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THE WHOLE TREATY OR NOTHING

There seems to be a current impression that the United States senate has power to modify the peace treaty. There is no warrant in law or history for any such view.

The Constitution places the treaty-making power in the hands of the President and the senate together, but gives to each a separate function. It rests with the President to initiate treaties, and with the senate to accept or reject them when submitted. Strictly speaking, there is no alternative.

The principle was stated clearly in a decision of the supreme court rendered unanimously on the occasion of the Spanish War settlement. The court declared:

"Obviously the treaty must contain the whole contract between the parties, and the senate is limited to a ratification of such terms as have already been agreed upon between the President, acting for the United States, and the contracting powers."

Thus it is seen that the senate must either ratify or refuse to ratify the treaty as a whole.

The senate "may make its ratification conditional upon the adoption of amendments to the treaty," added the court, and the senate may seek to do that very thing in the present case. But such action would have no binding force unless the other parties concerned agreed to the amendments, and would probably be equivalent to killing the treaty altogether, because it is very unlikely that the peace conference could be reassembled and persuaded to do its work over again.

It looks, then, as if the country must either take the present treaty as it stands, or else throw the whole thing overboard and make a separate treaty with Germany.

They are going to deport all the Reds from South Africa. As formerly, the game in S. A. will be played with the blacks.

WHERE PUSSY HAS BEEN

This time Pussy has not been to London to visit the Queen, as all orthodox cats are supposed to do. She has been to France, to Belgium, sniffing with dainty nose the slightest hint of fatal gas, and killing by the thousand the rats which made the soldiers

miserable in the trenches.

Over 500,000 cats were collected by one man in London at the request of the war department and shipped abroad for service in the trenches. And serve they did, as faithfully as the famous dogs and the homing pigeons.

Their history differs from that of the dogs and birds, however, for while many of them gave their lives in the service of their country, and saved many a soldier's life by their twitching whiskers and scurrying flight which warned of approaching gas, the survivors are not returning with their masters to their native land. On the contrary a strong Anglo-French Alliance is reported between these true English Tommies and Tabbies and the French cats.

ENFRANCHISED BY THE WAR

It is not a new idea that war makes heroes out of crim-

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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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 1238 to 1433 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 hand-maid 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 embodied 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 Condé. 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, twelve 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 Osnabrück 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 which 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.

inals, but the United States has one very striking case in point.

'Monk' Eastman, a noted criminal and ex-convict, joined the army as a volunteer. He bore himself with such conspicuous bravery and his entire army record was so good that upon the recommendation of his superior officer, Governor Smith of New York has restored him to citizenship.

It will be interesting to

know what Eastman does with this new liberty and honor and restored self-respect. Perhaps we shall hear of him in further acts of goodness as conspicuous as his acts of evil. Perhaps he will settle down simply into one of the great mass of plain, good citizens. In any event, here is fresh confirmation of the theory that "there is so much good in the worst of us, that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us."

Ministry of Mirth.

An ex-member of the London county council, the Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of that quaint relic of old London, the Savoy chapel, marooned in a back-water of the Strand, has emerged into print, in the columns of the Morning Post, on the great amusement question. Mr. Chapman admits that he is an "in-correctible optimist." Perhaps Mr. Chapman might add to the gaiety of nations by editing a new edition of the works of Demokritos of Abdera, the Laughing Philosopher, unless, as is quite possible, and not without reason, he regards Demokritos as the first of pessimists.

For Home Gardeners.

Home food production will continue because it has been found worth while, is the prediction made in "The War Garden Victorious," a history of the war garden movement in the United States which has just been issued. The book, which gives a complete record of the campaign, declares that "there is no question that the cultivators of our war gardens, now become victory gardens, will continue their labors." The volume is not for sale but is being sent to libraries, garden committees and others interested in keeping a permanent record of this work. The author is Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National War Garden commission, with whose commitments the book is distributed.

DR. L. E. THORNTON

Dentist

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m10tf

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109 West First Street

Albany, Oregon

Union Not in Favor

Lacomb, Ore., May 22.—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Union at this place the question of the proposed bond issue was discussed. Speakers were present to represent both sides of the question. Some interesting talks were heard but when put to a vote the convention voted against the issue.

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The Democrat Classifieds for Results

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