

TREATY FRAMING IS SLOW PROCESS

Negotiations of Modern Covenants That Ended Wars Have Often Taken Months.

INTRIGUE COMMON FEATURE

Great Issues Involved in the Settlements of the Last Three Centuries—Keenest Minds of Church Seek Advantage.

New York.—The making of treaties has always been a time-consuming process since the days when the feudal lord or monarch could say to his beaten foe, accept these terms or die. Then the limits of personal force and ambition were the only curb on the victor's demands, with the sons or daughters or other relatives to be pawns in the game, execution or marriage sealing the hateful bargain.

But with the development of states into something more than the individual property of kings and emperors, and the broadening of international relations, the resulting clashes of arms, often lasting for years, were rarely brought to a close except after negotiations that lasted for weeks or months. Over the documents that settled the religious, political, or territorial questions at issue, the keenest minds of church and state fought for advantage. Intrigues and secret deals were a normal incident of the battle of wits, when more than two countries were involved in the difficulty.

Many of the peace treaties of the last three centuries are the landmarks of their period, ending or beginning an era in which the future development of peoples or nations was definitely determined.

Peace of Westphalia.

Such a history-making event was the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which ended the Thirty Years' war—the last of the great conflicts between Catholicism and Protestantism. Beginning as a strife between German states, divided on religious lines, it finally involved France, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and many Italian states.

In 1641 preliminaries of peace were agreed upon at Hamburg by the already weary contestants, but it was three years before a congress to settle terms was opened and four years after that when first treaties were signed at Osnabrück and Münster, towns of Westphalia. A general and complete peace was finally signed at Münster on October 24, 1648.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, on May 2, 1668, was signed the first treaty, known by the name of that town. This was the climax of the struggle between France and Spain for the possession of the Spanish Netherlands. On the death of Philip IV of Spain, Louis XIV claimed a large part of the Netherlands in the name of his wife, a daughter of Philip. The Dutch, alarmed by the French pretensions, which were backed by aggressive military action, summoned England and Sweden to her aid and halted the French advance. Under the treaty Louis kept portions of Flanders which his forces had overrun.

The Peace of Ryswick, which was signed at the Dutch village on the outskirts of The Hague in 1697, ended a struggle of nine years between France and the Grand Alliance, a term which ultimately included England, Holland, Savoy, the Holy Roman empire, Brandenburg, Sweden, Spain, Saxony and the Palatinate. A congress of envoys held sessions during most of the summer of 1697 and finally signed a treaty of peace on September 20. This virtually restored all territorial matters to the status quo ante, but the chief result was to check the ambitions of Louis, under whose rule France had become the first power on the continent, supplanting Spain.

Utrecht's Epoch-Making Agreement.

The Peace of Utrecht was the next great agreement between the quarrelsome powers of Europe. It was, in fact, a series of agreements between

the years 1713 and 1715 that brought to a close the war of the Spanish succession (known in American history in its later aspect as Queen Anne's war). To prevent the union of Spain and France under Bourbon rule, William III of England formed another grand alliance, which included Austria and several German states, including Prussia. An armistice was concluded between France and England in 1712, but it was not until April 13, 1713, that peace was signed at Utrecht between France on the one side and England on the other. Spain settled with her enemies in the next two years.

A second treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed October 18, 1748, marked the conclusion of the war of the Austrian succession, notable for the long and successful effort of Maria Theresa to keep her throne against a host of claimants.

First of the treaties that vitally affected the future of North America was that of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' war. Beginning with a struggle between Prussia and Austria, the war spread to the German states, Russia, France, Sweden, England and Portugal. Preliminaries of peace were signed on November 3, 1762, but the definitive treaty was not consummated till February 10, 1763. In the settlement, which was of a far-reaching character, France lost Canada and much of her India possessions to England. The latter also established her supremacy on the seas.

Just 20 years later it was England's fate to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of her former American colonies, and simultaneously to make peace with France and Spain. The negotiations which ended the American Revolution were under way for months. Franklin, Jay, and John Adams, as America's plenipotentiaries, signed the preliminaries of peace on August 30, 1782, but it was more than a year later (September 3, 1783) that the definite treaty was formally agreed to at Versailles.

Treaty of Ghent.

At Amiens, on March 27, 1802, England signed a treaty with Spain, France, and the Batavian republic, (Netherlands), wherein the first Napoleonic successes were recognized and accepted. Peace preliminaries had been arranged at London nearly six months before.

The Treaty of Ghent, which closed the second war of the United States with England, required more than four months for negotiations. Another Treaty of Paris had only a few months before (May 30, 1814), been signed by France with all the allies, who had been fighting Bonaparte. By it all the territorial advantages won by Napoleon, were given back. At the same time provision was made for the calling at Vienna of a conference to settle the general affairs of Europe, disorganized and distracted by the long years of war.

The congress of Vienna thus summoned, was the most remarkable assemblage of its kind the world had ever seen. All of Europe, except Turkey, was represented by delegates, the number of those who assisted at the gathering being over five hundred.

Opening on September 30, 1814, it lasted until June 9, 1815, or more than eight months. Crowned heads, including three emperors, were in attendance at various times. An ex-

traordinary round of festivities was provided, and amid it all the master diplomats of the epoch (Talleyrand, Metternich and Castlereagh) played their games of intrigue. The unprecedented decisions of this congress dominated the course of European statesmen for 40 years.

The Crimean war (1854-6) was concluded by another Treaty of Paris, which admitted the Porte to the European concert and guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The document was signed March 30, 1856, after nearly five weeks of negotiations.

The Settlement of 1871.

The Franco-Prussian war was brought to an end when preliminaries of a peace treaty were agreed to at Thiers on February 25, 1871. The formal treaty was taken up by a conference at Brussels on March 28. Signature of the compact was accomplished at Frankfurt on May 10, the negotiations thus lasting six weeks.

After Russia's overwhelming success in her war against Turkey in 1877-8, she enforced severe terms by the Treaty of San Stefano (March 3, 1878). Thereupon a congress of the powers was called at Berlin to settle questions involved in what Austria and Great Britain regarded as the undue aggrandizement of the Petrograd government. This gathering, which included among its delegates Salisbury, Beaconsfield, Bismarck, and Andrassy, met on June 13, and closed its labors just one month later. The treaty which was signed stripped Russia of a large share of the fruits of her victory.

Settlement of the Spanish-American war in 1898 required negotiations that lasted two months and nine days. The first session of the envoys took place in Paris on October 1. In late November there seemed to be danger of a breaking off of the parley, but the difficulty was smoothed out and the treaty was signed on December 10.

It took 27 days for the Russian and Japanese delegates to reach an agreement at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1899, thus ending their comparatively brief but sanguinary war. They held their first meeting on August 9, and peace was signed on September 5.

First Hague Conference.

It was in this same year that the first peace conference was held at The Hague. At the instance of the czar of Russia 21 European countries and the United States, Mexico, China, Japan, Persia and Siam sent representatives to confer with regard to concerted action to maintain general peace. The first meeting of this convocation, which was hailed at the time as a highly promising effort for the banishment of war, was held on May 19, 1899. Conclusions were reached and a final act signed on July 29, the conference having thus lasted two months and eleven days.

Even more impressive in the character of the personnel and the seriousness of the deliberations was the second Hague conference, held in 1907 at the call of President Roosevelt. Forty-six nations sent diplomats, international experts, and political leaders to this gathering, and the conclusions, accepted or rejected by the various powers in the discussion of the broad range of proposals, aiming for peace or at least a mitigation of war's evils, have an almost cynical interest in the light of the great war. The conference was in session for four months and three days, opening on June 15 and adopting a statement of principles on October 18.

The present assemblage in Paris is in effect a Hague conference and a treaty-making body rolled into one. Twenty-six countries are formally represented in the plenary gatherings.

NEW WEAPON HAS RANGE OF 200 MILES

Worcester, Mass.—A rocket as an agent of warfare over land or sea, having a perpendicular range of 70 miles and a horizontal range of 200 miles or more, and capable of carrying powerful charges of explosives or deadly gases, has been invented here by Dr. Robert H. Goddard, professor of physics at Clark college.

In his experiments, which he announced have attained success, he had the co-operation and worked by the authority of the war department and the Smithsonian institution in Washington, and Clark university and the Worcester Polytechnic institute. Compared with it, the most powerful implements of modern warfare are rendered ineffective, scientists familiar with the invention assert.

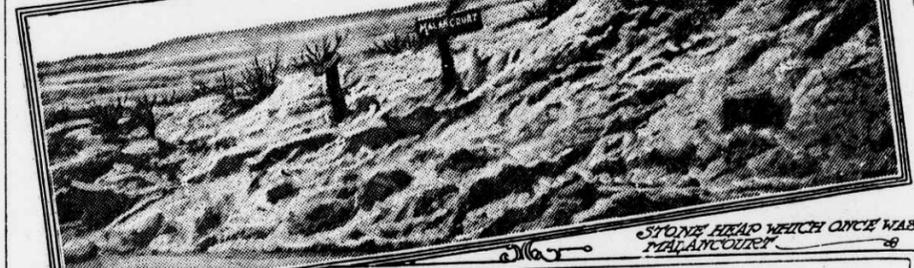
Under the system of propulsion worked out by Doctor Goddard the rocket could rise to a height above the earth's atmosphere, where its range would be increased greatly.

Its propulsive power—which military men say is a new contribution to the science of ballistics—lies in an internal combustion engine of high power, fed either by finely pulverized smokeless powder or charges of liquid explosive at regular intervals regulated by clockwork. Experiments with miniature models conducted here have fully demonstrated its success against an enemy.

Instead of requiring a cannon or mortar to start it, one man from any spot can launch it without apparatus. The destructive agency is in the head of the rocket, though it can be adapted for photographic work as well, the apparatus being automatically released from the rocket proper and descending with a parachute.

In the rocket's simplest form, manufactured at small cost, a foot soldier would become the equivalent of a field cannon for a single shot, for he would carry on his shoulder an instrument of destruction, with its head of gas or high explosive, and fire it from any point where his legs would take him. And that would often be where a cannon could not be moved.

Rebuilding of Devastated France



Ravages of Warfare and Deliberate Hun Policy of Destruction Make It the Work of Years.

By LLOYD ALLEN, Special Staff Correspondent.

PARIS.—France is beginning to rebuild the scores of villages destroyed by shell fire during more than four years of war. The task is enormous; it will require years of effort, but it will be carried on by the French government with only a small amount of outside aid and a German fund, collected as indemnity.

It is impossible for outsiders to try to take on more than a relatively small part of the reconstruction work in France because first estimates show the total damage amounts to something like \$13,000,000,000, or approximately the amount raised by the first three Liberty Loans in America. It's strictly a national job, this replacement of 500,000 wrecked homes, 100,000 of which are mere heaps of stones.

America is going to contribute some millions of dollars worth of material to the rebuilding of devastated France through the American Red Cross. Our aid in this direction alone will be valuable. It will consist of the distribution of supplies bought by the Red Cross for the active war work it carried on, which are now stored in the Red Cross warehouses and not needed urgently by the American armies.

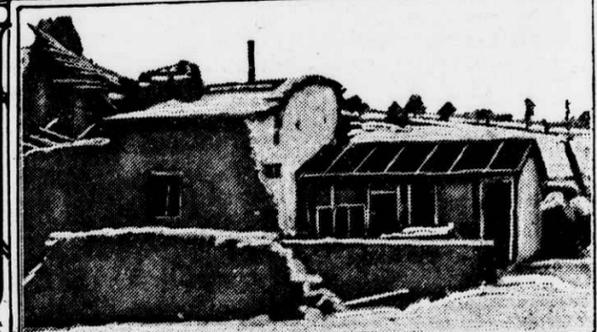
Large as the Red Cross relief will be in actual dollars, it must still be viewed as first aid work rather than the taking on of a program of actual reconstruction, that is, the actual rebuilding of demolished cottages.

The Red Cross policy is to provide, when it can, the necessary articles French villagers will need for starting life anew. During the winter months there was a big demand for stoves. Thousands were needed. With one stove a French family could manage to get along through the coldest weather while the home deserted during war days was made habitable. But there were not enough stoves available to supply one-tenth of the demand. When the Red Cross speaks of reconstruction work these days, it has in mind the providing of such necessities as stoves, medicines, and simple necessities. It does not mean, when speaking of reconstruction, to take any part in the rebuilding of damaged homes.

There are several American organizations that will rebuild houses, but these groups are taking on a very limited number of homes and are not endeavoring to house anything more than a small proportion of the two million French men, women and children that were homeless when the armistice was signed.

You must ride through northern France day after day and see the desolation of deserted villages in order to get an idea of the wreckage. The damaged area covers 6,000 square miles. Streaked through this land are the severely-shelled segments where the land has been so blasted by thousands of high explosive shells and by mines that the ground has been left absolutely too torn up to be cultivated. It is officially estimated that 250,000 acres of farm lands, through one of the most productive parts of France, have been ruined by artillery fire.

Towns near these spoiled fields are usually completely wrecked. There is not enough left in the way of shelter to house anything larger than a stray



STONE HEAD WHICH ONCE WAS MALANCOURT



WRECKED VILLAGE OF TALIX - TAR-PAPER SHACK AT RIGHT

cut. Malancourt, which I visited on the way to the forest of the Argonne, is just such a place. A few hundred yards away from the town is a woman's land.

The chocolate can, a ten-gallon affair with a big brass spigot, was placed on an empty packing case. Around the can were discarded condensed milk tins—the only cups available because this hut was just starting operations. And every infantryman was supposed to drink as much chocolate as he desired. Coffee could also be had. A small sheet iron stove, with a pile of kindling chopped from timbers of ruined French homes, warmed the whole place. There were no negro troopers in the hut at the time. But the Y-workers evidently had a system of providing for the comfort of both blacks and whites without jarring the susceptibilities of either. I saw such an arrangement working smoothly in a Y-canteen in Verdun—the only comfortable spot in blocks of ruined houses.

It was where the allied and German troops stood opposite each other, month in and month out during the days of strictly trench warfare, that villages were completely wiped out by intense and terrific bombardments. But when either side was making a rapid advance the destruction of property was considerably less. For instance, in the great German drive of September, 1914, when the Kaiser was striking at Paris, very little destruction was caused, except at the places where the terrible fighting took place during the first battle of the Marne, that is, along by Meaux, Soissons, Vitry-le-Francois and Reims. In other words, the destruction was worst at the points where the battle was turned, the scene of the fiercest fighting. Along the Somme and the Alsne, the same conditions prevailed. Here the destroyed area is from 10 to 12 miles across, in many places.

Then there was another kind of destruction—the willful kind, wrought by German troops in some of the big retreats. All through the war, even to the final fights of 1918, the Germans consistently wrecked property rather than let it revert to the French in a fair state of preservation. Willful destruction in France, as a German policy, started in the spring of 1917, about the time America came into the war.

Behind the town, as viewed from the former allied trenches, is Montfacon, from which the German crown prince, in a concrete and steel observation tower three stories high, watched the progress of battle. He could see, among other things, the houses of Malancourt crumble day by day until former homes were stone heaps with protruding timbers that once held up roofs. Today Malancourt can be recognized only by a sign board. A few stray German graves are marked with carefully lettered crosses on which metal identification tags have been nailed.

On up the road toward Germany, about three-quarters of a mile, Montfacon today stands almost completely wrecked. Visitors to this territory never miss seeing the crown prince's safe shelter which was constructed inside the walls of a three and a half story house—the only four walls left standing in the town. How the house around the crown prince's shelter escaped destruction is still a mystery. Several shells hit it and the roof is partly torn away, but inside concrete walls three feet thick, built during the actual battle, the crown prince had what was probably the finest ringside seat for the big fight that can be found anywhere on the long battle line from the North sea to Switzerland.

From the roadway in front of this house you have to look sharply to detect even a trace of the tower inside. From a point 300 feet down the road the tower is invisible. Varennes, on the old French frontier, is another of the more interesting French towns, probably 80 per cent destroyed, even though the walls of many houses remain standing. Here it was that Louis XVI, escaping from Paris and from the mob that finally executed him, was caught and returned.

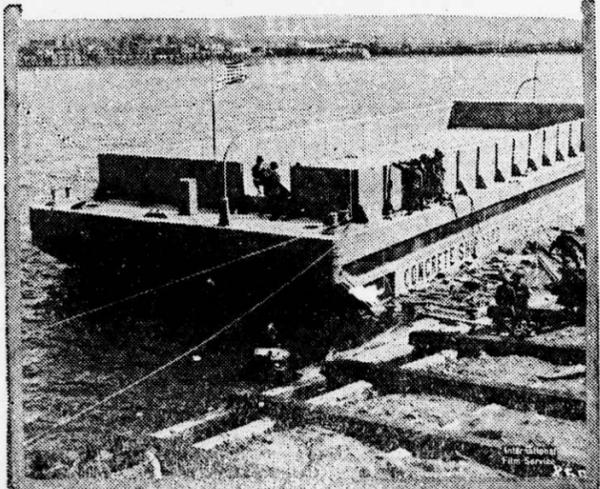
Where Louis XVI, with his queen, was recognized and arrested. American negro infantrymen were drilling the day I passed through the town. Across the river on the ruins of houses, a Y. M. C. A. hut some hundred feet in length and 20 feet wide was in full operation, selling cigarettes and giving

Economy is claimed for an electric heater to be inserted in range hollers, as the water absorbs all the heat it radiates. A Swedish syndicate is planning to distill alcohol spirit from white moss, there being enormous quantities of it available. The consul-general of Japan at Honolulu has forbidden his countrymen to wear kimonos on the street. He explains his order as being part of a campaign he is waging to induce his people to adopt American styles.

Caught on the railroad track at Ellendale, Del., with a fast freight approaching, the two-year-old baby of William Masen had a miraculous escape when it fell down, the engine and whole train passing over it without touching it.

"It may seem absurd," says an official of the National Paper Trades association, "but the amount of paper used for wrapping gifts and food and mail matter and sent abroad has been one of the greatest causes of the taxing of paper mills' output."

CONCRETE BARGE FOR THE NAVY



The new concrete barge, built by the United States navy took to the water at Little Ferry, N. J. The barge will be used to carry oil and coal for ships of the navy.

BRIEF INFORMATION

The Omaha (Neb.) city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting organization among city firemen.

Steel truss poles rolled from single pieces of metal have been invented for electric lights and other similar purposes.

The South African Geographical society has been recently formed. A wide range of activities has been outlined for it, including the publication of a periodical.