

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, 1648.

A Religious Upheaval That Lasted for Almost a Lifetime.

This gigantic conflict known as the Thirty Years' war was the longest war that has afflicted mankind, at least since the dawn of modern history; though that series of wars between France and England which extended from 1338 to 1453 is sometimes inaccurately referred to as the "Hundred Years' War."

The Thirty Years' war is often called a religious war, but it was a war in which religion was made the handmaid of politicians and the excuse of ambitious princes; the mightiest kingdom on the Protestant side was the Catholic nation of France, swayed by Cardinal Richelieu, and the Lutheran elector of Saxony did not hesitate to ally himself with the oppressor of the Bohemian Protestants.

First Overt Act of the War.

The story that the first overt act of war arose from two soldiers of different nationalities approaching a well to get a drink and getting into a fight as to who should first have the bucket, Tassoni, the Italian poet, has embalmed in his mock-heroic poem, "The Rape of the Bucket"—if he did not invent it. At any rate the stage of Europe was set for war and war came.

In May of 1618 the Bohemian Protestants rose in rebellion and the conflagration rapidly spread over continental Europe. Men were born, grew to manhood and died knowing no world but a world at war. A man of fifty could only remember that it was before he attained his majority that there had been no war; war had come to seem the normal state of the world. In this war were made the military reputations of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, Tilly, Wallenstein, Turenne and Conde. Central Europe was the battleground and the fortunes of war favored first one side and then the other. It would take volumes to detail the campaigns and battles of this war and its shifting politics. In the long run the Protestant side, through the fighting power of the Swedes and the might of Catholic France, got the best of it.

Meantime Europe was becoming utterly exhausted in men, money and commerce and industry. The pope suggested negotiations for a peace and in 1641 Louis XIII of France signed the preliminaries for a conference. But Cardinal Mazarin, who had succeeded Richelieu upon the death of that great statesman, did not desire peace until he had further humbled some of the Catholic powers, especially Spain.

Peace Delegates Met at Munster.

However, three years after Louis had signed the preliminaries peace delegates met at Munster. The congress accomplished nothing, the delegates spending their time in squabbles over matters of precedence and etiquette. It was hard work to get them to enter a common council chamber for fear one envoy would enter the room before the other, or to sit at anything but a round table for fear one should sit at the head of it. Their retainers fought in the streets for the right of way. The conference was removed to Osnabruck with like results. The war still going on, the fluctuations of battle caused a fluctuation of demands on the part of the envoys. The house of Austria split in two, the emperor desiring the peace for all central Europe was clamoring, but Spain refusing to treat.

Finally in October of 1648, after four years of negotiation, the treaty known as the Peace of Westphalia was signed at Munster. This treaty put an end to the period of so-called religious wars and also to the supremacy of the house of Austria in Germany. France and Sweden were the principal beneficiaries, the latter receiving large German possessions with three votes in the diet, as well as an indemnification in money. France was confirmed in the possession of Verdun, Toul and Metz and most of Alsace. Germany was left in a horrible state materially; but had won liberty of conscience and a promise that laws, taxes and peace or war should be decided upon only by a free assembly of all the "estates" of the empire.

TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1748.

The Peace Treaty Following a War Fought by Frederick of Prussia to Get Himself Talked About.

On October 18, 1748, there was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle a treaty of peace negotiated by the wisest statesmen of Europe—a treaty that put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession, which had been going on for eight years. This war over the question as to who should succeed to the Austrian throne not only disturbed Europe but its freibands, flung across the Atlantic, lit the torch of war in America, kept the British colonies in a state of unrest and burdened them with an expenditure of money and lives. Before the death of the Emperor Charles VI of Austria he prepared the "Pragmatic Sanction" providing that the dominions of his branch of the house of Hapsburg should pass to his daughter, Maria Theresa. The nations of continental Europe agreed to it, but no sooner did Charles die than the Pragmatic Sanction became "a scrap of paper" and various claimants to the Austrian throne arose.

While the others talked, Frederick of Prussia acted. He had ascended the throne that year. On December 23 he left a masked ball, started by post for the Austrian frontier, where he had secretly massed 30,000 men, and without any preliminaries or any declaration of war invaded the Austrian province of Silesia, cynically remarking, "Let us make the war first—plenty of reason for it can be found afterwards." On another occasion, referring to this act, he said: "I did it to get myself talked about."

A True Hohenzollern.

There were but 3,000 Austrian troops in Silesia when Frederick struck and, though re-enforcements were hurried up, by the end of January the Prussians were masters of the province. France, Bavaria, Spain, Sardinia, etc., at once joined in to despoil the young queen before Prussia should get all the best of the "pickings." Driven from her capital, Maria Theresa sought refuge among the Hungarians, who received her loyally, raised an army and began the struggle. In June, 1742, Frederick coolly abandoned his allies upon receiving the cession of the greater part of Silesia. Two years later he was fighting Austria again and got the rest of Silesia.

England became an ally of Austria in 1741, but it was not until 1744 that Louis XV formally declared war against that country, not as an ally of Austria but in his own name and on behalf of France. A French army sent into the heart of the Hapsburg domains, and consisting of 100,000 men, was so badly handled that, when forced back to Bavaria in 1743, it could muster but 35,000. The French met with reverses in Italy, but gained the battles of Fontenoy (where the Irish brigade distinguished itself), of Rancour and Lawfeld.

The news that France and England were at war was first made known to America through the descent of a body of French from Cape Breton upon Canso, where the English gar-

risson was surprised and taken prisoners. The most important event of the war on this side of the water was the capture of the immensely strong position of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, by a colonial army under General Pepperell of Maine, assisted by a British fleet. Williamstown, Mass., was taken by a body of French and Indians and Saratoga was ravaged.

Alliance Between Russia and Austria.
An alliance between Russia and Austria hastened a desire for peace, and in April of 1748 delegates met at Aix-la-Chapelle and signed preliminaries. On October 18 a definitive treaty was concluded.

Everything in Europe was put back as it was before the war except that Prussia kept Silesia and the duchies of Palma and Piacenza were separated from Austria. In America, Louisburg was handed back to France. Eight years of war had only resulted in changing the boundaries of Prussia—nothing else had been accomplished. The treaty left undetermined the boundaries of the British and French possessions in America and French power in India decayed.

Macauley says: "It was not a truce as regards Europe; it was not even a truce in other parts of the globe."

Sympathetic Electricity.

There are certain facts which have to be accepted, because they do exist, and among these is the fact thus set down in Ganot's Physics (ed. 1881): "When a glass rod, or a stick of sealing wax, or shellac, is held in the hand, and is rubbed with a piece of flannel or with the skin of a cat, the parts rubbed will be found to have the property of attracting light bodies, such as pieces of silk, wool, feathers, paper, brain, gold leaf, etc." That is to say, the rod or wax becomes electrified by rubbing it with the skin of a cat. You generate electric sparks in the fur of your black cat by friction. The possibility has been known for centuries. Why the fur of the cat rather than the fur of a rabbit or dog is not known.

Art Criticism.

Arthur, age nine, returned from his first visit to the John Herron Art Institute with such a depressed air that his mother was puzzled.

"Didn't you like it, dear?"
"Not much. Mostly there were just heads of people cut off."

"But there must have been some pictures of animals and trees and lovely country."

"Oh, a few, but," in disgust, "there were more of people doing things they shouldn't."

"Doing things they shouldn't?"

"Yes. A lot of them had taken off all of their clothes, even their unties suits.—Indianapolis News.

He Got It.

"What became of that boy who said that he wanted a place where he would have a chance to raise?"

"He found it; he got a job in a powder mill."

Germany's New Army Lacks Snap

Soldiers Slack in Discipline and Show Familiarity Toward Officers.

OLD ARMY HAS DISAPPEARED

About 70,000 Men Commanded by Hindenburg About All That Remains of Great Host—Revolution Changes German Troops.

Berlin.—Under the new republic the departments of the army and navy are no more, in name at least. The republic's name for them is defense, and they are placed under charge of Gustav Noske, much trusted by the government for his prompt action in emergencies, and much hated by the Spartacists for his relentless opposition when disorders break out.

Noske's appointment as head of the navy, as well as the army, was regarded none too seriously, by Noske himself, at least. When asked by a newspaper man what he expected to do about the naval affairs of Germany in the future, Noske laughed and replied: "Why worry about naval affairs, when we haven't any navy?"

There are still sailors in big numbers in Germany, however, and they have been a problem. During the revolution the sailors played an important part, and most of them developed such a liking to land duty in Berlin and the other big cities that they have refused to leave for Kiel or any of the harbors. Now the sailors are used in the guard regiments all over Germany, along with soldiers.

Big Army Disappears.

The German army is in process of reorganization. Immediately after the armistice the army almost disappeared as an organized unit, and though there were millions of men in uniform scattered all over the land, none was responsible to anyone, and officers were not safe in uniform. In localities the soldiers joined "Red guard" groups, and some served and others misused their privileges. Thus the army as it was known in the old days practically vanished, except for a few divisions under Hindenburg, camped behind the Rhine, and the troops along the Polish border.

Now the only army of the field that Germany has is in the east to guard against the Poles. It is commanded by Hindenburg and is supposed to be not more than 60,000 or 70,000 men, if it numbers that many. However, government troops are scattered over the country in every big city and in industrial centers to guard against disorders. The big problem is keeping these troops faithful and satisfied, when Spartacan propaganda and money is at large. Under Noske and the minister of war, Colonel Reinhard,

the morale and discipline of the government troops have improved tremendously until a great part of the former efficiency is restored.

Depends on Peace Terms.

Germany's army is in a transitory state. What it will become depends upon the peace terms, the Germans recognize. But there has evidently been a change in idea in the government. Early in the revolution Ebert declared himself against a conscripted army, and Noske and Reinhard were appointed to organize volunteer forces, serving for short periods, to defend the new government. As a matter of fact the troops used for interior defense are all volunteers, mostly young men, serving for three or six months at good pay.

The policy of the new republic will be against conscription in theory, declares President Ebert, but there is not

much hope of putting the theory into effect, for it is pointed out that Germany will not abolish conscription unless the neighboring nations do. Since the Germans do not expect their neighbors to depend on volunteers, plans are being worked out for a new conscription army, serving shorter periods and modeled more after the Swiss than the old Prussian army. The militia idea is popular, but is considered idealistic.

The German army of interior defense, which probably numbers around a hundred thousand men, or possibly a few thousand more, is an expensive proposition. Volunteers have to be paid well to keep them from being won over by the Spartacists, who offer more money. Food and equipment is good.

The new army has a rather slack discipline, and none of the old Prussian snap is seen when officers appear. Familiarity and almost insolence are seen on every hand. The German trooper has changed a lot with the revolution, and if appearances are at all indicative, the government forces in Germany today are not to be feared outside Germany.

2,000 Murdered by the Bolsheviki

U. S. Red Cross Agents Tell of Reds' Atrocities in Siberia.

DIG OWN PITS; BURIED ALIVE

Murders Were Without Provocation and the Victims Were Largely of Thrifty or Intelligent Classes or Servants of Church.

Omsk.—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the bolshevik of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Osa has been obtained by Messrs. Simmonds and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph Teusler of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm, Osa and other re-occupied Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Osa and 1,500 in the surrounding districts.

Osa, which had a population of 10,000, was so denuded of males by the bolshevik that General Casagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Ekaterinburg for men to administer civic affairs.

Dogs Dig Up Bodies.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence the American Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches, where they were buried sometimes several deep in graves revealed by the digging of dogs.

The murders were without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent classes or

servants of the church, which latter it was the announced intention of the bolshevik to exterminate.

The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith, by economics, had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles; because he could not, he was shot. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman whose husband and two sons had been seized applied to the commissar for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times she was informed that if she bothered the commissar again she would be shot, as they had been.

The body of a woman was exhumed and identified in the presence of the Americans as the wife of a general through jewels sewed in the lining of her clothing, of which relatives were aware. Another woman was compelled to fetch a lamp and gaze upon her murdered sons for the amusement of the slayers.

A wife required to pay 1,000 rubles for the release of her husband borrowed 800 and paid it over; later she returned with the remainder, and then was informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases. All were killed without any form of trial.

The soviet called a meeting and prepared lists of those to die. The houses proscribed were visited by squads, the doors were smashed in, and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those who resisted were shot in the streets.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive. This testimony has been confirmed by bodies exhumed, the clenched hands of which were clinging to the mud at the bottom of the pit.

The only spark of humanity discoverable was that in confiscating the belongings of the residents. In some instances where there was a family of small children, the family was permitted to retain one cow out of several. Occasionally a peasant was allowed to keep his worst horse.

The bolshevik attitude toward the church was uncompromising. Priests were hunted unmercifully. The evidence showed that men were slain whose only offense was that they worked as sextons or caretakers of churches.

Milk Can Causes Death.

Lawton, Okla.—W. S. Mantooth, twenty-two, a well-known young farmer near here, was instantly killed when a milk can several boys were using as a boiler exploded. Some boys were using the milk can as the boiler of an improvised engine, and Mr. Mantooth stopped to warn them that they had too much steam up. Just then the boiler let go. The big can, weighing thirty pounds, hit him between the eyes.

WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS OF GERMANY



Group of women who are employed in the factories of Bitburg, Germany. Some of them are wearing wooden shoes, leather being very scarce in Germany.

Aliens Quit Country

New York.—Enriched by war work, aliens are leaving this country at the rate of more than 1,000 a day, it was learned here from custom officials, who expressed fear that, with the possibility that congress may limit immigration for the next four years, the United States will face a serious labor shortage, instead of a condition of unemployment.

Since the signing of the armistice, it was said, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese have been pouring out of the United States through this port. Since November 76,221 passports have been vised at the custom house, and since December, 33,000 aliens have sailed. Every ship clearing for Mediterranean ports has sailed with a full steerage, so that rates have jumped from \$40 to \$80.

Custom officials estimate that an enormous sum has been taken out of the country since the exodus began. Each alien, it is said, carries with him from \$1,000 to \$7,000 to enable him to

live in his native land in greater ease than he ever enjoyed before. Since April 2, when all outgoing passengers were forced to pay their income taxes before leaving, more than \$68,000 has been collected.

Byron R. Newton, collector of the port, who has been asked by members of the United States senate and house immigration committee to reduce the exodus to statistics, said today more than 90 per cent of the aliens are Italians, and that "something ought to be done to check the outflow."

CUPID BUSY DURING WAR

Six Thousand French Women Were Wooed and Won by Yanks in One Year.

Paris, France.—That Cupid was nearly as busy as Mars with the members of the American expeditionary force and that romance bloomed in France in spite of war's alarms is

shown by the fact that more than 6,000 French women have been wooed and won by American soldiers within one year. The majority of the French girls who have become Americans through marrying American officers and men are stenographers, salesgirls, teachers and a sprinkling of peasant girls and those of the middle class or bourgeoisie. The romances are in most cases very similar,

WAS IN MISERY

Mrs. Jobs Was in Serious Condition From Dropsy. Doan's Made Her Well.

"I don't think many have gone through such misery as I," says Mrs. C. Jobs, 138 Federal St., Burlington, N. J. "That awful pain in my back felt as though my spine were crushed. My head ached and I had reeling and falling sensations when ever anything would turn black. Though the kidney secretions passed ten or fifteen times in an hour, only a few drops came at a time and they felt like boiling water. I soon found I had dropsy. I bloated all over. My face was so swollen I could hardly see out of my eyes. My ankles and feet felt as though they would burst if I put any weight on them. My night clothes became wringing wet with sweat and I would get chilly and shake all over. Doan's Kidney Pills soon had me feeling like a different woman. My kidneys were regulated and all the swelling went away. The aches and pains left me and after I had finished my eighth box of Doan's, I was as well as ever. My kidneys have never bothered me since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me."



MRS. JOBS

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

J. LEEDOM SMITH, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

His Reception.

"Brother, I am a disciple of the New Freedom," announced a bewhiskered and unwashed gent, approaching the fence over which Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., was comfortably draped.

"Say you—put—are?" nonchalantly returned Mr. Johnson.

"Yes! We bolshevik believe in the rule of the proletariat. The rich must divide their illgotten hoards with us. We will take by force—"

"Hi, runt!" called the householder to one of his numerous progeny. "Skin into the house and fetch me my gun. I'm going to divide the buckshot in it with this yur hairy cun, and—Well, I'll be dogged, if he ain't mighty nigh to the bend of the road, already!"—Kansas City Star.

Clergy Asserts Itself.

Clergymen in Great Britain may strike for higher wages. At a recent conference of the Southwell diocese at Derby, the bishop delivered ultimatum to certain missionaries who asked that a minister be appointed for their churches. The bishop has refused to assign pastors for the parishes until they have assured him they will have a house and adequate food. Eight of the parishes of the diocese recently were combined into one.

The question of poor church wages has kept many aspirants to the ministry from being ordained and the church hierarchy has been asked not to establish any more \$1,000 a year parishes.

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease. A DAISSY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers, or five cent express paid for \$1.35. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Reason for Faith.

At Princeton they tell of a freshman who, as he blithely went his way whistling on the streets one day, was accosted by a classmate: "Whither away?"

"I'm going up to Doctor Smith's to be examined for appendicitis," said the other.

"Great Caesar!" exclaimed the classmate, "you don't seem to be very much worried about it."

"Oh, no," said the freshman, "there won't be anything doing. I've never been able to pass an examination the first time in all my fair young life."—Everybody's Magazine.

Highly Interesting.

"The Japanese are a wonderful little people."

"They are more than wonderful," replied the diplomat. "They are not content to keep you wondering. They keep you guessing."

When a woman wants to drive anything out of the house, she "shoes" it. A man usually boots it.



Better than Pills For Liver Ills. NR Tonight—Tomorrow Alright



Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Spine, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R. Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles. Head Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain, Piles, Itch, and soothes distressing "Buck" "Bridger" "Flea" "Yours" P. O. 810 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS—41.12 buys lb. of our wonderful herbs. Drive most stubborn rheumatism out of system. Rheumatism Herb Co., Venice, Cal. W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 19-1919.