

# THE OKLAHOMA MINER

ONLY PAPER, in the CITY, of more than 3,500. Peoples, and has the biggest circulation of any and all other papers, in the City, combined.

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## "DEMOCRATIC RALLY" Oct. 23rd. 11 O'clock Busby Theatre. McAlester, HONORABLE THOMAS R. MARSHAL, of Indiana, Vice-President of the U.S. will be there League of Nations and National Administration discussed



GOVERNOR COX

### COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Senator Harding's speech at Des Moines, Ia., makes the League of Nations the chief issue in this campaign. We are printing the League Covenant in full below.

Governor Cox, in his Oklahoma City speech said, "I am for the League of Nations, but am willing to accept any reservations or interpretations which do not nullify it."

Senator Harding, in his speech at Des Moines, October 7th, said, "It is not interpretation, but rejection (of the League) that I am seeking."

No instrument has been more misunderstood or lied about than the Covenant of the League of Nations. Millions of dollars have been invested by the Republican machine in a nationwide campaign of falsehood. Every conceivable lie has been peddled by men who, in playing for the pro-German card, have stooped to the lowest political tactics that ever disgraced God's earth.

Here is the Covenant. Read it for yourself. Read it again and again.

The following nations have adopted the Covenant:

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| FRANCE         | IRIGUAY     |
| ITALY          | ARGENTINE   |
| JAPAN          | PARAGUAY    |
| BELGIUM        | CHILE       |
| SPAIN          | COLOMBIA    |
| SWEDEN         | IRELAND     |
| BRAZIL         | NORWAY      |
| DENMARK        | VENEZUELA   |
| GREECE         | SIAM        |
| CANADA         | LIBERIA     |
| AUSTRALIA      | PANAMA      |
| INDIA          | PERU        |
| BOLIVIA        | ECUADOR     |
| HAITI          | SALVADOR    |
| NETHERLANDS    | NEW ZEALAND |
| SOUTH AFRICA   | NETHERLANDS |
| GREAT BRITAIN  |             |
| CZECH-SLOVAKIA |             |

The following nations have NOT adopted the League:

- |                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| GERMANY           | RUSSIA |
| MEXICO            | TURKEY |
| THE UNITED STATES |        |

#### THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Adopted by the plenary session of the Peace Conference, Paris, April 28, 1919.

##### PREAMBLE

In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and

improvable relations between the nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as a 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.

##### ARTICLE ONE (Membership)

The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the states which are named in the annex to this Covenant and also such of these 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 Secretaries 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-governed 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 and all its obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

##### ARTICLE TWO (Executive and Administration Machinery)

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with a permanent secretariat.

##### ARTICLE THREE (The Assembly)

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 af-

fecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may not have more than three representatives.

##### ARTICLE FOUR (The Council)

The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first named, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly the council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the council, the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

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 specifically affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the council each member of the League represented on the council shall have one vote and may have not more than one representative.

##### ARTICLE FIVE (Decision by Unanimity or Majority; Initial Meetings)

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, or by the terms of this treaty, 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.

##### ARTICLE SIX (The Secretariat)

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be a person named in the annex.

The first secretary-general shall be appointed by the council with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The secretariat 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.

##### ARTICLE SEVEN (League Capital; Status of Officials and Property; Sex Equality)

The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property

occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

##### ARTICLE EIGHT (Disarmament)

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State shall formulate plans for such 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 by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being 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.

##### ARTICLE NINE (Disarmament Commission)

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provision of Articles One and Eight and on military and naval questions generally.

##### ARTICLE TEN (Territorial and Political Guarantees)

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

##### ARTICLE ELEVEN (Joint Action to Prevent War)

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 a fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

##### ARTICLE TWELVE (Postponement of War)

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 of 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.

##### ARTICLE THIRTEEN (Arbitration of Justiciable Matters)

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 is established would constitute a breach of any international obligation or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitra-

tion to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

##### ARTICLE FOURTEEN (Permanent Court of International Justice)

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.

##### ARTICLE FIFTEEN (Settlement of Disputes by Council or Assembly; Exclusion of Domestic Questions)

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of the conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen 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 assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the coun-

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