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SYNOPSIS OF THE LEAGUE COVENANT

STATE MAY WITHDRAW ON GIVING TWO YEARS' NOTICE.

Two-thirds Vote Admits

Mandatories of German Colonies and Territories of Ottoman Empire to Be Handled By States Willing.

Paris, April 12.—An official summary of the revised covenant of the league of nations issued tonight makes specific mention of the Monroe Doctrine, with respect to its bearing on the future activities of the league. It says:

"The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

The league, says the statement, will include all belligerent and neutral States named in a document annexed to the covenant, and "in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already, members of the league."

Right to Withdraw.

Providing it has kept its obligations, a State may withdraw from the league on giving two years' notice and States which signify their dissent from amendments approved by all the States on the council and a majority of those in the assembly, are not bound by them, but, in such case, cease to be members of the league.

Mandatories for the German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman empire are provided. These colonies and territories are to be administered by States willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise general supervision.

Summary of Covenant.

Following official summary of the covenant of the league of nations was issued this afternoon:

"(1) This league of nations is founded in order to promote international cooperation and to secure peace. The league will include.

"(a) The belligerent States named in a document annexed to the covenant.

"(b) All the neutral States so named and (c) in the future any self-governing country, whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the league.

"A State may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

(2) The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State, having only one vote, and a council comprising for the present one representative of the five great powers and each of four other powers as selected from time to time by the assembly.

Representation.

"The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

"In the council as in the assembly, each State will have only two votes. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote.

"The league will have a permanent secretary at, under a secretary general. The secretary and other bodies under the league may include women, equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

"(3) The member States agree:

Reduction of Armament.

"(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council.

"(b) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their

BRIDE-ELECT SAILS.

Comes on Troop Ship as a Negro Stevedore.

New York, April 13.—The transports K. I. Luckenbach, Turilliba and Hisco arrived here today from France, bringing 2,509 officers and enlisted men, eighty-eight army nurses and one "negro stevedore," who proved en route to be Mlle. Alexandria Boyer, of Marseilles, bride-elect of Michael Black, of Muncie, Ind., a first-class boatswain's mate. Mlle. Boyer traveled incognito for the first two days until, according to soldiers on the Luckenbach, she became seasick and so pale that the heavy coating of burnt cork failed longed to deceive the boat's officers. She made the rest of the trip in the isolation ward and was turned over to immigration officials on her arrival.

Her fiancé, who arrived in the brig, asserts the marriage, which was blocked in France by lack of time to go through the French "red tape," will be solemnized as soon as he can persuade immigration officials to release her and naval authorities to release him.

Governor Cooper's Staff.

Columbia, April 10.—Governor R. A. Cooper announced today that his personal staff will consist of officers and enlisted men, the enlisted men in the majority, selected from South Carolina members of the American expeditionary forces. The Governor's staff will consist of forty officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

naval and military programmes.

"(c) To respect each others' territory and personal independence, and to guarantee them against foreign aggression.

"(d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry, by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award, or an unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award as recommendation.

"(e) To regard a State which has broken the covenant as having committed an act of war against the league, to break all economic and other relations with it and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.)

"(f) Not to consider any treaty binding until it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it, to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant.

Expulsion.

"A state which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the league by the council.

"(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

"(5) The former German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise a general supervision.

"(6) The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

"(7) The league is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

"(8) Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the States on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but, in this case, cease to be members of the league."

HUGE CORPORATION FOR COTTON EXPORT

COMMITTEE PLANS HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN.

Move Result of Meeting

System Originally Suggested by W. P. G. Harding to Become Effective.

Memphis, April 10.—The committee appointed at today's conference of producers, factors and bankers to take up plans for organization of a cotton export corporation tonight decided on a capitalization of \$110,000,000 instead of \$50,000,000 as originally suggested by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, and selected a subcommittee to develop the idea in detail.

The subcommittee was instructed to make a comprehensive study of the functions and scope of the proposed corporation and report to the full committee, which then will complete the organization and dispose of the stock in the South for cash and Liberty bonds it was announced. A statement issued by the committee declared "it is no part of the intention of the organization to demoralize or interfere with existing business properly conducted, but to use the great power of the organization for the creation of better and more economical marketing and distribution facilities for cotton."

The subcommittee includes Gov. R. G. Pleasant, of Louisiana; Senator Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma, former Senator Percy, Mississippi; W. B. Thompson, New Orleans; George W. Rogers, Little Rock, Ark.; John F. Scott, Houston, Texas; Dr. H. Q. Alexander, Matthews, N. C.; R. M. Maddox, Atlanta; L. B. Jackson, Atlanta; F. M. Crump, Memphis; E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.; and M. C. Allgood, Montgomery, Ala.

Committee at Work.

The committee which began its work on adjournment of the conference was instructed to notify Gov. R. G. Pleasant, of Louisiana, chairman of the convention who also heads the committee when its work is completed so he can call another conference to act on its programme for organization of the corporation.

It was originally understood that the committee would report at the acreage reduction conference to be held at New Orleans next month, but it was decided to receive the report at another meeting to be called for that purpose in order not to confuse the two movements.

Mr. Harding and Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, who addressed the conference at the morning session on the export proposal remained in Memphis until late tonight to assist the committee in its preliminary work.

Mr. Harding at the afternoon session read a telegram from the counsel of the federal trade commission giving his opinion that the plan as previously outlined to him by the reserve board head would violate no law. J. S. Wannamaker, president of the South Carolina Cotton Association, then read a telegram from Governor Allen, of Kansas, attacking the legality of the cotton reduction movement and of the plan for an organization of an export corporation.

Governor Brough, of Arkansas, in a brief address indorsed the project and scored what he termed "an attempt by the governor of another State to wave the bloody shirt."

"It ill-behooves the governor of a State, the price of whose wheat has been fixed by the United States government at \$2.26 a bushel, which will be paid partly by the consumers of the South, to criticize the South for a movement which is not only in the interest of its own salvation but of the entire country," Governor Brough said.

Would Be Permanent.

Mr. Harding in his address, after explaining his proposal in detail declared the export corporation should not be considered an emergency measure but should be organized with the intention of becoming a permanent institution for the benefit of the three basic factors of the cotton industry—the producer, buyer and banker—this should have sufficient capitalization to be impressive throughout the world. He said the corporation should own ships and that its stock should be exchanged for liberty bonds to the people in the South only.

Senator Owen declared that "prob-

LIFE SENTENCE FOR NEGRO.

Thirteen Year Old Defendant Guilty of Attempted Assault.

Walterboro, April 8.—Laurie Rhodes will spend the term of his natural life in the State penitentiary or upon the public works of Colleton county as a result of an attempted criminal assault upon a young white girl near Lodge in upper Colleton. The fact that the negro was so young and that he was discovered before he had accomplished his purpose caused the jury which tried him to take a merciful view of the case.

Perhaps the largest crowd of spectators ever assembled at court here were in attendance upon the session of the court which tried Laurie Rhodes, who gave his age as 13 years, here Monday. Special Judge Edward McIver presided. The trial consumed the day and was most interesting in detail. Every witness was listened to with intense interest, and especially the little girl who testified.

The story of the crime was briefly as follows: On March 8, the victim of the assault, a 12 year old girl, was sent to Lodge by her mother to find her brother who had gone there earlier in the day. She found her brother, who was with a companion, and was sent by him back home alone. She was on her way and had passed near the home of the negro, even asking his mother to go with her across a branch which was near the house. The mother declined to go as she had supper ready. The girl went on alone. When some distance from the home the boy overtook her and threw her to the ground, choking her and trying to smother her screams. Her father, who had started from his home to find the children, heard the screams and rushed to where the negro and his little girl were. The negro, seeing him coming, ran. The father ran after him for a short distance and then returned to assist his daughter to his home. A neighbor was dispatched to Lodge for a physician, Dr. W. W. Moorer, who came and examined the girl. He testified that he found her suffering from shock and that she had been choked, the throat being red and swollen. There was blood on the clothing of the girl.

The defendant denied everything. He said he did not molest the girl and was not guilty. No other witness was examined for the defense.

Solicitor George Warren prosecuted the negro. M. P. Howell was appointed by Judge McIver to defend the negro and did the best he could for him. The jury were out three-quarters of an hour and upon its return Judge McIver pronounced the life sentence. The grand jury were only a few minutes bringing in a true bill.

DEBS STARTS TO PRISON.

To Begin Sentence for Violation of Espionage Act.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, gave himself up to the federal authorities here this morning and a few hours later started for the federal prison at Moundsville, West Virginia, in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp, to begin serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act. The party will reach Moundsville late tonight if the necessary transportation connections can be made.

Debs was found guilty by a federal court jury here on September 12 last on charges of violating the Espionage Act by making utterances against the government in a speech at Canton, Ohio.

ably within another week peace will be declared, "and urged organization of the corporation among other reasons, to help restore normal conditions throughout the world and thereby wipe out Bolshevism." When Europe gets back to a normal basis, declared the senator, who recently returned to the United States after studying the foreign financial and commercial situation and the masses are actively employed in productive labor, Bolshevism will pass away.

Representative E. S. Candler, of Mississippi, also made a brief address. Other prominent delegates from Mississippi included former Senator Leroy Percy and Representative H. D. Stephens.

Senator Kenneth McKeller, of Tennessee, in his welcoming address, urged removal of the export embargo and with several of the other speakers, establishment of an American merchant marine.

TO PAY HUNDRED BILLION MARKS

FINAL FIGURES ON REPARATION GIVEN OUT BY ALLIES.

Divided in Three Sums

After Paying the Hundred Billion There Will Be Other Billions for Germans to Pay.

Paris, April 14.—One Hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the Allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented. This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the hundred billion gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows:

First, twenty billion within two years.

Second, forty billion during thirty years beginning 1921.

Third, forty billion when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Summary of Conditions.

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the Allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the Allied and associate powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years beginning 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

Rate of Interest.

These forty billion marks draw 2½ per cent. interest from 1921 to 1926 and 5 per cent. interest after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments, Germany also will be required to deliver additional bonds for forty billion marks, when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions bring the total to one hundred billion gold marks.

Beyond this total, the commission is empowered to fix anything further that may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

"In other words," concluded the eminent American authority, who framed the terms and furnished the foregoing summary, "a commission set up with power to collect from Germany to the utmost of her capacity to pay, within the limitation of her indebtedness."

SIX KILLED IN MILLEN, GA.

Shooting at Negro Church Result of Too Much Whiskey.

Millen, Ga., April 13.—County Policeman W. C. Brown and Night Marshal T. H. Stephens, of Millen, and two negroes, Joe Ruffin and his son, were shot to death at a negro church at Carswell Grove, in the northern part of this county, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A great crowd of negroes had gathered and whiskey is said to have been in use.

The county officers were called to preserve order.

Edmund Scott, a negro, was returning to the scene with a negro preacher from Waynesboro when trouble between Scott and officers occurred. Scott was arrested and as he was being taken away negro sympathizers are said to have opened fire, the result being four killed.

Hundreds of white people have gone to the scene.

HOLD YOUR COTTON
REDUCE YOUR ACREAGE
USE LESS FERTILIZER

Established in 1891.

WOMEN SEEK PROTECTION.

Resolution Presented Clemenceau is Signed by Five Million.

Paris, April 15.—Premier Clemenceau today received from Mrs. Chas. F. Farnum, of New York, the representative of the committee for protection of women under international law, a resolution signed by five million American women relating to crimes against women committed by the Germans and their allies during the war.

Superabundant proof exists, the resolution says, of the crimes which the armies of the central powers perpetrated against women in all the countries they invaded.

Demand is made that all officers, soldiers and civilians belonging to the armies of the central powers who perpetrated any crime against women or girls in any allied country should be punished, if possible, especially the patent and notable cases. The allied nations are asked to take measures to deal with the situation and also to take steps to prevent such deeds in the future.

DIES AT END OF ROPE.

Governor of Diarbekr Hanged in Stamboul.

Constantinople, Saturday, April 12.—Kemal Bey, governor of Diarbekr, has been publicly hanged in Bavazid Square in Stamboul in the presence of the military governor of Constantinople and other high officials.

Kemal Bey was sentenced to death as one of those responsible for the Armenian deportations and massacres in the Yozghad district. The former commander of the gendarmerie in Yozghad was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the fortress.

The sentences were confirmed by an imperial irade.

The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turkish government began early in February at Constantinople. The prosecutor declared that it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

Kemal Bey was former Turkish minister of food.

VERDICT FOR THE STATE.

Jury in Sandal Case Decides Against Plaintiff.

Columbia, April 9.—The jury in the suit by O'Neal Sandel against the State of South Carolina for \$100,000 damage for the deaths of Thelma and Minnie Sandel, two young girls of Calhoun county, which has been tried in the Richland county court here for the past two days, brought in a sealed verdict at 1 o'clock this morning in favor of the State, after being out seven hours and forty-five minutes. The verdict was opened in the court this morning by Judge Thomas S. Sease, the presiding judge. Attorneys for the plaintiff gave notice of an appeal.

The plaintiff alleged that the deaths of the two girls were caused by contaminated anti-typhoid vaccine points due to improper packing at and the unsanitary condition of the State laboratory.

NEW TRIAL FOR JASPER CASE.

One of Defendants Escaped From Jail and Was at Large Several Months.

Columbia, April 10.—The supreme court yesterday ordered a new trial in the case of the State, respondent, vs. Aleas Cooler and Will Davis, appellants, white men, of Jasper county, convicted on April 6, 1916, of the killing of W. D. Thomas, game warden, and sentenced to be electrocuted. The killing occurred December 21, 1915. The opinion was written by Associate Justice T. B. Fraser and concurred in by Chief Justice Gary and Associate Justices Watts, Gage and Hydrick. One of the defendants escaped from the Jasper county jail and was not apprehended for several months.

The court held that error was made by the trial judge in failing to remove a juror, who had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant after having been sworn in, but prior to the taking of testimony. Another error cited was the failure of the court stenographer to take notes when the jurors were being examined upon their voir dire.

Speaking of some of the names on the war map, we wonder how a Frenchman would pronounce Oshkosh, Wisconsin.