

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO CONTROL NEW PLAN FOR WORKERS

SURPRISE WAITS PUBLIC OF U. S. IN LABOR RULES

Many Problems Are Dealt With and Decided On.

(Continued from preceding page.)

ing to labor. The remarkable provisions of this part of the treaty, he said, had not been disclosed by the official summary, Part XIII, follows:

Whereas, the league of nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; And, whereas, conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship, and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons, and women, provision for old age and invalidity, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education, and other measures;

Whereas, also, the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

Organization WORLD UNION OF LABOR PEOPLES

The high contracting parties, moved by a sentiment of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following: Article 387—A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble. The original members of this organization shall be the original members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the league of nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

Article 388—The permanent organization shall consist of a general conference of representatives of the members and an international labor office controlled by the governing body described in article 397.

Meet Once a Year. Article 389—The meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the members.

Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions especially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman. The members undertake to nominate non-government delegates and advisers, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations of their respective countries, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Limit Placed on Advisers. Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the president of the conference, and may not vote.

A delegate may, by notice in writing addressed to the president, appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the international labor office by the government of each of the members. The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, refuse to admit any delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this article.

The Power of Voting. Article 390—Every delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the conference.

If one of the members fails to nominate one of the non-government delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-government delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the conference, but not to vote.

If, in accordance with article 389, the conference refuses admission to a delegate or one of the members, the provisions of the present article shall apply as if that delegate had not been nominated.

Article 391—The meetings of the conference shall be held at the seat of the league of nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by delegates present.

Article 392—The international labor office shall be established at the seat of the league of nations as part of the organization of the league.

Supreme Body of Control. Article 393—The international labor office shall be under the control of a governing body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions: The governing body of the international

CZECKO-SLOVAK AND SAAR VALLEY SECTIONS

SECTION VII. CZECKO-SLOVAK STATE.

Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognizes the frontiers of this State as determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the other interested States.

The old frontier as it existed on August 3, 1914, between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire will constitute the frontier between Germany and the Czecho-Slovak State.

Germany renounces in favour of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the portion of the territory of Silesia lying between the old Austro-German frontier and a line to be fixed on the ground, starting from a point in the course of the Oder, immediately south of the Rattibor-Oderberg railway, and running in a north-westerly direction, passing west of Kramowitz and east of Katscher so as to rejoin the old Austrian frontier at the south-eastern point of its salient about 5 kilometers west of Liebschütz.

A Commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Poland and one by the Czecho-Slovak State, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State.

The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

German nationals habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality ipso facto and lose their German nationality.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over eighteen years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will be entitled to opt for Czecho-Slovak nationality.

labor office shall be constituted as follows: Twelve persons representing the governments; Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers; Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers.

League to Decide Members. Of the twelve persons representing the governments eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the government delegates to the conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the council of the league of nations.

The period of office of the members of the governing body shall be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the governing body subject to the approval of the conference.

The governing body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its president, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the governing body.

Women Shall Have Voice. Article 394—There shall be a director of the international labor office, who shall be appointed by the governing body, and subject to the instructions of the governing body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the international labor office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him. The director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the governing body.

Article 395—The staff of the international labor office shall be appointed by the director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

Functions of Labor Office. Article 396—The functions of the international labor office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor, and particularly the examinations of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the conference. It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this part of the present treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English and in such other languages as the governing body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the conference.

Will Give Information. Article 397—The government departments of any of the members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the director through the representative of their government on the governing body of the international labor office, or, failing any such representative, through such other qualified official as the government may nominate for the purpose.

The international labor office shall be entitled to the assistance of the secretary general of the league of nations in any matter in which it can be given.

Article 398—Each of the members will pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers and of its representatives attending the meetings of the conference or governing body, as the case may be. All the other expenses of the international labor office and of the

meetings of the conference or governing body shall be paid to the director by the secretary general of the league of nations out of the general funds of the league. The director shall be responsible to the general conference for the expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this article.

Procedure METHODS LABOR DIRECTORS SHALL USE

Article 400—The agenda for all meetings of the conference will be settled by the governing body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the government of any of the members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of article 388.

Article 401—The director shall act as the secretary of the conference and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the members four months before the meeting of the conference, and through them the non-government delegates when appointed.

Article 402—Any of the governments of the members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the director, who shall circulate it to all the members of the permanent organization. Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda. If at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favor of considering them,

the local budget of the territory of the Saar Basin or to the communal funds, shall be fixed with due regard to the ratio of the value of the mines to the total taxable wealth of the Basin.

The French State shall always have the right of establishing and maintaining, as incidental to the mines, primary or technical schools for its employees and their children, and of causing instruction therein to be given in the French language, in accordance with such curriculum and by such teachers as it may select.

It shall also have the right to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, workmen's houses and gardens and other charitable and social institutions.

The French State shall enjoy complete liberty with respect to the distribution, despatch and sale prices of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the total product of the mines, the French Government undertakes that the requirements of local consumption for industrial and domestic purposes shall always be satisfied in the proportion existing in 1913, between the amount consumed locally and the total output of the Saar Basin.

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR BASIN.

The Government of the territory of the Saar Basin will be entrusted to a Commission representing the League of Nations.

The Governing Commission provided for by paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar Basin, not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany.

The members of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year and may be re-appointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement.

The members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

The Chairman of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year from among the members of the Commission by the Council of the League of Nations and may be re-appointed.

The Chairman will act as the executive of the Commission.

Each of the members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the conference, or, if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practical moment, and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the members will inform the secretary of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the secretary of the permanent organization, as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

In the case of a federal state, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of the government to ratify a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principles: In no case shall any member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to its workers concerned.

Binding on Those Ratifying. Article 406—Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the secretary general of the league of nations, but shall only be binding upon the members who ratify it.

Article 407—If any convention coming before the conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the members of the permanent organization to propose such a convention among themselves. Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the government concerned to the secretary general of the league of nations, who shall register it.

Article 408—Each of the members agrees to make an annual report to the international labor office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the governing body may request. The director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the conference.

If a Government Fails. Article 409—In the event of any representation, being made to the international labor office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the government against which it is made and may invite that government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

Article 410—If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation

of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the members of the commission of inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the governing body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article. Upon the application of the governing body, the secretary general of the league of nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the commission of inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the president of the commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any member directly concerned in the complaint.

Will Give All Information. Article 412—The members agree that in the event of the reference of a complaint to a commission of inquiry under article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject matter of the complaint.

Article 414—When the commission of inquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other governments would be justified in adopting.

Report Will Be Published. Article 415—The secretary general of the league of nations shall communicate the report of the commission of inquiry to each of the governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of the governments shall within one month inform the secretary general of the league of nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the permanent court of international justice of the league of nations.

Apply to Colonies ONLY FEW DISTRICTS TO BE EXEMPT

Article 421—The members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this part of the present treaty to their colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Except where, owing to the local conditions, the convention is inapplicable, or 2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the members shall notify to the international labor office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Article 422—Amendments to this part of the present treaty, which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, shall take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the council of the league of nations and by three-fourths of the members.

Article 423—Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this part of the present treaty or any subsequent convention concluded by the members in pursuance of the provisions of this part of the present treaty shall be referred for decision to the permanent court of international justice.

First Meeting in October. Article 424—The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the annex hereto. Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the conference will be made by the government designated for the purpose in the said annex.

That government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the conference by an international committee constituted as provided in the said annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the league of nations has been able to establish a general fund other than the expenses of delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Until League Is Created. Article 425—Until the league of nations has been constituted, all communications, which under the provisions of the foregoing articles should be addressed to the secretary general of the league, will be preserved by the director of the international labor office, who will transmit them to the secretary general of the league.

Article 426—Pending the creation of a permanent court of international justice, the disputes which, in accordance with this part of the present treaty, would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the council of the league of nations.

Power of Final Court. Article 418—The permanent court of international justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the commission of inquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting government.

Article 419—In the event of any member failing to carry out, within the time specified, the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the commission of inquiry, or in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case.

Article 420—The defaulting government may at any time inform the governing body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the commission of inquiry or with those in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the secretary general of the league of nations to verify its intentions. In this case the provisions of articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the commission of inquiry or the decision of the permanent court of international justice is in favor of the defaulting government, the other governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting government.

AGENDA. 1. Application of principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight-hour week. 2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of the opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the league of nations; and that, if adopted by its industrial communities who are members of the league, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of supervision, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

Customs BERLIN MUST NOT LEVY ON ALLIED GOODS UNFAIRLY. The summary covers briefly the important points laid down in this section. The original reads: Article 264—Germany undertakes (Continued on following page.)

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