will Replace Them in the Line.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, April 27 (delayed).—American troops gradually are being withdrawn from the front lines, preparatory to their departure when the harbor opens. As far as possible they are being replaced by new Russian troops, who are being schooled at the front by American and British officers and non-commissioned officers.

There are at present no Americans on the Pinega or Kadish-Sredmakrenga fronts, and the process of relief is under way on the railroad.

The Dvina and Vaga columns, however, still have some Americans. On the Dvina the allied positions have been slightly withdrawn from Tulgas in order to give better positions for the expected onslaught by Bolshevik gunboats.

The Bolshevik infantry which has been active here was dispersed yesterday by allied artillery. Allied airplanes also dropped bombs with considerable success.

COURT DECIDES CHALONER SANE

Right to Sue Newspaper in New York Upheld by Judge Dietrich.

VIRGINIA STATUS HOLDS

Lunacy Decision Against Him Here Not Recognized in Present Action.

John Armstrong Chaloner, insane in New York and sane in Virginia, may go to trial with his suit against a New York evening newspaper to recover $100,000 for an alleged libel in the Federal Court in this district. Judge Frank S. Dietrich, in an opinion filed yesterday, dismissed the plea in bar interposed by the defendant newspaper.

The plea in bar, in effect a demurrer, was interposed on the ground that Chaloner, having been judicially declared an incompetent, could not maintain a suit in his own person.

In his opinion Judge Dietrich wrote that the Federal courts ordinarily follow the practice of the States in which they sit. He quoted the New York State statute which provides that persons adjudged incompetent may not sue.

Reviewing the history of the case, the Court said that Chaloner was declared to be an incompetent in this State in 1899 and subsequently, in 1900, was held to be sane by the courts of Virginia.

"In the absence of countervailing evidence of equal dignity the decree of the New York courts should be accepted as controlling," said Judge Dietrich. "But to meet this situation the plaintiff produces a decree of a Virginia court of competent jurisdiction declaring the plaintiff sane and of a subsequent date. The rule of the Federal courts is conceded to follow the law and practice of the States where they sit, but in this case there is nothing involving the property or person of the plaintiff affecting this committee, so it seems equitable that the decree of subsequent date be accepted as fixing the status of the defendant for this action.

"If he could have found his defendant in Virginia, doubtless his right to sue would have gone unchallenged."

Chaloner has been in New York under a Federal writ of protection giving him immunity from seizure at the direction of his committee.

GERMANS DAMAGE TWO SHIPS.

Officers Defy Argentine Prefect on Prizes Belonging to U. S.

BUENOS AYRES, April 28.—The Prefect of the Port of Rosario met with resistance by the German officers to-day as he attempted to board the German steamships Lunenburg and Santa Clara, which are to be delivered to the United States. The Prefect was able to go on board the ships only after he had threatened to use force against the Germans.

An inspection of the vessels showed that the machinery had been wrecked and that extensive repairs will be necessary before the vessels can put to sea.

2,000 BUILDINGS IN YOKOHAMA BURNED

Firemen From Tokio Check the Flames.

By the Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, April 28.—A large section of Yokohama was ravaged by fire to-day, 2,000 buildings, including a part of the business section, being burned.

Firemen from Tokio aided in checking the flames before they reached the foreign residential section.

3,500 Exhibitors in Paris Fair.

PARIS, April 28.—The Paris fair, which German long range guns and air raids made impossible last year, was formally opened Saturday by President Poincare. There are more than 3,500 exhibitors, whereas in 1917 there were only 1,800.

OWNERS TO GET ALL WIRE LINES

Burleson to Relinquish Control of Cables, Telegraphs and Telephones Soon.

PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS

Ocean Links to Be Returned in May—Land Companies to Await Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Government is preparing to relinquish control next month of American cable lines and to restore the telegraph and telephone systems to private ownership immediately after enactment by Congress of laws necessary to safeguard the properties.

Postmaster General Burleson, as directing head of the extensive wire communication service taken over as a war measure, announced to-day he had sent to President Wilson a recommendation that the cables be turned back forthwith. An hour later the Postmaster General gave out a statement saying he would recommend that the telegraph and telephone service be returned to private owners; contingent, however, upon financial protection to be obtained from Congress.

It was explained by Mr. Burleson that no legislation was necessary in the case of the cable company properties. Lessening of the traffic borne by the cables and other circumstances arising from transition to a peace basis, Mr. Burleson said, had resulted in his recommendation to the President that the lines be no longer operated by the Government. His announcement follows:

"The Postmaster-General has recommended to the President that the Government return the cable lines to their respective owners. This action is made possible by the fact that the congestion resulting from war conditions has largely passed. The enemy commercial blacklist has been abolished and the tremendous volume of Government cable messages from and to the War Trade Board has ceased. The bar to commercial code messages has been removed, thus materially lessening the cable loads. The use of the cables in connection with the Peace Conference has been greatly diminished.

"The Postmaster-General hopes that the return of the cables may be effective not later than May 10."

Land Service Up to Congress.

In the matter of land service, however, the solution of the problem will be put squarely up to Congress. Coming so soon after the recommendation in his annual report that the telephone and telegraph lines become Government owned at the conclusion of peace the Postmaster-General's statement created unusual interest in some quarters. The statement follows:

"The Postmaster-General will recommend that the telegraph and telephone lines be restored to their respective owners as soon as legislation can be secured from Congress safeguarding the interests of the owners in every way that it is possible to safeguard them.

"The information of the Postmaster-General as to the condition of the wire companies convinces him that it is imperative that such legislative action must be had before the various telephone and telegraph lines are returned.

"This is not true as to the cable lines, which are in a condition to be returned at once."

Post Office Department officials who have aided in control of the telegraph and telephone companies expressed the belief that few of the companies could weather the financial storm if the properties were turned back without remedial legislation. Some officials said that while the properties must be returned in the same physical condition in which they were taken over, to do this now, without added revenue to meet wage demands and increased cost of operation would wreck the entire industry.

Officials responsible for the actual management of the properties under

Continued on Sixth Page.

KAISER CALLED FOR TRIAL BY PARIS COUNCIL

Ex-Emperor of Germany Must Face Five Judges Appointed by Allies.

HIGH CRIMES CHARGED

Von Bernstorff and All Leaders of Old Germany Also Liable Under Treaty.

PARIS, April 28.—At to-day's plenary session of the Peace Conference the Council of Four presented the text of a peace treaty provision for the prosecution of former Emperor William by a court of five judges "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The court is to be composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. It will fix the punishment of the accused, whose extradition is to be asked.

A separate tribunal will try other military officers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, to-day made public the articles regulating the trial of the Kaiser before an international court and also the penalties if he is adjudged guilty.

The Germans who have violated the laws and customs of war also will be placed on trial. In this class stand the commanders of U-boats, men who have bombed women and children from the air, perpetrators of the Belgian and French atrocities, and perhaps the instigators of the plots in the United States. The German Government is obliged to assist in the prosecution of these men under the terms of the proposal.

It is entirely possible that Count von Bernstorff, the dismissed German Ambassador, now the master mind behind the scenes in the German peace delegation, may face punishment if it can be shown conclusively that he was responsible for the outrages generally accredited to his activities in the United States.

The decision of the committee to propose these punishments is a striking vindication of one of Premier Lloyd George's last election pledges, when he promised the British people that the Kaiser and the Hun war lords would not escape. It is likewise taken as a signal tribute to Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State, charged with making the recommendations to the plenary session. Mr. Lansing is understood to have given close study to this question of punishment, and although he was at first inclined to believe that international law would not warrant the desired action he has kept an open mind and evidently has been impressed with the arguments made by the allied representatives on his committee.

To Awe the War Lords.

The view of the United States and the Allies now is that suitable punishment meted out to the guilty in this war will act as a deterrent against repetition of uncivilized practices in any future war.

The articles as given out here follow:

"Following are the proposed articles regarding penalties for insertion in treaty of peace, to be considered at a plenary session of conference to-day, Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Paris time:

"Article I.—The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II. of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offence against criminal law, but for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

"A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defence. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five Powers, namely: the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

"In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will

Continued on Second Page.

Free Smokes in Paris, Thanks to 'Sun' Fund

"THERE are no American cigarettes in Paris, and there is a dearth of the French kind. We couldn't light up and smoke in the cafes to the envy of the Frenchman if it hadn't been for THE SUN Tobacco Fund."

More of this letter from a group of doughboys on furlough in Paris to Alfredo H. Diaz, a smoke fund donor appears on page 16.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

BERLIN ENVOYS MAY GET TERMS ON WEDNESDAY

Expect to Make Speeches in German, but They May Be Forced to Write Them.

FOR SOCIETY OF NATIONS

Schuecking Calls Prussian Epoch Dead—Would Bury Old Regime Forever

VERSAILLES, April 28.—Two delegations of Germans who are to attend the Peace Congress arrived here tonight. The first party, numbering sixty, reached here at 9 o'clock and were taken in automobiles to the Hotel des Reservoirs.

The second instalment of Germans arrived at 10 o'clock and included a large number of women stenographers and typists. They were taken to the hotel in motor buses. A cordon was thrown about the streets in the vicinity of the hotel during the arrival of the delegates. No untoward incidents marked the entry of the Germans.

The main plenipotentiaries and the technical delegates, who will complete the full delegation, are expected to arrive to-morrow.

The greater part of the German delegation left Berlin yesterday and came by special train through Cologne, where the members were met by the French representatives. The delegation then proceeded here by way of Charleroi and Brussels.

ONLY ONE DELEGATE SPEAKS IN FRENCH

Berlin Group Will Talk in German.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *and the Public Ledger.*
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 28.—The main body of the German delegates having arrived at Versailles for the Peace Congress, it is likely that the terms will be given to them on Wednesday.

The *Temps* correspondent says only Count von Brockdorf-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, speaks French, wherefore the Germans will make speeches in German, each to be translated immediately. The *Temps* adds that it believes it has been decided that the Germans will not be allowed to speak, but must make all their remarks in writing so as to avoid misunderstandings.

The *Temps* Berlin correspondent sends an interview with Prof. Schuecking in which the professor, who always was the ardent enemy of the Pan-Germans, said:

"This epoch of German history is dead and buried. It was the epoch of Bismarck based upon force; it was also the epoch of Prussia, and the latter's downfall liberated the Fatherland. We hope to bury at Versailles also the old regime based on the negative, sterile idea of European equilibrium and erect in its place a society of nations."

Prof. Schuecking is the author of the German plan for a League of Nations and apparently hugs to his breast the hope that he can propose a discussion thereon. To the correspondent's question as to the points on which the Germans intend to stand pat, Herr Schuecking replied:

"The most important matter of the moment is that the last note of Premier Clemenceau does not appear to prohibit discussion. We hope the conditions will be such as will enable us to sign the treaty, but if they are such as your press indicates it is hopeless."

BERN, April 27.—The German Cabinet Council, according to advices from Berlin, have decided that the peace delegation to Versailles will be accompanied by fifteen press representatives.

Germans Anxious for Peace.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 28.—Commenting on the departure of the German peace delegates for Versailles, the *Tageblatt* says:

"The German delegates must put forth every possible effort by reasonable speech, by just and practical counter proposals, by the appreciation of the feelings, fears and vital interests of others, to prepare a basis on which a tolerable treaty may be constructed."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "The highest vital interests of the empire demand that peace shall be brought about. It is in Germany's interest that the greatest possible number of differences among the European States shall be permanently removed. The French must realize that Germany cannot pay with money but only with work that will restore France."

The *Taglische Rundschau* says: "Hard as we are pressed we can, if we do not again in the decisive hour lose our nerve, hold out longer than our enemies, who in their revenge have exhausted themselves and must give their people either peace or revolution."

Vorwaerts says: "A peace of violence would be nothing but war in which guns will not be in action."

In a speech delivered yesterday, strongly protesting against what he characterized the attempts of the Allies to deprive Germany of Danzig and the Saar Valley, Herr Heine, Prussian Minister of the Interior, declared that those in power in the Entente countries had made just as much use of their "lust for power, their vanity and their lives as ever the former rulers of Germany did."

President Ador of Switzerland in Paris; He May Arbitrate Adriatic Dispute

GENEVA, April 28.—Gustave Ador, President of the Swiss Federation, has received an urgent summons to the Peace Conference in Paris, and left for Paris Sunday night.

The newspapers here state that he has been invited by the Allies to act as arbitrator in the question of the Adriatic.

PARIS, April 28.—Gustave Ador, President of the Swiss Federation arrived in Paris this afternoon from Geneva. President Ador came here to discuss with the conference officials details concerning the inauguration of the work of the League of Nations.

GERMANS USING ITALY AS WEDGE

Fiume Incident Taken Up With Hope of Splitting the Allies.

TO SEND AGENTS TO BERN

Intriguers Sidetrack 14 Point Cry—Bernstorff Leads New Propaganda.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 28.—The Germans intend to take full advantage of the Italian situation to break the allied diplomatic front when peace negotiations start.

Advices from Switzerland and Spa, Belgium, say that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, and Count von Bernstorff, head of the Berlin peace bureau, are seeking emissaries to send to Switzerland to get in touch with Italians there, and to intrigue for a renewal of the German-Italian alliance, if possible. At any rate, it is hoped to wheedle the Italians, by jockeying and promises, into an attitude favorable to the German case against Great Britain, France and the United States.

The Germans realize there is a chance for them to use the Fiume situation to their own interest. According to advices the Germans intended, until the Italians went home, to make their fight on the basis of the fourteen points. They were going to "out-Wilson Wilson," as they put it, and claim that a really democratic peace was the only one that would insure the future safety of the world.

The machinery for intrigue in Switzerland is ready for them. Prince Eitel Friedrich, one of the former Kaiser's sons, is there, as is Admiral von Tirpitz, surrounded by a circle of retainers. It is reported he is already intriguing in Lucerne for the restoration of the former Kaiser.

That the Germans retain a strong hold on the Swiss is shown by the fact that the commander in chief of the Swiss army recently invited a German General to visit Switzerland to instruct the Swiss army. The atmosphere of Switzerland is thick with intrigue, despite the statement that all the old German spies have been paid off. These spies are still thick there.

In the meantime the Germans have started a propaganda designed to influence every American they can reach. Under Count Bernstorff's direction they prepared books that are an admirable example of German thoroughness.

Armed with these the Germans will try to persuade President Wilson that he has been unjust to them and that he should reverse himself in the Saar case, reparation questions, responsibility for the war and various other clauses of the treaty which the Germans hope to have rewritten to suit themselves.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

THE HAGUE, April 28.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* taunts Italy with having backed the wrong horse and almost goes to the length of offering her the support and friendship of Germany if she will break with the Allies.

She is now further than ever, it says, from being able to oppose Anglo-French domination in the Mediterranean, and it is therefore the more important for her to make the Adriatic an Italian lake. Instead of having to face only the artificial rickety Empire of Austria-Hungary, she now has to face the homogeneous, young and ambitious Jugo-Slavs. She has one clear course—she must insist upon retaining Fiume at all costs lest the Juvo-Slavs use it to destroy the importance of Trieste.

The writer points out that when German-Austria has joined Germany the plain course of Italy will be to associate herself with the Cenertal Powers and take her chance in the future struggle with the Slavs on the one side and the Anglo-French on the other. The proposition is to reform the old triple alliance.

REFORM IN EGYPT PROMISED.

Viscount Milner Will Head Special British Mission.

LONDON, April 28.—The Government is considering the sending of a special commission, headed by Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies, to Egypt to ascertain what changes are necessary in the constitution of the protectorate.

BRITISH GUARD LEAVES FIUME

Battalion Withdrawn to Prevent Possible Friction With Italian Troops.

ROME IS STANDING FIRM

Parliament To-day to Send Orlando Back to Paris With Indorsement.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, April 28.—The battalion of British troops which occupied Fiume with the Italians after the armistice left Fiume when the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference left Paris, according to advices from Agram, capital of Croatia and Slavonia.

The reason for this action by the British is reported to be a desire to avoid friction with the Italian troops.

The despatch adds that the Italians are reenforcing their troops in Central Istria.

ROME, April 28.—Parliament will meet to-morrow to vote on a motion for an expression of complete confidence in the Cabinet and the delegation which represented Italy at the Peace Conference where the Adriatic controversy, including the disposition of Fiume, arose. Parliament is not pledged to any precise action, but efforts are being made to have unanimity in the chamber when the motion is brought up by inducing the intransigeant Socialists, who always have voted against the Government, to abstain from voting this time.

Foreign Minister Sonnino, who left Paris Saturday afternoon, arrived in Rome last night and an enthusiastic reception was given him. Large crowds cheered the Foreign Minister and former Premier Salandra in all the towns where their special train stopped yesterday. In a speech at Genoa the Foreign Minister asserted that the Government was determined to obtain what was due Italy.

Two statements which seem to give a fairly accurate keynote to the situation in Rome were made to-day. Speaking concerning the controversy over the demands of his countrymen, Baron Sonnino said:

"All Italians must unite in their support of the Government, which represents a country which is united and which will win."

Former Foreign Minister Tittoni also discussed the situation, saying:

"The negotiations at Paris were interrupted and the Italian Parliament has been convoked only because President Wilson expressed before the world doubt that the Italian delegation represented the will of our people. Parliament must answer this, eliminating such doubt in a most clear, categoric and exclusive manner."

Dealing with the situation to-day the *Messaggero* says:

"Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino have not definitely withdrawn from the conference, but have simply suspended their participation in its work. After the vote of the Italian Parliament they may return to France to continue with new strength and better hope the interrupted diplomatic battle. President Wilson will bring into the new negotiations a spirit of wiser moderation.

"Therefore let us not talk of getting the annexation of Fiume through act of Parliament. We must get Fiume by direction of the Peace Conference."

Great enthusiasm was aroused at a meeting here yesterday when it was announced that the National Council of Fiume had handed over all powers of the state and the municipality to a representative of the Italian Government to be exercised in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

TO TRY LIEBKNECHT SLAYERS.

$2,500 Reward for Assassins of Saxony's War Minister.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 27 (delayed).—The trial of the alleged murderers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg has been set for Thursday, May 8, in the old Moabit criminal court. With few exceptions, the only visitors to be permitted in the court room will be relatives of the accused and newspaper men.

A reward of $2,500 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer of Herr Neurieg, the War Minister of the Government of Saxony, who was killed at Dresden on April 12 during a demonstration by disgruntled soldiers to whom the Minister had refused a hearing.

British Tug Sinks; 22 Lost.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The British naval tug Hughli sank off Nieuport today with the loss of twenty-two men of her crew. Ten of the crew were rescued.

Racial Equality and International Police to Await Formation of League.

WILSON READS DRAFT

Sir Eric Drummond of Great Britain Named as Secretary-General.

COUNCIL OF 9 CREATED

Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain Serve With the Five Great Powers.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 28.—The covenant of the League of Nations in revised form, moved by President Wilson, was adopted to-day by the Peace Conference in plenary session without a dissenting voice.

The President's motion also named Sir James Eric Drummond as Secretary-General of the league and provided for a committee to inaugurate the league.

Thus one of the notable works of the conference passes its final stage and is incorporated in the peace treaty.

The French and Japanese amendments, after a brief discussion, were not pressed, and the way was thus cleared for unanimous acceptance of the league. It is reported that the League of Nations itself later will pass upon these respective claims.

(It is not made clear how the League of Nations will dispose of the Japanese contentions if they are brought before the league at a later date. If a unanimous vote is required to adopt the amendment it is certain that it will be defeated. In the event that only a majority vote will be needed there also is a chance that it will be defeated, since the United States and British provinces are strongly opposed to the inclusion of a racial equality clause in the covenant.)

Italy was not represented at the session, but the name of Italy appears as one of the members of the league in the covenant as finally adopted.

Nine labor principles were adopted for insertion in the treaty.

No Action Taken on Kaiser.

The session adjourned without considering the report on responsibilities providing for the trial of the ex-German Emperor by five judges from the great Powers. This report was handed in by the Council of Four and embodies in the peace treaty a provision for the ex-Emperor's prosecution. This, however, has not as yet been adopted by the plenary conference.

The session opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the French Foreign Office amid circumstances of unusual interest because of the fact that it was to be one of the last sessions before the meeting with the German delegates at Versailles.

For the first time in the Conference sessions Italy was not represented, and the five seats of Premier Orlando and his colleagues, at the right of M. Clemenceau, the presiding officer, remained vacant. The other delegations presented full ranks, and the scene was stirring as the French Premier opened the session.

President Wilson was recognized at the outset for a detailed explanation of the new covenant of the league. His speech was without oratorical effect and confirmed the explanation of the textual changes, most of which have already been noted, and named Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain on the league council and also on the committee to prepare plans for the first meeting of the league.

Speech of the President.

The text of President Wilson's speech follows:

Mr. President: When the text of the covenant of the League of Nations was last laid before you I had the honor of reading the covenant in extenso. I will not detain you to-day to read the covenant as it has now been altered, but will merely take the liberty of explaining to you some of the alterations that have been made.

"The report of the commission has been circulated. You yourselves have in hand the text of the covenant, and will no doubt have noticed that most of the changes that have been made are mere changes of phraseology, not changes of substance, and that, besides that, most of the changes are intended to clarify the document, or, rather, to make explicit what we all have assumed was implicit in the document as it was originally presented to you. But I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to the new features such as they are. Some of them are considerable, the rest trivial.

"The first paragraph of Article 1 is new. In view of the insertion of the covenant in the peace treaty, specific provision as to the signatories of the treaty, who would become members of the league, and also as to neutral States to be invited to accede to the covenant, were obviously necessary.