

DOESN'T MIND SENATE GOAD

London Paper Unruffled by Request for Hearing of Ireland's Plea London, June 9.—(By A. P.)—"We do not mind it, for it is purely domestic politics," says the Sunday Express in commenting on the resolution adopted by the United States Senate asking the American peace delegates in Paris to secure a hearing for Ireland's delegates before the peace conference.

"It affects Anglo-American relations," continues the newspaper, "no more than if the House of Lords were to recommend that the peace conference receive a delegation from the Philippines to hear the reasons why the American control should not be realized, or a delegation from Porto Rico with a similar mission."

"Big Four" Stops Yielding Peace Points

Continued From Page One the question whether further concessions shall be made or arms resorted to to compel the German acceptance.

ALLIES GIVE SHORT SHRIFT TO FOES

Commission Sets Conditions for League Admission

Paris, June 9.—(By A. P.)—It has been decided by the allied and associated governments that the reply to the German counter-proposals will not be delivered before Friday, June 13.

The reply will give the Germans a period of five days in which to accept or reject the treaty. Four spent this morning considering the various reports submitted by the commissions which had been dealing with features of the answer to the German proposal.

Premier Clemenceau, Colonel E. M. House and Lord Robert Cecil have re-examined the terms under which nations may be admitted to the league of nations. Their report, which modifies somewhat the covenant, so as to render the admission of Germany easier, will be submitted to the Council of Four today.

It is understood that the conditions recommended for Germany's admission are:

First. The establishment of a stable government.

Second. The signing of the treaty of peace.

Third. The loyal execution of the peace treaty.

A proposed fourth condition relative to Germany abolishing compulsory military service was omitted on Premier Clemenceau's suggestion. It was considered that the treaty sufficiently provides for Germany's disarmament.

The final draft of the political clauses is being delayed by discussion of the demand of the Italians for a provision authorizing the deportation of "undesirables" in the part of Austria tyrol to be annexed to Italy. This demand is meeting with considerable opposition. The political clauses were discussed today by the Council of Five.

Treaty Text Given Labor Organization

Continued From Page One

by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially 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, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

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, 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.

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.

Relative to Refusal If, in accordance with Article 389, the conference refuses admission to a delegate of one of the members, the provisions of the present articles 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 the 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.

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 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.

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 of the government delegation 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 will 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 chairman, 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.

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 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 possible with due regard to the efficiency of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

International 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 life of labor, and particularly the examination 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.

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.

Article 398. 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 399. Each of the members will pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers and of 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 secretary general of the league for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this article.

CHAPTER II: PROCEDURE

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 389.

Article 401. The director shall act as the secretary of the conference, and shall 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 conference. Any objection which is not sustained by the effective vote of a majority of the members present, 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. If the conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the conference, the subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

To Regulate Own Procedure Article 403. The conference shall elect its own procedure, shall elect its own president and may appoint committees to consider any report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this part of the present treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the delegates present.

Article 404. The conference may add to its committee which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

Article 405. When the conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda it will rest with the conference to determine whether these proposals should be taken to the next meeting.

Article 406.—A recommendation to be submitted to the members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of

Industrial organizations or other special conditions make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the president of the conference and of the director, and shall be deposited with the secretary general of the league of nations. The secretary general will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the members.

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, submit a report on the subject mentioned in 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 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.

Submission of Report Article 415. The secretary general of the league of nations shall communicate the report of the commission of inquiry to the government of the country which is the subject of the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these 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 or to the council of the league of nations.

Article 416. In the event of any member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft convention, any other member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent court of international justice.

Article 417. The decision of the permanent court of international justice in regard to a complaint against a government which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

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 such action as it may think proper to meet 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 to constitute a commission of inquiry to verify its contention. 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.

Chapter 3—(General)

Article 421.—The members engage to apply conventions which they have applied in accordance with the provisions of this part of the present treaty to their 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 of any subject proposed by the conference shall be referred to the permanent court of international justice in pursuance of the provisions of

Article 424. The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be 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.

Article 425. Until the league of nations has constituted all committees 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, disputes which in accordance with this part of the present treaty will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the council of the league of nations.

Annex First Meeting of Annual Labor Conference, 1919

The place of meeting will be Washington. The government of the United States of America is requested to convene the conference.

The international organizing committee will consist of seven members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

Agenda

1. Application of principle of the eight-hour day or of the forty-eight-hour week.

2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

3. Women's employment.

(a.) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.

(b.) During the night.

(c.) In unhealthy processes.

(d.) Minimum age of employment.

(e.) During the night.

(f.) In unhealthy processes.

5. Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

General Principles

Article 427.—The high contracting parties recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section 1, and associated with that of the league of nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the condition of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to be of special and urgent importance: First—The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

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

As Given in Summary

The summary digested the text of the labor covenant in the following terms: Nine principles of labor conditions are recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral, of the industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance."

With ascertained by differences of climate, habits and economic development, they include: The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week; a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labor and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equitable treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein, including foreigners, and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

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