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And the first shall be last—the first U. S. division the last home.

The league of nations might get in a little preliminary work out in Chicago.

It may be taken for granted that Japan is watching that Pacific fleet very closely to see if its purpose is entirely pacific, which, of course, it is.

With cider permissible, as it seems about to be, Vermont will not need to worry over the war-time prohibition, for Vermont has countless barrels of apples which go to waste every year.

There is so much speech-making in the Senate on the treaty of peace and the league of nations that Senators Dillingham and Page of Vermont may be doing right in keeping still or in reserving their remarks until later.

Middlebury people are having the benefit of a "free chauntauqua" given by members of the faculty of the college summer school. That sort of a chauntauqua must appeal to the guarantors of chauntauquas who each year pay up a deficit while the chauntauqua people themselves take all the profits.

A United States judge in New York hands down an opinion that the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer is against the law, while a U. S. judge in California hands down an opinion that the sale of 2.75 per cent beer is permissible under the law. This looks like a chance for the United States to get to-gather.

To realize just how low Germany has sunk in the world as the result of her war which she started to dominate the world, it is only necessary to point out that the German mark, which was once rated as worth 25 cents in United States money, is now down to six and one-quarter cents. The German people, if they have any cognizance of international finance, must be asking themselves if vaulting ambition paid them or their royal rulers.

A personal investigation by a trusted American has revealed that the reports of Jewish pogroms in Poland were "tremendously exaggerated" and that while Polish Jews may have been persecuted that hardship was not nearly as bad as the cabled reports would lead one to believe. The purpose to get accurate information concerning this phase of life across the water was excellent; it might be well to get some direct, first-hand information about other reported situations over there before the United States and the American people commit themselves and their generosity to imposition. The United States should not be the "easy mark" for unscrupulous people anywhere.

Henry B. Endicott of Massachusetts, who was recently mentioned in these columns as being one of the great men of Massachusetts, has publicly stated that he is not seeking public office; in fact, he knows of no office which would tempt him to separate himself from his present interests and his present associations. That may seem to be a narrow view to take of the situation, yet it stamps him as a man above political seeking. Moreover, the public knows that Mr. Endicott has been willing to lend his aid freely toward the solving of some of the pressing problems of the day besides giving of his time in liberal manner in the prosecution of war work at home during the time of the nation's greatest need. Mr. Endicott, it appears, is ready to help but not to tie himself down to one office or official position. Therein he shows himself just as much of a patriot as if he were seeking office because of the opportunities which the office may bring and, perhaps, be-

cause of the opportunities for self-aggrandizement. There ought to be more Endicotts in the United States.

There is said to be a demand in Burlington for the erection of 100 houses in order to meet the demand brought about by the industrial development of the community. If there really is a demand for so many houses as that for renting purposes, it goes without saying that a reasonable rental could be secured on a property which, in turn, would bring a good return on the investment. If Burlington people have confidence in the future of their city they should not let any opportunity slip which would aid in the industrial advancement of the community. It would be very unfortunate if Burlington were to allow its chances for growth to slip by because of unwillingness to put money into house building to accommodate the people who would be induced to come to Burlington to engage in the city's various industries. The new chocolate factory's growth is said to be dependent upon the willingness of Burlington money to be invested in renting houses. There should be a prompt response to the demand for houses.

**U. S. FORCES DEMAND PEACE RATIFICATION.**

Announcement of the passing of American commercial men across the border line into Germany by permission of the United States forces there assembled is calculated to act as a prod on the United States Senate in the ratification of the treaty of peace. It is somewhat out of form to have commercial relations restored between nations before those nations have ceased to be at war. Nominally the United States and Germany are still at war, the treaty not having been ratified by the United States through the Senate, as required by the constitution. Yet the military forces of the United States see fit to grant permission to representatives of American commercial interests to begin their business operations in the interior of Germany just as if the treaty of peace had been ratified by both parties and was in full force. If this action means anything, it means that the military end of the United States government is becoming disgusted with the petty bickering among the so-called statesmen of the United States back in Washington and is doing something to urge the senators into more prompt action toward ratification. Nor can the military be blamed for impatience over the delay. The army of the United States has been in Germany two years, undergoing all the trials incident to warfare; thousands of brave Americans are occupying graves in Europe; many more are bearing the honorable wounds of battle; and still more are being delayed in returning to civil life because of the fact that the treaty is not ratified. The navy, too, is conscious of the injustice of being held in suspense through the bickering of the men in Washington; and the men of that arm of the service have a right to demand prompt action on the part of the Senate. The army and the navy have done their work in this war and they have done it well. Now their implied demand that peace be ratified must be heeded. Justice requires it.

**CURRENT COMMENT**

**Drouth Not as Harmful as Wet Season.**  
The drouth in Vermont has caused loss both to manufacturers and farmers. The past weeks have been excellent weather for securing the hay crop, which is one of Vermont's largest crops, and the cry for rain now outweighs any other need of Vermont agriculture. One optimistic farmer, generally considered a rare person, says that drouth never caused as much damage as wet seasons and unless the present weather continues for some time to come the crops in this section of Vermont will be above the average.—Barton Monitor.

**Vermont Ought to Have a Full Regiment.**  
Vermont is not to have a full regiment of infantry under the reorganization of the National Guard. Two battalions of infantry and one machine gun company only are allotted to this state, the indication being that in case the Guard is called out the Vermont battalions will be added to a separate battalion in some other New England state and thus a regiment will be formed. Vermont ought to have a full regiment, and ought to be allowed to keep it when on active service and not have it mutilated as it was in the war against Germany. Washington would make more progress if it took into consideration the elements of state pride and state tradition.—St. Albans Messenger.

**FOUR RESERVATIONS NAMED BY HUGHES**

In Order to Prevent "Sacrificing the Essential Interests of the United States," Hughes Takes Exception to Article on Monroe Doctrine and Protection of Other Members of the League.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate in the last presidential election, has drawn up a resolution which he offers for adoption by the United States Senate, consenting to inclusion of the league of nations covenant in the peace treaty, but suggesting four reservations to prevent "sacrificing the essential interests of the United States."

This became known when correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, of Maine, dealing with ratification of the treaty, was made public.

While finding ambiguities in articles 1 and 15, dealing respectively with withdrawal from the league and questions of purely a domestic nature, Mr. Hughes takes chief exception to articles 21 and 10, which concern the Monroe doctrine and the liability of the United States to provide armed forces to protect other members of the league.

The "descriptive phrase" employed in connection with the Monroe doctrine is said by Mr. Hughes to be "inaccurate," while article 10 is branded by him as a "trouble breeder," which if not eliminated, should be thoroughly interpreted. Any "reservations," Mr. Hughes added, should be incorporated in "the instrument of ratification" to make it valid, but the fact that such reservations are made should not lead to the assumption that the treaty would fail or the peace conference would have to resume operations.

Summarized, Mr. Hughes' four reservations are:

First, that on giving notice of its intention to withdraw from the league, a power shall cease to be a member or subject to obligations of the covenant at the time specified in the notice, but that such withdrawal shall not release that power from debt or liability theretofore incurred.

Second, that questions such as immigration or import duties, which are solely within domestic jurisdiction, shall not be submitted for consideration or action by the league.

Third, that the United States shall not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, which shall not be subject to jurisdiction of the league, leaving this country free to oppose acquisition by any non-American country or territory in the western hemisphere.

Fourth, that under article 10 the United States shall assume no obligation to undertake any military expedition or employ its armed forces on land or sea unless such action is authorized by Congress.

The resolution suggested by Mr. Hughes is embodied in a letter replying to one from Senator Hale requesting Mr. Hughes' opinion on the validity of reservations to the proposed covenant and also asking Mr. Hughes "what reservations in your judgment should be made to safeguard the interests of our country."

In his letter, Senator Hale asserts he "wants to see some plan devised whereby the United States may safely enter the league of nations."

In his reply, Mr. Hughes states "there is a plain need for a league of nations." He added that "there is also the immediate exigency to be considered" and that "it is manifest that every reasonable effort should be made to establish peace as promptly as to bring about a condition in which Europe can resume its normal industrial activity."

"I see no reason why these objects cannot be attained without sacrificing the essential interests of the United States," Mr. Hughes continues. "There is a middle ground between aloofness and injurious commitments."

While regretting that "suitable" steps have not been taken to formulate international legal principles and settlement of disputes by impartial tribunals, Mr. Hughes declares "there is merit enough in the proposed plan to make it desirable to secure it, if proper safeguards can be obtained." He adds that "it is just as futile to exaggerate its value as it is to see nothing but its defects." In his opinion

the proposed covenant should be viewed "as a mere beginning," but it is important that a false start should not be made.

The question as to the validity of reservations has two aspects, says Mr. Hughes: "First, with respect to action on our part which is essential to making of reservations; and, second, as to the effect of reservations upon other parties to the treaty."

"As to the first question, it is manifest that attempted reservations will be ineffectual unless they qualify the act of ratification," said Mr. Hughes, adding that such reservations must constitute part of the instrument of ratification.

If the proposed reservations are reasonable, responsibility for defeat of the treaty would lie with those who refuse the vote essential to the assent, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes, who points out that, on the other hand, if the Senate gives its assent to the treaty with reservations and President Wilson should refuse concurrence, responsibility would lie with him.

Pointing out that where a treaty is made on the part of a number of nations, they may acquiesce in a partial ratification on the part of one or more, Mr. Hughes declares, "statements to safeguard our interests which clearly ambiguous clauses in the covenant can meet with no reasonable objection."

"Nor should we assume that a reservation would lead to the failure of the treaty or compel a resumption of the peace conference, when the reservation leaves unimpaired the main provisions of the covenant and simply seeks to avoid any apparent assumption of obligation on our part to join in a war at some indefinite time in the future for a cause the merits of which cannot now be foreseen," says Mr. Hughes.

Taking up the subject matter of his four reservations, Mr. Hughes said that with regard to article 1 concerning the right of withdrawal from the league "there should be a clarifying statement as a part of the ratification."

Article 15 relating to domestic matters is also found by Mr. Hughes to be ambiguous.

Mr. Hughes says he fully endorses Elihu Root's proposed statement of reservation regarding article 21, said by advocates of the covenant to preserve the Monroe doctrine, but adds that "in the view that alternate form of statement may be helpful" he submits one of his own. The descriptive phrase employed in the article is inaccurate and the meaning of the article is far from clear, according to the writer.

Mr. Hughes also agrees with Mr. Root that it would be desirable to eliminate article 10 with its guaranty to "preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity" of all members of the league.

"I still think that article 10 is a trouble breeder and not a peacemaker," says Mr. Hughes, adding that "democracies cannot promise war after the manner of monarchs" and that "it is idle to attempt to commit free peoples to the making of war in an unknown contingency where such a war may be found clearly opposed to the dictates of justice."

"Article 10 is objectionable because it is an illusory engagement," declares Mr. Hughes, and "we should not enter into a guaranty which would expose us to a charge of bad faith."

**Another Dulcinea.**  
A banal young person named Claire Has affected a Frenchified air; She drinks cafe noir And when told, "Au revoir!" She always replies, "Pomme de terre."—Boston Transcript.

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