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FAIR AND MILD

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## COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO PLENARY SESSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Twenty-six Articles of Covenant Binding Members of the League—Any Member of the League Resorting to War, in Disregard of Its Covenants, Shall, Ipso Facto, be Deemed to Have Committed An Act of War Against All Other Members of the League Which Will Immediately Undertake to Subject it to a Severance of All Trade or Financial Relations With Any and All States.

Washington, April 27.—The state department made public tonight the text of the revised covenant of the league of nations as it will be presented tomorrow 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:

### The Covenant of the League of Nations.

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 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 do 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 One.

The original members of the League of Nations shall be the states 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 Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant, notice before which shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony named in the annex, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give satisfactory guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its 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 to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

(This article is new, embodying the alteration and additions to the old article seven. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members, and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the League. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document.)

#### Article Two.

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.

(Originally this was a part of Article One. It gives the method of assembling the members of the League formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

#### Article Three.

The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League. The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time on 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 one, two and three, 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 Four.

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 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 (blank) shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may add to its members other 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.

### Italian Representatives in Paris Deny That Premier Orlando Saw Wilson's Statement Before Issued

Paris, April 26.—Italian representatives here denied, today, two published statements in connection with the present crisis. One concerned the report that Premier Orlando had read President Wilson's statement before it was made public. The Italian statement says the premier had knowledge that the president had prepared a statement but was not aware of the text.

This concerned the publication in Paris of a report that Premier Orlando would return to Paris on May 1 to resume his place in the peace conference. The Italians say that the premier's plans are wholly indefinite and that it is not known when he will return. A formal statement covering the denials, it was said, probably would be issued later.

### INTERFERENCE WITH WEATHER REPORTS

London Believes That Airmen in Newfoundland Are Not Receiving Correct and Official Reports.

London, April 26.—(Reuters)—The Daily Mail says that a question which is engaging attention just now is the source of the unfavorable weather reports that are being sent to the airmen in Newfoundland at a time when, according to the information of the Air Ministry, the weather is most favorable. Indeed, the conditions during one spell of twenty-four hours were excellent almost beyond precedent. There is a hint that the official weather reports may have been interfered with in transmission, and the suggestion is offered that the reports be communicated the airmen henceforth by special code.

### JOINT STATEMENT BEING CONSIDERED

Paris, April 26.—In high quarters the question is being considered of issuing some form of a joint statement bringing out the fact that Premier George and Premier Clemenceau are in agreement with President Wilson on financial and other phases of the Italian problem.

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 in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.

Article Eight.

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

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of the members of the League, shall plan for such reduction, for the consideration and action of the several governments, shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, the manufacture of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections.

The council shall advise how the evil traits attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of these 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 programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

(This covers the ground of the original article eight, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

Article Nine.

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

(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "Article One.")

### SAMUEL GOMPERS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Suffers Fractured Ribs, Sprained Hip and Many Body Contusions.

New York, April 27.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was seriously injured here this afternoon when a taxi cab in which he was riding was struck by a Broadway surface car and hurled 20 feet to the curb. Surgeons who were summoned, reported after an examination, that two of Mr. Gompers' ribs had been fractured, his right hip sprained and that he suffered severe body contusions. Despite the advanced age of the labor leader, who is 69 years of age, the surgeons declare that there was no likelihood of the injuries proving fatal.

### BACCALAUREATE AT DALHOUSIE COLLEGE

Attend St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral and Hear an Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Phelan.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., April 27.—Dalhousie College students at St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral tonight for the annual baccalaureate sermon to the students of the university. The professors and students were massed together in a body in the central part of the church and presented a fine appearance. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Gerald B. Phelan, an old Halifax boy, whose subject was "Ideals, Philosophy and Responsibility of Higher Education."

He showed there had been no weakness of faith in Christianity through the centuries on the part of leaders of science and discovery, and he impressed on his student hearers the responsibility that rested on them to make the world better because of the higher education which they were being favored. The music was exceedingly good, furnished by a choir of twelve men, and a notable worldly fact was that the preacher of the occasion was also the conductor of the choir. He officiated in the organ loft with the Gregorian chant service. Then he took the pulpit and preached, afterwards returning to the choir and conducting three anthems in the benediction part of the service.

### ST. STEPHEN VETS ATTEND SERVICE

Listen to an Able Sermon at Methodist Church—Odd Fellows Attend Church.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, N. B., April 27.—The Great War Veterans' Association attended services in the Methodist church this morning and listened to an appropriate sermon by the Rev. H. S. B. Strophard. Lieutenant H. N. Ganong was in command and about thirty men were in attendance.

The Odd Fellows of Calais and St. Stephen, headed by the Calais City Band, marched to the Methodist church this morning and attended services when Rev. D. O. Hartman preached an impressive sermon.

### MORE GERMAN HELD STOCKS ARE WANTED

Montreal, April 26.—Another application by the Canadian secretary of state for the seizure of German held stocks and bank balances in Montreal amounting to \$500,000 was made before Mr. Justice Dugas this morning. The following banks and business concerns were named in the petition: Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Royal Trust Company, Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company, Prudential Trust Company.

## Conference Becoming Wilsonian

British Minister Wires Germans Will Not Sign Peace Terms Unless Immediately Elected to League.

### GERMANS MAY HAVE SPIES IN PARIS

British Officials Tire of Wilson's Autocratic Methods Which Are Contrary to Their Ideas of American Democracy.

Special to The Standard.

(By George W. Bracon).

London, April 26.—It has been learned from high British authority that formal proceedings at Versailles are now expected to begin May 1, when the German delegates will be received, although they probably will not be given the full treaty on that date, as there is much work remaining in shaping the draft into final shape.

It is the general opinion that the Italian withdrawal from the conference will not affect the progress of drafting the treaty, nor delay its presentation to the Germans. It is also believed that the powers are prepared to go ahead with the signing of the treaty with Germany, even though the Italians continue to absent themselves from the conference.

British Minister Germe has sent a remarkable message declaring that, according to his information, the Germans will not sign the treaty. He says: "They will certainly not sign unless they are admitted immediately to full partnership in the league of nations. The Germans may have spies in Paris. They have a very full account of information regarding what is being done at the peace conference. The British ambassador in Rome, it is reported, views the situation there with alarm. Both the British and American view this attitude, regarding the Italian situation, as 'wait and see.' The feeling in British quarters is that Wilson is imperiling the league of nations by delaying through his personal desire to dominate the conference."

British officials declare they are tired of Wilson's autocratic methods which are contrary to their ideas of the American ideals of democracy. They say that Wilson is straining his colleagues at the conference almost to the breaking point. They are wondering whether Japan will follow Orlando, and whether the conference will ultimately reduce itself to a council of one.

### COUNCIL OF THREE APPROVE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS

Italian and Japanese Questions Were Given Consideration by the Council.

Paris, April 26.—(By the Associated Press)—The council of three, comprising Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau and President Wilson, today concluded consideration of the reports on the ports and waterways, and the report of the Financial Commission, all of which were approved.

The Italian and Japanese questions were considered. The council approved for insertion in the treaty an article assuring the right of aerial transit over enemy territory after the conclusion of peace. It also approved articles concerning the disposition of enemy property in former German colonies, and regarding the disposition of German prisoners. The council of foreign ministers decided to present the situation created by threatened hostilities between the Poles and Lithuanians, to Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish premier, and the Lithuanian representative in Paris and to the allied commission at Warsaw. The council also decided that ultimate decision as to the disposition of disputed territory would not be affected by military occupation.

### ALLIANCE PROJECT ACTUALLY PLANNED

France and United States in Agreement Says Echo De Paris.

Paris, April 27.—(Havas)—A project for an alliance between France and America actually is, President Wilson, however, the paper adds, is withholding action until he can place the matter before the American senate for ratification.

### MCCULLOUGH DROPS LINE TO THE PRESS

Kinston, April 27.—"Dear Editor: Just passing through your large city. Fine place but a little too near Toronto to suit me."

The above signed "Frank McCullough" was received by the editor of "The Standard" today. It was posted in Kingston last night and was written to relieve him from being the sole person to bear the burden, and this may lead to some public declaration of the British and French attitudes.

## SATURDAY WAS MOST ANXIOUS DAY OF PEACE CONFERENCE WITH ALL EYES TURNED TO ROME

No Change in the General Attitude on the Italian Question—All Indications Point to the Fact That Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau Are Standing Squarely With the President on the Big Issue Thus Presenting An United Front of the Principal Great Powers.

Paris, April 26.—(By the Associated Press)—This has been one of the most anxious days of the Peace Conference, with all eyes turned toward Rome.

While work proceeded on the final details of the treaty before the meeting with the German delegates at Versailles, yet the absorbing topic everywhere was the Italian issue, and the effect it had in store for the conference. Brief information, reaching official quarters during the day, showed the situation at Rome to be very tense, with anti-American sentiment running high.

The departure of Baron Sonnino and Signor Salandra, at two o'clock this afternoon for Rome, took the last of Italy's plenipotentiaries from the scene of the negotiations, leaving only subordinates, without power of action. President Wilson joined the American delegation at the Hotel de Crillon at two o'clock for a conference, and then returned to his residence for a renewal of the council with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

It was stated, after the American meeting, that the discussion was on the details of the treaty, and that the Italian matter only came up incidentally, as no detailed reports had been received from the American Embassy at Rome, and there was no change in the general attitude on the Italian issue.

Experts, who attended the meeting of the council yesterday, said that the members looked "completely worn out," but the President today showed outward evidence of this strain.

All indications point to the fact that Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are standing squarely with the President on the Italian issue, thus presenting a united front of the principle great powers. Further written statements have thus far been withheld, in order not to influence Italian sentiment further. But the friends of the President took steps.

It is significant that the name of Italy has been included in the final draft of the Peace Treaty, indicating that the Allies hold no change in Italy's status as signatory of the treaty. The preamble, as drafted, contains a full list of the Allied powers which made war against Germany with the names of the plenipotentiaries. It is in this list that Italy figures with a complete list of the five plenipotentiaries headed by Premier Orlando.

It will be in this form presented to the Germans next Wednesday, unless exceptional conditions intervene, definitely covering Italy's participation with the Allies.

Italy is similarly included in the appendix to the revised covenant of the League of Nations, giving the names of the countries forming the League. The covenant, in this form, will go before the plenary session of the Conference on Monday.

### ITALIANS UNITED IN THEIR DEMAND

Newspapers Continue to Hand Out Stiff Punches to President Wilson.

Rome, April 26.—This morning's Rome newspapers, in commenting on the peace conference situation, lay particular stress upon declarations of the solidarity of the people in demanding that Fiume shall become Italian.

The Popolo Romano says the fact that Leonida Bissolati, the Socialist former minister, demands possession of Fiume by the Italians should convince President Wilson that nobody in Italy is likely to take his message seriously.

The Corriere d'Italia says that President Wilson was mistaken if he thought he could divide public opinion in Italy, for it is "in universal revolt against the unparalleled outrage."

The executive committee of the Liberal party has passed a resolution endorsing the attitude of the Italian delegation, while the Masonic Order in Italy has issued a proclamation calling upon its members in this country, and abroad, to "remain firm and stand up for the cause of liberty and justice."

### THE BOLSHEVIK MORALE SHRINKS

Siberian Offensive Has Been Carried on With a Vim Disturbing to the Plunderers.

Archangel, Saturday, April 26. (By The A. P.)—The Bolshevik reinforcements, which arrived recently on the northern front in preparation for a new offensive against allied troops, it is reported, have been withdrawn and rushed to Viikka, on the railway from Volga to Perm, to stem the advance of the northern wing of the Siberian anti-Bolshevik army. During the Siberian offensive in the past two weeks the morale of the Bolshevik on the northern front has slumped.

Pasants confirm reports of a revolt of Bolshevik troops in Bolsheoi Ozeki before the withdrawal from that village. The revolt was quelled by force. A number of deserters from the Bolshevik lines have joined the Allies in the past few days.

There has been some patrol activity on the Dyina and Vaga rivers, but the situation on the front south of Archangel generally is quiet the past week.

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### ONE FOND EMBRACE THEN HE SCOOTED

Vera Lavelle Admits Seeing McCullough the Night He Escaped Jail.

Toronto, April 27.—Vera Lavelle, the young woman who is in jail here awaiting trial on the charge of having aided and abetted the escape of the escapee from jail Frank McCullough, condemned murderer, in an interview stated that, though she had no part in McCullough's jail breaking, she had received a note from him informing her in advance of the time he would get away. She met him at midnight, a short distance from the jail, and he clasped her in his arms and was with her on the street about ten minutes.

Miss Lavelle asserted that she had not heard from McCullough since, and that she did not know where he was.

### BANK LOGS ARE COMING IN SLOWLY

Buyers Are Scarce and There is But Little Competition in Prices for the Logs.

Fredrickton, April 27.—Reports from Springfield are that bank logs are coming in very slowly. Buyers are scarce and there is very little competition in prices for the logs, the general prices running for \$14 to \$20, about \$4 lower than last year's prices. In all about three million feet have arrived up to date, mostly the Fraser Companies logs. The run is expected to amount to about nine million feet in all. Heavy operations are expected to start next week.

### BUBONIC PLAGUE AT BUENOS AIRES

Bureau of Hygiene Rapidly Gaining Control of the Situation.

Buenos Ayres, April 25.—The president of the National Bureau of Hygiene said today that there are still some cases of the bubonic plague in sections along the river front, but that the bureau was rapidly gaining control of the situation and is exterminating rats in that quarter of the city. A new influenza outbreak among naval conscripts has occurred, the bureau advised.