# HOW WARS ARE ENDED.

## The Negotiation of Peace Is a Long and Tedious Process---Some Historic Instances.

(Copyright, 1898.)

"In the midst of life we are in death." With equal truth it may be said, "In the midst of peace we are in war," or, to reverse the latter, "In the midst of war we are in peace."

At the present juncture everybody is wishing for the time when the white winged dove of peace will spread its wings over the country and blot out everything pertaining to strife and the destruction of human life for, much as we may despise the Spaniards, it must be admitted that retribution to them in the present instance has been as terrible as it has been swift.

To the lay mind whenever a nation gets tired of fighting it so informs the one with which it happens to be at war, and the next morning's rule descends upon the two countries with everything going about as usual. Of course this is about as incorrect an impression as one could possibly form. Individuals sometimes trust each other, nations never. The process of ending a war is as tedious and red tape as that by which it was brought into existence, and the methods hitherto employed for the purpose of obtaining this end may not be uninteresting at the present moment.

The first requirement of a conflict between nations is usually some decisive battle on land or sea in which one of the antagonists is so completely beaten that further hostilities would serve to reduce warfare to little less than butchery, extermination, and the courtesies—because, if not so, the civilized nations of the world would intervene—that shortly after there is an offer upon the part of the defeated country to negotiate peace propositions.

The days have passed when a conquering army of victorious soldiers goes in and to conquer a city or a province and after a few battles stops within quarters from which to sue for peace or to secure the capitulation of the enemy. The wars of the present age, when nations are at war, the entire financial resources of the government are involved, and the different sources of the year have to converge on the necessary preparations of hostilities.

But how do wars end? Their beginning is more or less rapid, but the delays in settling the diplomatic questions are generally of an overwhelming nature to an excited people, who are unable to comprehend why, instead of a body of peace commissioners, representatives of the belligerent nations, meeting over neutral ground and wishing for the time when the white winged dove of peace will spread its wings over the country and blot out everything pertaining to strife and the destruction of human life for, much as we may despise the Spaniards, it must be admitted that retribution to them in the present instance has been as terrible as it has been swift.

To the lay mind whenever a nation gets tired of fighting it so informs the one with which it happens to be at war, and the next morning's rule descends upon the two countries with everything going about as usual. Of course this is about as incorrect an impression as one could possibly form. Individuals sometimes trust each other, nations never. The process of ending a war is as tedious and red tape as that by which it was brought into existence, and the methods hitherto employed for the purpose of obtaining this end may not be uninteresting at the present moment.

The first requirement of a conflict between nations is usually some decisive battle on land or sea in which one of the antagonists is so completely beaten that further hostilities would serve to reduce warfare to little less than butchery, extermination, and the courtesies—because, if not so, the civilized nations of the world would intervene—that shortly after there is an offer upon the part of the defeated country to negotiate peace propositions.

The days have passed when a conquering army of victorious soldiers goes in and to conquer a city or a province and after a few battles stops within quarters from which to sue for peace or to secure the capitulation of the enemy. The wars of the present age, when nations are at war, the entire financial resources of the government are involved, and the different sources of the year have to converge on the necessary preparations of hostilities.

But how do wars end? Their beginning is more or less rapid, but the delays in settling the diplomatic questions are generally of an overwhelming nature to an excited people, who are unable to comprehend why, instead of a body of peace commissioners, representatives of the belligerent nations, meeting over neutral ground and wishing for the time when the white winged dove of peace will spread its wings over the country and blot out everything pertaining to strife and the destruction of human life for, much as we may despise the Spaniards, it must be admitted that retribution to them in the present instance has been as terrible as it has been swift.

To the lay mind whenever a nation gets tired of fighting it so informs the one with which it happens to be at war, and the next morning's rule descends upon the two countries with everything going about as usual. Of course this is about as incorrect an impression as one could possibly form. Individuals sometimes trust each other, nations never. The process of ending a war is as tedious and red tape as that by which it was brought into existence, and the methods hitherto employed for the purpose of obtaining this end may not be uninteresting at the present moment.

The first requirement of a conflict between nations is usually some decisive battle on land or sea in which one of the antagonists is so completely beaten that further hostilities would serve to reduce warfare to little less than butchery, extermination, and the courtesies—because, if not so, the civilized nations of the world would intervene—that shortly after there is an offer upon the part of the defeated country to negotiate peace propositions.

The days have passed when a conquering army of victorious soldiers goes in and to conquer a city or a province and after a few battles stops within quarters from which to sue for peace or to secure the capitulation of the enemy. The wars of the present age, when nations are at war, the entire financial resources of the government are involved, and the different sources of the year have to converge on the necessary preparations of hostilities.

But how do wars end? Their beginning is more or less rapid, but the delays in settling the diplomatic questions are generally of an overwhelming nature to an excited people, who are unable to comprehend why, instead of a body of peace commissioners, representatives of the belligerent nations, meeting over neutral ground and wishing for the time when the white winged dove of peace will spread its wings over the country and blot out everything pertaining to strife and the destruction of human life for, much as we may despise the Spaniards, it must be admitted that retribution to them in the present instance has been as terrible as it has been swift.

To the lay mind whenever a nation gets tired of fighting it so informs the one with which it happens to be at war, and the next morning's rule descends upon the two countries with everything going about as usual. Of course this is about as incorrect an impression as one could possibly form. Individuals sometimes trust each other, nations never. The process of ending a war is as tedious and red tape as that by which it was brought into existence, and the methods hitherto employed for the purpose of obtaining this end may not be uninteresting at the present moment.

The first requirement of a conflict between nations is usually some decisive battle on land or sea in which one of the antagonists is so completely beaten that further hostilities would serve to reduce warfare to little less than butchery, extermination, and the courtesies—because, if not so, the civilized nations of the world would intervene—that shortly after there is an offer upon the part of the defeated country to negotiate peace propositions.

The days have passed when a conquering army of victorious soldiers goes in and to conquer a city or a province and after a few battles stops within quarters from which to sue for peace or to secure the capitulation of the enemy. The wars of the present age, when nations are at war, the entire financial resources of the government are involved, and the different sources of the year have to converge on the necessary preparations of hostilities.

But how do wars end? Their beginning is more or less rapid, but the delays in settling the diplomatic questions are generally of an overwhelming nature to an excited people, who are unable to comprehend why, instead of a body of peace commissioners, representatives of the belligerent nations, meeting over neutral ground and wishing for the time when the white winged dove of peace will spread its wings over the country and blot out everything pertaining to strife and the destruction of human life for, much as we may despise the Spaniards, it must be admitted that retribution to them in the present instance has been as terrible as it has been swift.

### FOLK WHO ARE KNOWN.

Lord Dufferin is said to have 12 white hairs almost exactly alike, for which he paid $100.

Franz von Lenbach, the famous Munich painter, was one of his most portraits, that of the historian Mommsen, to the art exhibition at Prague, and the hanging committee has sent it back, remarking that it would not be safe to exhibit it in Prague. Mommsen, it will be remembered, advised the Germans in Austria not to deal so gently with the Czechs, but to treat them as they deserved.

Brigadier General John J. Coppinger has a remarkable history. Born in Ireland in 1775, he emigrated into Italy when a young man, enlisted in the papal guards and fought stubbornly against Napoleon's troops. He came to America with letters from Archbishop Hughes and in 1815 was made a captain in the Federal army. He was commissioned as a brigadier general by President Cleveland, a season of opposition. He married the daughter of James O. Blaine.

A Venetian nobleman who was an authority on Dante has recently died. His name was Antonio Mascio. He traveled through Italy reciting the "Divina Commedia" and lecturing on the poem, with comments of his own that stirred up the educated Dante scholars.

The young queen of Holland has a complete distaste for music of all kinds. The musical enthusiasm of her father, the late King William III, was such that he is said when Prince of Orange to have disguised himself in order to play second violin in Mailbran's orchestra.

Vienna's oldest painter, Rudolph Alt, has been voted a municipal pension of $100 a year.

As Queen Victoria's carriage was about to cross the suspension bridge over the Paillon at Nice recently a Italian, but shelling the Roumanian fortress of Rahidzi by the Turks at Widin was the beginning of serious warfare. The great battle of Plevna was fought in the last days of July. The surrender of Biela to the Russians on Feb. 12, 1878, was the almost end of hostilities in the Turko-Russian war.

The first direct step toward negotiation for peace was taken by the Ottoman government immediately after the fall of Plevna. On Dec. 15, 1877, the porte issued a circular appeal to the powers recounting their desire to end the struggle, excusing that Russia was the aggressor and giving an account of its alleged wrongs. No notice was taken of this diplomatic point, though England had conferences with Russia relative to the subject. Later Turkish commissioners were invested with full powers to grant any demands to the Russians, and on Jan. 31, 1878, the armistice and preliminaries of peace were signed at Adrianople. The armistice containing ten articles of declarations concluded peace between Russia, Servia, Roumania and Turkey.

Peace negotiations were concluded in San Stefano, where the treaty was signed on March 3. Montenegro, Servia and Roumania were all declared independent, and Bulgaria's boundary line was determined and extended, the principality being left a vassal of the porte, though the people did not acknowledge any such condition.

The Greeks on Feb. 3 invaded Thessaly, and a general war seemed imminent, but the presence of a Turkish fleet at Piraeus, the port of Athens, soon induced the Grecian monarch to recall his troops.

On Feb. 18, 1897, King George of Greece announced that he was going to take the field to repel a threatened Turkish invasion. The Cretan massacres had been continuing for some time and had horrified the world. The Greeks in defense of their brother Christians had occupied the island of Crete and stopped the wholesale slaughter.

The opposing forces both rushed into Thessaly, but after a few initial successes on the part of the Greeks the latter were generally completely defeated, and their retreat ended in a humiliating rout. The army, or the remnants of it, rushed back to Athens, and for a while there was a threatened revolution that came near to overthrowing the ruling dynasty. An armistice was concluded in the latter part of April. The powers intervened and would not allow Turkey to exact the indemnity she claimed, and the alleged war, which was a miserable fiasco, so far as Greece was concerned, ended by the withdrawal of the Turks to their own domains. They were forced to do this by the threats of other European nations. The Greeks were also obliged to retire from Crete. There was really no formal termination of the war. No final settlement has ever been made. It is a peculiar condition that never existed before and can never which would not be permitted between nations of standing. There was simply a cessation of hostilities after the Turks had wrecked their vengeance upon Grecian sympathizers and compatriots in Thessaly.

The Japan-China war ended in July, 1895. Prior beginning to end it is simply a mass of negotiations. Russia would therefore from that day be at war with the porte.

Robert Parks, the commander of the Turkish Black sea fleet, with his vessel ran the gantlet of the Russian squadron on the 1st of May into the Black sea. There was the first shot fired. During the first week of May actions took place between gunboats and ballooning broadsides into that part of the ship to prevent the men on the Chinese ship from putting out the fire. McGiffin called for volunteers to face the bullets and shell from the Japanese cruiser entered the turret and killed every man inside.

On Feb. 12 negotiations were begun between Admiral Ting and Admiral Ito for the surrender of the Chinese fleet. Five days later the negotiations were concluded, and the Japanese entered the Wei-Hai-Wei harbor and took possession of the ten remaining ships, but there was another series of dashing engagements, ending in the complete defeat of the Chinese. Rear Philo McGiffin could not bring victory to the faint hearted, yellow tinted Celestials. The negotiations were extraordinarily direct and in a few weeks were settled. China was forced to pay a large war indemnity, which she handed over almost immediately, and the six months' war was ended.

It will be noticed that formerly wars continued after the declaration of an armistice and even sometimes later than the conclusion of a peace treaty, as was the case in the war of 1812, the battle of New Orleans being fought on Jan. 8, 1815, though the United States and England had agreed upon terms of pacification in December.

This was owing principally to the absence of telegraphic communication, rapid mail service, railroads, cables and all the latter day facilities for quick interchange of messages, and also partly to that spirit of warfare hitherto which, now controlled by military discipline, gave vent to a sort of qualified savagery upon a defeated enemy. The shadow of peace broods over the very battlefields at present, and a sudden termination of the most bloody wars may be expected, although there will still be the tedious and long drawn out diplomatic conferences and agreements of the peace commissioners representing the contending nations.

BERT PLYMPTON.

### Spain's Many Troubled Years.

Queen Isabella, a child 3 years old, succeeded to the Spanish throne in 1833, her father, Ferdinand VII, having abolished the Salic law. Her father's brother, Don Carlos, the next male heir, protested and organized the first Carlist rebellion. This civil war, stubbornly and ferociously fought, lasted until 1839, when the Basque provinces surrendered and Charles V abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos.

In 1840 the regent, Queen Christina was driven from the country by a military revolution, and General Espartero, who had beaten Don Carlos, became regent.

In 1843 another revolution drove Espartero out and brought Queen Christina back. Isabella was declared of age and married to her cousin, Francisco d'Asis, and her sister Maria to Montemolin, heir to the French throne. In 1854 a military revolution under General O'Donnell forced the restoration of the constitution of 1837.

In 1856 Madrid revolted, and the kingdom was declared in a state of siege.

In 1860 the second Carlist war broke out in favor of Don Carlos II. It was suppressed, and the claimant died, being succeeded by his brother, Don Juan.

Insurrections were too numerous to mention between 1863 and 1868. They were each suppressed, but one was always treading on the other's heels.

In September, 1868, a military revolution against the throne, headed by Prim and Serrano, was successful, and Queen Isabella fled to France with her mother and children.

Several republican insurrections followed rapidly against military rule, which were suppressed with bloodshed and cruelty.

A government by regency, with Serrano as the regent, was established June 15, 1869.

Nov. 16, 1870, Amadeus, a younger son of Victor Emmanuel, was elected king. He reigned from Dec. 4, 1870, to Feb. 11, 1873, resigning.

In 1872 a third Carlist war broke out in favor of Don Carlos III, son of Don Juan, proclaimed King Charles VII, which gave Spain four years of the bloodiest and most demoralizing civil war.

June 19, 1873, the cortes proclaimed a republic, and Pi y Margall was chosen president.

July 8 Salmeron succeeded Pi y Margall.

Sept. 7 Castelar succeeded Salmeron.

A series of revolutionary movements for cantonal sovereignty followed, and between the republican insurrections in the south and the Carlists in the north Castelar resigned in January, 1874, and the republic fell to pieces.

Serrano held the executive power at Madrid until Jan. 9, 1875, when Alfonso, one of Isabella's many children, was proclaimed king by the armies of the center and north.

March 1, 1875, Don Carlos fled to France, and the kingdom, torn by ten years of civil wars within civil wars, had peace for a few weeks until the Basque provinces revolted in April.

In 1883 there was a revolt in the army, spending from Barcelona to Cartagena.

In 1884 a "military conspiracy" was discovered in the army and stamped out, and half a dozen republican risings came to nothing.

In 1886 there were serious riots in Madrid, widespread conspiracies by republicans were stamped out through Catalonia, a revolution was started in Cartagena, and the king died. "Spain was on the verge of revolution."

Sept. 19, 1896, a military revolution involving 8,000 troops broke out in Madrid and insurrections in other places. Many skirmishes were fought, and the kingdom was placed under military law.

During the next four years peace fell upon the land, broken only by constant labor riots and the shooting of strikers.

In 1893 an attempt at military revolution at Barcelona came to grief. At Cadiz and Bilbao bombs were exploded, but the people refused to "come out."

The year 1897 was distinguished by fierce rioting and fighting at Bilbao, Barcelona, Madrid, Granada, Valencia, Corunna and other cities.

Troops were ordered to the Basque provinces in 1893 to prevent revolutions, and since then there has been no political rising in Spain. That has been left for her colonies.

### Land and Sea Fights.

Comparing the number of wounds received in a land fight with those received in a naval combat, it is found that they are almost identical. The difference is that in a land fight the greatest number of wounds received are in the extremities, the head and hands coming next, while in battles at sea the head wounds are most numerous, and those of the extremities come next.