

fangled idea, forgetting or ignoring the fact that it is older than the Constitution.

The Articles of Confederation, the organic law of this country previous to the present Constitution, were adopted on the 15th of November, 1777. Article 5 of that time-honored document contains the Recall. It may be well for such of our reactionary fellow-citizens who have never read it, or having read it have forgotten it, to read it again. It is as follows:

"Art. V. For the convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year."

This is where we get the Recall. It is not new.

J. W. DUTTON.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, August 8, 1911.

Arbitration Treaties.

At a dinner of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes on December 18 last, President Taft declared that he saw no reason why the ancient tradition should be preserved that questions affecting the vital interest and honor of nations could not be arbitrated; that in his opinion these questions were as susceptible of dispassionate arbitration as any other international issues. The French Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Jusserand, immediately offered on behalf of his government to enter into such treaty relations. Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, called out approval of such forms of treaty in the House of Commons. And as a final result nearly identical arbitration treaties have been worked out between each of these countries and the United States. These treaties are regarded as the greatest single step yet taken toward the preservation of universal peace. As summed up in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, the general features of the treaties are as follows:

The contracting parties agree to submit all questions which diplomacy has failed to settle to a commission composed of an equal number of citizens of each country.

The commission does not decide, but recommends a settlement which, if adopted by the governments, disposes of the dispute.

If the dispute is regarded by one as justiciable, and by the other as not justiciable, the dispute is submitted to the commission, and if the commission decides that the dispute is justiciable then the dispute is to be referred to arbitration; that is to say, machinery is created in the form of a commission between the failure of diplomacy and arbitration at The Hague, or by some special tribunal, in the expectation that a careful and thoughtful discussion of the difficulty will result in a recommendation acceptable by both countries.

In case of a decision to arbitrate either party may ask for a delay of a year in which to settle the difficulty without the need of resorting to the arbitration agreed upon.

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Both treaties were signed on the 3rd, that with France receiving signature in Paris, where the French Ambassador to the United States happened to be, and in Washington by the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox; and the treaty with Great Britain being signed in Washington by the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, and by Mr. Knox, in the presence of President Taft. The President immediately transmitted the treaties to the Senate, ratification from which body they await. At the request of the President the Senate has adopted the unusual but not unprecedented course of making the treaties public in advance of its consideration of them. They received publicity in the press of the country on the 6th. [See vol. xiii, page 1202; current volume, pages 250, 277.]

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European Deals in Morocco.

The war scare in European capitals over rights in Morocco, reported last week, has been subsiding. The German government has given no indications of resentment over the English warnings to Germany to keep out of Morocco; and various German papers, indignant in behalf of national honor, have used unusual freedom in applying to the Kaiser such epithets as "William the Timid," "The Valorous Poltroon"—these especial terms being used by the *Pan-Germanic Post*. In the meantime Germany and France are bargaining with spheres of influence—Morocco against French Congo territory. [See current volume, page 805.]

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The Lords' Veto.

In expectation of an attack by the Tory leader, A. J. Balfour, upon the Liberal-Irish-Labor-coalition on the 7th, the galleries of the House of Commons were filled with lords, diplomats and distinguished strangers. Mr. Balfour had given notice of his motion five days before. The motion was in this form:

That the advice given His Majesty by His Majesty's Ministers, whereby they obtained from His Majesty a pledge that a sufficient number of Peers would be created to pass the Parliament Bill in the