

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

Document Designed As Cure For Wars in the Future Adopted At Plenary Session After the President's Speech—Most of Changes From Original Draft "Mere Changes of Phraseology Intended to Clarify the Document."

Paris, April 29.—Following is the text of President Wilson's speech before the plenary session of the peace conference today: "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 extension. I will not detain you today to read the covenant as has been altered, but will merely take the liberty of explaining to you some of the alterations that have been made. The report of the committee has been circulated. You yourselves have seen 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, no 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 will call 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, was obviously necessary. The paragraph also provides for the method by which a neutral state may accede to the covenant. "The third paragraph of article 1 is new, providing for the withdrawal of any member of the league on a notice given of two years. "The second paragraph of article 4 is new, providing for a possible increase in the council, should other powers be added to the league of nations whose present accession is not anticipated. "The two last paragraphs of article 4 are new, providing specifically for one vote for each member of the league in the council, which was understood before and providing also for one representative of each member of the league. "The first paragraph of article 5 is new, expressly incorporating the provision which was at first taken for granted. "The second paragraph of article 6, has had added to it that a majority of the assembly must approve the appointment of the council. "The first paragraph of article 7, names Geneva as the seat of the league and is followed by a second paragraph which gives the council power to establish the seat of the league elsewhere, should it subsequently deem it necessary. "The third paragraph of article 7 is new, establishing equality of employment of men and women, that is to say, by the league. "The second paragraph of article 13 is new, inasmuch as it undertakes to give instances of disputes which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration, instances of which have latterly been called 'justifiable' questions. "The eighth paragraph of article 15 is new. This is the amendment regarding domestic jurisdiction, that where the council finds that a question arising out of an international dispute affects matters which are clearly under the domestic jurisdiction of one or the other parties it is to report to that effect and make no recommendation. "The last paragraph of article 16 is new, providing for an expulsion from the league in certain extraordinary circumstances. "Article 21 is new. "The second paragraph of article 22 inserts the words with regard to mandatories, and who are willing to accept it, this explicitly introducing the principle that a mandate can not be forced upon a nation unwilling to accept it. "Article 23 is a combination of several former articles and also contains the following: "A clause providing for the just treatment of aborigines, a clause looking toward a prevention of the white slave traffic and the traffic of opium, and a clause looking toward progress in international prevention and control of disease. "Article 25 specifically mentions the Red Cross as one of the international organizations which are to co-operate with the work of the league. "Article 26 permits the amendment of the covenant by a majority of the states composing the assembly, instead of three-fourths of the states, though it does not change the requirement in that matter with regard to the vote in the council. "The second paragraph of article 26 is also new, and was added at the request of the Brazilian delegation in order to avoid certain constitutional difficulties. It permits any member of the league to dissent from an amendment, the effect of such dissent being withdrawal from the league. "And the annex is added giving the names of the signatories of the treaty, who become members, and the names of the states invited to accede to the covenant. These are all the changes, I believe, which are of moment. "Mr. President: I take the opportunity to move the following resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the covenant. You will notice that the covenant provides that the first secretary-general shall be chosen by this conference. It also provides that the first choice of the four member states who are to be added to the five great powers on the council is left to this conference. "I move, therefore, that the first secretary-general of the council shall

be the Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, and, second, that until such time as the assembly shall have selected the first four members of the league to be represented on the council in accordance with article 4 of the covenant, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be members; and, third, that the powers to be represented on the council of the league of nations are required to name representatives who shall form a committee of nine to prepare plans for the organization of the league and for the establishment of the seat of the league and to make arrangements and to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of the assembly; this committee to report both to the council and to the assembly of the league. "I think it not necessary to call your attention to other matters we have previously discussed—the capital significance of this covenant; the hope which are entertained as to the effect it will have upon steadying the affairs of the world should be a concert of the free nations of the world to maintain justice in international relations, the relations between people and between the nations of the world. "Mr. Baron Makino will pardon me for introducing a matter which I absent-mindedly overlooked, it is necessary for me to propose the alteration of several words in the first line of article 5. Let me say that in several parts of the treaty, of which this covenant will form a part, certain words are used in the council of the league of nations. In some instances it is provided that the action they shall take shall be by a majority vote. It is, therefore, necessary to make the covenant conform with the other portions of the treaty by adding these words. I will read the first line and add the words: "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 representing the states."

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HISTORY OF 119TH NOW BEING WRITTEN

Colonel Metts Hopes to Be Able to Present Former Members With Copy Free of Charge.

A 200-page history of the 119th Infantry, 30th division, in the recent war, will be presented to every member of that regiment and he will not have to pay one cent for it. Col. J. Van B. Metts, who led the boys of the regiment in their fighting, has made the above announcement. The more important data, that relating to the movements of the regiment since it was organized; its later training at Camp Sevier and the embarkation for France will be included in the history and this data has already been collected. The work of assembling the facts in connection with the fighting on the various fronts and the different movements of the regiment, taken into consideration, however, and while each regiment kept a diary yet there are many things which it is impossible to incorporate in the diary, but it is now hoped they may be a part of the history. Photographs of Bellecour and many other towns occupied by men of this regiment will form a part of the history as will different scenes of actual fighting of the regiment. The signal corps had photographers on the front lines, and it is understood they have several pictures of the 119th regiment in action. These photographs will be secured of the officers and men of the regiment. Capt. Coleman Conway, former commanding officer of Company C of this regiment, is on the committee to prepare the data for the history and is being aided by Lieut. George Shuford, former gas officer of the regiment. It is not known whether Colonel Metts just when the history will be from the press; however, he says, that it should only be a few weeks. He has hopes of being able to have a sufficient quantity printed to present one to the different libraries of the State and to all the newspapers. Colonel Metts, who has been here on leave of absence since his return from overseas, will return to Camp Jackson tomorrow, his leave expiring Monday night. He does not know yet just where he will go from there, and it is possible he may say that he may be assigned to some outfit in that camp.—Wilmington Star.

Richmond, Va., April 29.—From all parts of the Fifth Federal Reserve District come letters and telegrams and long-distance telephone messages congratulating the Liberty Loan War Trophy Trains. "I am glad to hear that you are selling bonds—Victory Liberty Bonds—and by the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. Those who meet the trains see the murderous weapons with which the Hun tried to destroy civilization—and lost at Chateau-Thierry, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Wood. And on the train with the trophies are men who were in the heaviest fighting and who are anxious to tell the people what war is and why the Victory Liberty Loan must be fully subscribed to finish the job. At one cross-roads, far from the nearest town or village, one of the letters reports, Train No. 1 was met by more than a thousand people. They cheered themselves hoarse and then turned in and bought bonds until a fourth of the country's quota was reached. At another place, one of the small towns, the people took \$27,000 in bonds in twenty-seven minutes, and a short distance down the line \$8,000 was taken in bonds of \$50 denomination. In one of the larger towns all the bells were ringing and the factory whistles blowing when the train arrived. The crowd that met the train swarmed over the big fat cars and through the box car and then, "just to be good fellows" everyone gathered off to one side and pledged \$49,000 to the Victory Liberty Loan. At another place, after a big hurrah the crowd subscribed \$75,000 and at still another \$100,000. One of the stops did not seem so promising, a telegraphic report says, but there were lots of pretty girls and the soldiers accompanying the trophies thought they would "circulate" a little through the crowd, and when the train pulled out a few minutes later more than \$10,000 had been pledged. And so, as the report indicates, the trophy trains are "sure winners" just as the Victory Liberty Loan is a sure winner in every part of the United States, for the war is over, peace has been won and the people are anxious to settle the bill—finish the job—and get the whole thing behind them.

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FAYETTEVILLE HAS BIG CELEBRATION

Governor Bickett, Colonel Murray and Others Speak; Big Parade and Celebration

Fayetteville, May 1.—Fayetteville and Cumberland county are today celebrating the home-coming of their soldiers from the World War and the completion of Camp Bragg, with a grand street parade, addresses by Governor T. W. Bickett, Colonel Maxwell Murray, and others, and a historic pageant depicting scenes from the county's history. The celebration began at noon, when every bell and whistle in the city sounded a welcome to the men from overseas and training camp, while a squadron of airplanes from Pope Field maneuvered overhead. At the same hour dinner was served in the F. L. I. Army and at the colored reception club for all officers and sailors of both races. Motion picture tickets, ice cream, drinks and smokes were given free to service men from booths established for the purpose. The parade, which formed at 2 o'clock, comprised 255 military, civic and patriotic organizations, including overseas soldiers under command of Major R. J. Lamb, 119th Infantry, soldiers from training camp, commanded by Major J. S. Huske; the 48th Infantry band, varied exhibition of field artillery from Camp Bragg, ranging from a 37-millimeter gun to the 155-millimeter howitzer, including the famous French 75; an assortment of transport equipment from the camp; and a platoon of the 51st Field Artillery. In the reviewing stand, the west balcony of the Old Market, were Governor Bickett, Colonel Maxwell Murray, Mayor McNeill and others. At the Cape Fear fairgrounds were held, the welcome to the soldiers on behalf of Cumberland county, was spoken by John A. Outz, chairman of the council of defense, by Governor Bickett for the State of North Carolina, and by Colonel Murray for the army.

Richmond, Va., April 29.—From all parts of the Fifth Federal Reserve District come letters and telegrams and long-distance telephone messages congratulating the Liberty Loan War Trophy Trains. "I am glad to hear that you are selling bonds—Victory Liberty Bonds—and by the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. Those who meet the trains see the murderous weapons with which the Hun tried to destroy civilization—and lost at Chateau-Thierry, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Wood. And on the train with the trophies are men who were in the heaviest fighting and who are anxious to tell the people what war is and why the Victory Liberty Loan must be fully subscribed to finish the job. At one cross-roads, far from the nearest town or village, one of the letters reports, Train No. 1 was met by more than a thousand people. They cheered themselves hoarse and then turned in and bought bonds until a fourth of the country's quota was reached. At another place, one of the small towns, the people took \$27,000 in bonds in twenty-seven minutes, and a short distance down the line \$8,000 was taken in bonds of \$50 denomination. In one of the larger towns all the bells were ringing and the factory whistles blowing when the train arrived. The crowd that met the train swarmed over the big fat cars and through the box car and then, "just to be good fellows" everyone gathered off to one side and pledged \$49,000 to the Victory Liberty Loan. At another place, after a big hurrah the crowd subscribed \$75,000 and at still another \$100,000. One of the stops did not seem so promising, a telegraphic report says, but there were lots of pretty girls and the soldiers accompanying the trophies thought they would "circulate" a little through the crowd, and when the train pulled out a few minutes later more than \$10,000 had been pledged. And so, as the report indicates, the trophy trains are "sure winners" just as the Victory Liberty Loan is a sure winner in every part of the United States, for the war is over, peace has been won and the people are anxious to settle the bill—finish the job—and get the whole thing behind them.

Washington, April 29.—Senator Simmons has applied to the state department for passports for Henry A. Grady, of Clinton, grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, to visit England, Scotland, France and Belgium. Mr. Grady, it is understood, wishes to sail for Europe on June 10 to attend meetings of high officials of the Masonic order who have been called together by the Duke of Connaught, grand master of the Masons of England. One of the objects of the meeting is to bring into closer contact and affiliation the Masons of France, who for years, because of atheistic leaning, have not been affiliated with the English and America Masons.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harriott County Fair Association in Lillington Monday, May 28, to consider bids from the various towns for locating the fair grounds. All bids should be in the hands of the president, Mr. H. A. Turlington, on or before that date. Respectfully, J. C. ANTHONY, Sec'y.

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