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PEACE DAY

(MAY 18)

SUGGESTIONS AND MATERIAL FOR ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE SCHOOLS

Compiled by FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1912.

SIR: Among the many movements of modern times for the advancement of civilization and the relief of humanity from unnecessary burdens of expenditure and of paralyzing fear, none is more significant than that for arbitration and world-wide peace. This movement has, I believe, been made possible by the education of the masses of the people in all the more progressive countries of the world, and will succeed finally only as education becomes more universal. Like all great constructive movements for the uplift and freedom of the people, it must depend on the intelligence and understanding of the people themselves. To any such end no agency is more effective than that which works through the schools, in which the citizens of the future are gathered during their formative years. Because of the constant increase in the number of children in our schools, it is increasingly true that whatever we would have in the nation of to-morrow we should put into the schools of to-day. In these workshops of humanity the future is formed and determined to an extent and degree greater than anywhere else.

In this movement for international arbitration and peace the schools are interested for another reason. The cost of war and of armed peace is still larger in the civilized countries of the world than the cost of schools and of other formal means of education. Were it possible to deliver the world immediately from this burden of an outgrown and antiquated institution by bringing in the reign of reason, good will, and constructive cooperation, the opportunities for education might at once be increased from two to four fold throughout the world without any increase in the total burden of taxation.

One of the most effective ways of fixing the attention of children and making lasting impressions on their minds is through well-arranged and attractive programs for days set apart for special purposes. For these days children and teachers make unusual preparation. Facts and principles are committed to memory, never to

be forgotten, and are emotionalized and vitalized by poetic sentiment, music, and song. The whole is emphasized probably by one or more addresses made by prominent citizens of the community. Such a program is that prepared, at my request, by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the International School Peace League, organized and maintained for the purpose of fostering the propaganda of peace through the schools. In 1906 the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, recommended that the 18th day of May, the anniversary of the assembling of the first Peace Conference at The Hague, should be observed as Peace Day in the schools. If observed at all, it should be in an intelligent and fitting way. For this teachers need help. To offer such help is a proper function of the Bureau of Education. I therefore recommend the publication of this program as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education and suggest that all or portions of it be reprinted by State departments of education in sufficient quantities to supply all the teachers in the several States.

Very respectfully, P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY.

MUSIC.

Recessional. — Music: De Koven. Words: Kipling.

RECITATION.

Ring out the Old; Ring in the New. — Tennyson.

READING.

By sixteen pupils.

(a) The Dawn of World Peace. — William Howard Taft.
(b) The Significance of the Eighteenth of May. — Fannie Fern Andrews.

MUSIC.

These Things Shall Be. — Tune: Duke Street. Words: Symonds.

Oh, Beautiful, My Country. — Tune: Webb.

RECITATION.

Tubal Cain. — Charles Mackay.

QUOTATIONS.

What Soldiers and Statesmen Have Said about War.

MUSIC.

Hear, O ye Nations. — Tune: Lyons. Words: F. L. Hosmer.

Keller's American Hymn.
Chorus, Angel of Peace, — O. W. Holmes.

America. — S. F. Smith.

PEACE DAY—MAY 18.

SUGGESTIONS AND MATERIAL FOR ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE DAWN OF WORLD PEACE.

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The development of the doctrine of international arbitration, considered from the standpoint of its ultimate benefits to the human race, is the most vital movement of modern times. In its relation to the well-being of the men and women of this and ensuing generations, it exceeds in importance the proper solution of various economic problems which are constant themes of legislative discussion or enactment. It is engaging the attention of many of the most enlightened minds of the civilized world. It derives impetus from the influence of churches, regardless of denominational differences. Societies of noble-minded women, organizations of worthy men, are giving their moral and material support to governmental agencies in their effort to eliminate, as causes of war, disputes which frequently have led to armed conflicts between nations.

The progress already made is a distinct step in the direction of a higher civilization. It gives hope in the distant future of the end of militarism, with its stupendous, crushing burdens upon the working population of the leading countries of the Old World, and foreshadows a decisive check to the tendency toward tremendous expenditures for military purposes in the Western Hemisphere. It presages at least partial disarmament by Governments that have been, and still are, piling up enormous debts for posterity to liquidate, and insures to multitudes of men now involuntarily doing service in armies and navies employment in peaceful, productive pursuits.

Perhaps some wars have contributed to the uplift of organized society; more often the benefits were utterly eclipsed by the ruthless waste and slaughter and suffering that followed. The principle of justice to the weak as well as to the strong is prevailing to an extent heretofore unknown to history. Rules of conduct which govern men in their relations to one another are being applied in an ever-increasing degree to nations. The battle field as a place of settlement of disputes is gradually yielding to arbitral courts of justice. The

interests of the great masses are not being sacrificed, as in former times, to the selfishness, ambitions, and aggrandizement of sovereigns, or to the intrigues of statesmen unwilling to surrender their scepter of power. Religious wars happily are specters of a medieval or ancient past, and the Christian Church is laboring valiantly to fulfill its destiny of "Peace on earth."

If the United States has a mission, besides developing the principles of the brotherhood of man into a living, palpable force, it seems to me that it is to blaze the way to universal arbitration among the nations, and bring them into more complete amity than ever before existed. It is known to the world that we do not covet the territory of our neighbors, or seek the acquisition of lands on other continents. We are free of such foreign entanglements as frequently conduce to embarrassing complications, and the efforts we make in behalf of international peace can not be regarded with a suspicion of ulterior motives. The spirit of justice governs our relations with other countries, and therefore we are specially qualified to set a pace for the rest of the world.

The principle and scope of international arbitration, as exemplified in the treaties recently negotiated by the United States with Great Britain and France, should commend itself to the American people. These treaties go a step beyond any similar instruments which have received the sanction of the United States, or the two foreign powers specified. They enlarge the field of arbitrable subjects embraced in the treaties ratified by the three Governments in 1908. They lift into the realm of discussion and hearing, before some kind of a tribunal, many of the causes of war which have made history such a sickening chronicle of ravage and cruelty, bloodshed and desolation.

THE COST OF WAR.

By David Starr Jordan.

International war has been the primal curse of the European world. It has virtually come to an end, because of its tremendous cost. The nations of Europe are in the grasp of gigantic debts which devour all the sums which can be raised through taxation. No war can be fought save on borrowed money, and the great international bankers, the "Unseen Empire of Finance," do not willingly loan money to one nation, to be used in destroying their own investments in bonds and properties of another nation. The most powerful of the reigning houses of Europe is the house of Rothschild, which in its great central offices in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam, determines by its silent nod the questions of war and peace among the nations of

Europe. To control the operations of nations it is not necessary to own them. It is needful only to control their debt.

War debt began with the nineteenth century. Not until the establishment of constitutional government had nations any credit in the world of finance. The bond of a king was notoriously bad security. Since 1800 the war debts of the nations have grown by leaps and bounds. That of Europe as a whole amounts to more than $26,000,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of $1,150,000,000 per year. The debt of France is nearly $6,000,000,000; that of Russia, $5,000,000,000; that of the United Kingdom, $3,700,000,000; that of Germany, including the debts of Prussia and Bavaria, nearly the same; that of Italy, $2,800,000,000; that of Spain, $1,800,000,000; that of Japan, $1,300,000,000. All these "endless caravans of ciphers" represent sums which have never been paid, will never be paid, can never be paid so long as the present system of national armament goes on. For practically the entire amounts now raised by taxation in civilized nations go into the support of armies and navies. The United States, in splendid isolation from old entanglements, without an enemy in the world, and bound by ties of blood and commerce to all civilized nations, spends 73 per cent of her income in this way. The civil, or nonmilitary, expenditures of Europe are so small as to be negligible.

ANNUAL ARMAMENT BUDGETS OF 10 NATIONS.

Countries	Fiscal year.	Expended for Army.	Expended for Navy.	Total military charge.
Austria-Hungary	1909	$69,578,000	$12,687,000	$82,265,000
France	1910	104,569,000	68,299,000	232,868,000
Germany	1910-11	177,462,000	39,513,000	216,975,000
Great Britain	1909-10	137,175,000	175,715,000	312,890,000
Italy	1909-10	61,745,000	33,927,000	95,672,000
Japan	1909-10	36,146,000	17,662,000	53,808,000
Russia	1910	240,358,000	44,624,000	248,982,000
Spain	1910	32,814,000	6,271,000	39,085,000
Turkey	1909	[1] 49,667,000	[2] 5,530,000	55,197,000
United States	1909-10	158,173,000	123,974,000	282,147,000
Total		1,127,687,000	528,202,000	1,655,889,000

[1] Whitaker's Almanack, 1910. [2] Almanac de Gotha, 1910.

The total annual military expenditures of the world approximate $2,250,000,000.

The cost of militarism in the whole world is nearly $4,000,000,000 yearly in the time of peace. In time of actual war the waste is incalculable. Well may Bastiat observe that, "War is an ogre who devours as much when he is asleep as when he is awake."

THE COST OF ARMED PEACE.

Could the money which the United States expends annually for military defense be used for education, the sum would be sufficient to accomplish the following things:

To establish and maintain a great national university with an annual income of ten million dollars, which is three times as much as the income of the wealthiest of the universities in this country;

To establish and maintain in each of the States a new university with an annual income of one million dollars;

To establish and maintain an average of one hundred new public high schools for each of the States, each school having an annual income of twenty thousand dollars;

To establish and maintain an average of five new normal schools for each of the States, each school having an annual income of one hundred thousand dollars;

To establish and maintain an average of five new technological schools for each of the States, each school having an annual income of one hundred thousand dollars;

To establish and maintain an average of thirty new agricultural schools for each of the States, each school having an annual income of fifteen thousand dollars;

To add one million dollars annually to the common school fund of each of the States;

To purchase textbooks for all pupils in all of the schools, public and private, in all of the States of the Union;

To give to each of the States of the Union annually a quarter of a million dollars for public libraries.

At the present rate of expenditure the four countries of Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States will spend in the next 40 years, the life of one generation, for the support of armies and navies an amount sufficient to build twenty million country and village houses at an average cost of two thousand five hundred dollars each. With father, mother, and four children in each of these houses they would furnish homes for one hundred and twenty millions of people, which is more than the total present population of these four countries living in villages and the open country. Thus the fear of war is consuming the homes of the rural and village population of these great nations in a single generation.

It is estimated that the total direct cost of the armies and navies of the world each year in time of peace is two and one-half billion dollars, which equals the total valuation of the wheat and corn crops of the whole of the United States.

The total direct and indirect cost of the military system of the world, including interest on war debts, pensions to soldiers, and the

loss of time of men engaged in an occupation which produces no wealth is almost equal each year to the market value of all the crops of all kinds grown in all the fields in all of the States of the Union.

So much do we and so much does the world pay for what would be unnecessary if all the nations would agree to arbitrate their differences and to live in peace and unselfish cooperation. The children in the schools of the world to-day can, if they will, bring about such a condition to-morrow and relieve the world of the great evil and desolation of war and of the great and unnecessary burden of armed peace.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY.

By Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews.

On the Eighteenth of May, 1899, an event took place which will always be remembered as a landmark in the history of mankind. Unlike most of the world happenings, this occurrence affects equally every civilized nation on the globe, and it is necessary, therefore, that everybody should understand its meaning. The anniversary of this event has already been observed in many countries, and, like Christmas, the Eighteenth of May is destined to become a great international day, which will proclaim good will among all men.

In August, 1898, people all over the world were surprised by a letter which the Czar addressed to the nations that were represented at the Russian Court. This letter was an invitation to send delegates to a meeting which should consider what could be done to keep nations from going to war with each other. The Czar stated in his letter that, for the best welfare of the world, the nations ought to restrict themselves in the spending of such enormous sums of money for armies and navies.

THE CZAR'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

The Czar had been considering this matter for some time. He, however, was not the only ruler who had thought seriously about this condition of affairs, and his invitation to attend a peace conference met with unanimous response. Every Government invited accepted, and this included all the nations of Europe, 20 in number, 4 from Asia, and 2 in America, the United States and Mexico.

On account of the unique nature of the conference, the Czar thought it best not to hold it in the capital of any one of the Great Powers, where so many political interests are centered. He felt that this might hinder the work in which all the countries of the world were equally interested. Holland was selected as the country most

admirably adapted for such a meeting. It was announced to the Governments that the Queen of the Netherlands would offer hospitality to the conference, and accordingly the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs sent out a formal invitation to the Governments to meet at The Hague.

THE YOUNG QUEEN'S INVITATION.

The young Queen, who was then only 18 years old, to show her appreciation of the honor conferred on her country, and of the deep meaning of the conference, placed at its disposal the most beautiful and historical building in the land. The conference was, therefore, held in the widely famed House in the Woods, formerly the summer residence of the royal family, situated in a very beautiful park about a mile from the city.

This was a most remarkable gathering, for each nation had sent its greatest statesmen. Then, too, it was the first time in the world's history that a peace conference had been held by the nations.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS.

When these one hundred delegates, representing 26 of the most important nations of the world, came together on the eighteenth of May, 1899, it was fitting that their meeting place should be noted in history, since they were destined to become the historic figures of a great event in world affairs. The large ballroom, known as the Orange Zaal, was designated for the general meetings. The walls and dome of this hall are covered with immense paintings. One of these, over the front entrance, represents Peace descending from Heaven, and apparently entering the hall. M. de Beaufort, the honorary president of the conference, referred to this in his opening address, and expressed the hope that Peace, having entered the hall, would go forth to bless the whole world. The other large rooms on the main floor, handsomely furnished with beautiful Chinese and Japanese hangings, with the walls and ceilings finely frescoed, were given up to committees, into which the whole conference was divided. Upstairs, there was a dining room, in which the Dutch Government served a most bounteous lunch to the delegates every working day of the conference.

TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Baron de Staal, head of the Russian delegation, was appropriately chosen president. Three main topics had been proposed for discussion, and these were assigned to three large committees. The first was in charge of the question of armaments. Though the Czar had called the conference chiefly to consider how the nations might be relieved from spending such vast sums of money for their armies and navies, the committee which had this matter in charge found that the

time had not yet come for deciding this burning question. The nations, they thought, must first agree not to go to war before they could be induced to give up their implements of war. The committee, therefore, came to no positive agreement. They unanimously expressed the belief, however, that if the nations would stop spending such a large part of their incomes for armaments it would be a blessing to mankind. This was greatly to be desired, they said. They also expressed the hope that the Governments would study this question, so that they might come to some future agreement. The second committee, that on the laws of war, adopted new rules which make war on land less barbarous and extends the Red Cross to naval warfare.

CHOOSING AN UMPIRE.

The key to the whole subject, and that which became the most important part of the program, is how to end a dispute before war begins. Many differences between nations have been settled without war by calling in a third party, just as an umpire on the ball field is called upon to decide which side is in the right. Wouldn't it look ridiculous if the two teams in a ball game should, every time a disputed point arose, stop the game and go to fighting to settle the matter? And how would it look to the spectators to see the advantage given to a side merely because it was stronger in the fist scramble? And yet this is exactly what nations do which go to war to settle disputes. How stupid to think that might can settle who is in the right.

WAR NO LONGER NECESSARY.

These great statesmen at The Hague, who composed the third committee, recognized the folly of such a method of settling disputes and adopted a plan which encourages the nations to refer all their disputes to an umpire or arbiter—in other words, to submit their differences to arbitration. In fact, the plan which this committee adopted makes it absolutely unnecessary for nations to go to war with each other in the future. What an important plan. To save for the people of the world over $2,000,000,000 a year, not to speak of the suffering and misery which war always brings. In the nineteenth century more than 14,000,000 able-bodied men were sacrificed in war.

The committee on arbitration divided its work into three parts. It said, first, that if two nations have a dispute, serious enough to cause war, they might call in another nation or nations who would view the matter with them in an impartial light and thus try to bring about a friendly settlement. A further important statement was made—that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, might, of their own free will, offer their assistance. This provision, called

"Special Mediation by Neutral Powers," certainly meant a great change in the attitude of nations toward each other.

THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH.

Before this rule was adopted any offer on the part of any nation to intercede or intervene between two powers at variance would have been considered an unfriendly act and would probably have occasioned jealous distrust. We can see how important this provision is by the action of President Roosevelt, who, during the war between Russia and Japan, invited these two powers to send delegates to a meeting which he hoped might bring about the end of one of the most terrible wars in history. During this conference, which was held in Portsmouth, N. H., and which ended in the Peace of Portsmouth, the peoples of the world looked on with interest and sympathy and it was the common hope that war should cease.

The second part of the plan, which the committee on arbitration adopted, stated that a useful method of avoiding war between nations might be to appoint committees composed of men from other countries, which should inquire into the disputed case. Such committees were called "International Commissions of Inquiry." For a long time the delegates discussed this matter, and it seemed almost as if they would come to no agreement. The act was finally approved, however, although it was stated that only those cases which had nothing to do with the honor or essential interests of a nation would be considered as coming under this rule.

THE "DOGGER BANK AFFAIR."

But six years after the conference adjourned, this provision enabled the powers of Great Britain and Russia to settle speedily and peacefully a grave dispute which had arisen between them. When, during the Russian-Japanese war, the Russian fleet fired on the British fishing vessels, there was great excitement in England. Before 1899 she might have plunged into war, for her honor had been touched. Her citizens had been fired on by a foreign fleet. But under this rule of inquiry, England could honorably refer this matter to an investigating committee. One was appointed, which proved that the Russian ship had mistaken the British fishing vessels for the Japanese fleet. The committee recommended that an indemnity of $350,000 be paid by the Russian Government to the families of the English fishermen. This was gladly done and both sides were satisfied with the outcome of this unhappy occurrence. The "Dogger bank affair," as this was called, will always be regarded as an important event in world affairs.

THE HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

But the crowning glory of the Committee on Arbitration, and, indeed, of the first peace conference, was the establishment of a court where nations in dispute could take their cases and have them tried, just as people living in the various countries can refer their controversies to the courts for settlement. This court was to be the umpire or arbiter, and, therefore, it was called the International Court of Arbitration. Since this is situated at The Hague, it is sometimes called The Hague Court of Arbitration. The importance of this court was well understood by those far-sighted statesmen, who adopted every measure possible which could make the court useful to nations. They passed a rule saying that it was the duty of each power to remind disputants that the court existed. This has well proved its worth, for since it was opened in April, 1901, eleven important cases of international controversy, representing nearly every great nation of the world, have been settled by its judges. The American people like to remember that it was the United States and Mexico that took the first case there.

THE HAGUE PALACE OF PEACE.

The future headquarters of the International Court of Arbitration is situated on the avenue leading from The Hague to Scheveningen. At present the passer-by sees nothing but a great forest of scaffolding, which is to be seen on the left, a little distance from the road. Among the scaffold poles, however, is rising the Palace of Peace, toward the erection and maintenance of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the Netherlands Government the sum of $1,500,000. The corner stone of this building was laid at the time of the second Hague conference in 1907.

The use of this court has convinced the nations more and more that arbitration is the only sane and sensible way of settling international difficulties, and since the first Hague conference over a hundred agreements have been made between nations to submit certain classes of disputes to arbitration. Thirty-six nations have thus expressed their desire to use the court, while the United States is a party to twenty-five of these treaties.

GIFTS OF THE NATIONS.

All countries are contributing to the adornment of the palace. Great Britain gives the four stained-glass windows of the Great Court; France a picture by Besnard for this court, and Gobelins tapestries, designed by Luc O. Mercon, for the small; the Dutch Government a collection of paintings, by Ferdifiand Bol, for a room over the Small Court and seven stained-glass windows for the staircase; Germany the monumental entrance gates to the grounds; Italy

part of the marble for the corridor; Austria the bronze and crystal candelabra; Norway the granite for the entrance slopes; Sweden, granite for the basement and certain columns; Denmark the porcelain for the fountain in the courtyard; Switzerland the works of the clocks; Russia a jasper vase, over 11 feet high, for the central hall; the United States a large marble group representing the purpose of the building, "Peace through Justice," for the first landing of the staircase; Mexico, onyx for the staircase; Belgium (probably) the bronze doors of the building; and Japan some gold-embroidered tapestries for the room of the administrative council, which is paneled in wood from Brazil.

The laying out of the grounds, which will contribute much to the beauties of the palace, will be in the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, of London, whose design shows a judicious blending of formal vistas with the natural beauties of the wood.

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES NEGOTIATED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The arbitration treaties negotiated by the United States with Great Britain and France enlarge the field of arbitrable subjects embraced in the treaties ratified by the three Governments in 1908. The treaties provide for reference to The Hague, or a similar tribunal, questions which have heretofore been left entirely to diplomatic negotiation. They provide for the creation of a Joint High Commission, to which shall be referred any controversy between this Government, on the one hand, and Great Britain or France, on the other, before such controversy has been submitted to an arbitral body from which there is no appeal. Moreover, the treaties provide that reference of a controversy to the Joint High Commission may be deferred for one year, thus allowing diplomatic adjustment without an appeal to the commission.

The Joint High Commission, according to the treaties, consists of three representatives from each Government concerned in the dispute. The commission is empowered to report to the respective Governments its recommendations and conclusions, and then the matter is ready for final arbitration. The Senate of the United States, concurring with the President, has the power to determine for this country if the case shall go to The Hague Court. Thus, under these treaties, the United States may go directly to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague or to the Joint High Commission. The report of this commission is not binding, except where opinions differ as to whether or not the question at issue is subject to arbitration under the first article of the treaties. If such is the case, five out of six members of the commission must so decide and the verdict is conclusive upon both Governments.

THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

The results of the first peace conference are far greater than the world ever dreamed of. And perhaps the greatest result of all was the calling of a second peace congress, which was held in 1907, and which included practically all the nations of the world.

Fourteen decisions were agreed upon by this conference, but the most important was the one which concerned the Hague Court. This world umpire, situated at The Hague, had shown its ability to settle any dispute that might arise between nations; but the second peace conference made this doubly assured. These statesmen decided that, in case of a conflict between two powers, either of them might go to the court and ask to have the difference settled, even though the other were unwilling to have the case referred. This was indeed a great improvement over the rule made by the first peace conference, which compelled both nations to agree to submit their difference to the court before it could be tried. Our American delegates at The Hague, who brought this matter up, believed that no nations would refuse to allow the case to go before the court when the request of the other was thus made public to the whole world.

A SUPREME COURT OF THE WORLD.

Our American delegates in the second Hague conference urged very strongly the establishment of a permanent international court, which should be to the nations of the world what our Supreme Court is to the States of the United States. Eight years before, at the first peace conference, the delegates thought that it would be perfectly impracticable to have such a court, but this conference decided unanimously that it was not only practicable but very desirable. Everything was agreed upon which should make the court a reality except the method of selecting judges. This matter will undoubtedly be settled before long. As Ambassador Choate and Secretary Hay said in their report to the United States Government, "a little time, a little patience, and the great work is accomplished."

THE THIRD PEACE CONFERENCE.

Perhaps the greatest service which the second peace conference gave to the world was its decision in favor of holding regular conferences. This not only laid the foundation for a Parliament of the Nations, which has been the dream of poets and statesmen for the past three centuries, but, by its vote providing for a third conference, it has really started the most important institution in promoting the peace of the world. It was Secretary Root who first proposed that the second conference should arrange for the holding of regular ones in the future, and as the vote was passed, a third peace conference will probably convene in the summer of 1915.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands.

Members—The diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers accredited to The Hague.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

The court consists of a panel of 130 eminent jurists appointed by 40 sovereign countries, each country appointing from one to four members. The judges in any given case are selected from this list.

The members from the United States are—

John W. Griggs, formerly Attorney General of the United States.

George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.

Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

The countries represented are—

1. Argentina.
2. Austria-Hungary.
3. Belgium.
4. Bolivia.
5. Brazil.
6. Bulgaria.
7. Chile.
8. China.
9. Colombia.
10. Cuba.
11. Denmark.
12. Dominican Republic.
13. Ecuador.
14. France.
15. Germany.
16. Great Britain.
17. Greece.
18. Guatemala.
19. Hayti.
20. Holland.
21. Italy.
22. Japan.
23. Luxemburg.
24. Mexico.
25. Nicaragua.
26. Norway.
27. Peru.
28. Persia.
29. Portugal.
30. Roumania.
31. Russia.
32. Salvador.
33. Servia.
34. Spain.
35. Sweden.
36. Switzerland.
37. Turkey.
38. United States.
39. Uruguay.
40. Venezuela.

THE NOBEL COMMITTEE.

The Nobel Committee consists of five members of the Norwegian Parliament, and this committee determines each year who shall receive the forty-thousand-dollar prize left by the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, to be given to the man or woman who has done the most for peace during the year. The award is made each year on December 10, the date of the founder's death. The prize winners thus far are:

1901—Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, French.

1902—E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, both Swiss.

1903—W. R. Cremer, English.
1904—The Institution of International Law, the first award to an institution.
1905—Baroness von Suttner, Austrian.
1906—President Theodore Roosevelt, American.
1907—Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French.
1908—K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and Auguste Beernaert, Belgian.
1910—The International Peace Bureau, at Berne.
1911—Tobias Michael Carel Asser, Belgian, and Alfred Fried, Austrian.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The Interparliamentary Union was founded in 1888 by the English carpenter, William Randall Cremer, since crowned with the Nobel peace prize. It is open to all men who have been members of national parliaments. It deals primarily with questions of international law and peace. It has met almost every year since it was founded, and its proceedings have ever been a source of inspiration to the world statesman and peace advocate. It is responsible, directly or indirectly, for the calling of both the first and second Hague conferences. It now has a membership of some three thousand; and when it is remembered that there are only about fifteen thousand legislators who sit in the national parliaments of the world, it is seen that already one in every five is committed to the peace idea. Should the union grow anywhere near so fast in the future as it has grown in the past, it will not be a very long time before the nations can, if they desire, actually vote peace on earth. Over two hundred members of the United States Congress are now represented in the Interparliamentary Union, and Mr. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, is chairman of the American group.—HAMILTON HOLT, in The World's Work, March, 1911.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Through the great benefaction of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has transferred to a board of trustees bonds valued at $11,500,000 as a permanent fund for the promotion of peace, the world has now in its possession a powerful engine for the accomplishment of world peace. This endowment furnishes the means for a systematic effort to reach the public opinion of the world by scientific argument and exposition.

The trustees of the endowment are to carry on their work in three divisions: International law, Economics and history, and Intercourse and education. These three divisions represent the juristic, the economic, and the educational aspects of the problem. The division of international law is under the direction of James Brown Scott; the second division under John Bates Clark, of Columbia University; and the third has, as acting director, Nicholas Murray Butler.

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR PEACE.

At the Mohonk Conference of 1905 Dr. Daniel C. Gilman initiated a movement for the introduction of peace propaganda into colleges and universities. At the conference of that year a committee on colleges and universities was appointed, of which Benjamin Ide Wheeler, E. A. Alderman, James B. Angell, Seth Low, L. Clark Seelye, and Andrew D. White are members. The correspondence with colleges has been carried on by H. C. Phillips, corresponding secretary of the Mohonk Conference. Through the influence of this committee, over 250 colleges and universities are observing Peace Day, several are giving special lectures on the peace movement, and many have arranged for debates and oratorical contests on the subject.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association, due to the initiative of President Byers, of Goshen College, and Prof. Russell, of Earlham College, is composed of representatives of about 70 colleges and universities of the Middle West, "united for the promotion of organized activities among the students and educators in support of the international arbitration and peace movement." The main work of the association consists of intercollegiate and interstate oratorical contests for prizes upon subjects representing different phases of the question of international peace.

A very important movement is that represented by the National Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which had its beginning in 1903 at the University of Wisconsin. At that time an International Club, composed of 16 foreign and 2 native students, was formed. In 1907 the National Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs was organized for the purpose of "bringing closer together men from different countries to learn the customs, viewpoints, and characteristics of other nationalities, to remove national prejudices, and to establish international friendships." To-day there are over 30 of these clubs, representing as many colleges. In these clubs the membership consists of not more than one-half American students, and in some cases 20 or more nations are represented in the foreign membership.

The American School Peace League was the outcome of the First National Peace Congress, held in New York in 1907. At this congress a young people's meeting was held, consisting of about five

thousand delegates from the public and private schools of New York City. William H. Maxwell presided, and addresses were made by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of the French Senate; William T. Stead, of London; William H. Maxwell, and Nathan C. Schaeffer. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to work out a plan to interest teachers in the general international movement. The final result of the committee's action was the American School Peace League, which was organized in 1908. Its aim is "to promote, through the schools and the educational public of America, the interests of international justice and fraternity."

The league is organized on the basis of State branches, numbering 28, which hold their annual meetings at the time of the conventions of the State teachers' associations. In some of the States branches have been formed in high and normal schools and colleges. These branches usually hold their annual meetings near the Eighteenth of May, and in many cases provide the program for the Eighteenth of May observance.

The following is the plan for State branch work adopted by the executive committee of the league:

1. To reach all educational gatherings and summer schools of the State with good speakers and the distribution of literature.

2. To reach the educational and daily press of the State, and to supply school papers with interesting articles.

3. To place peace literature in public, school, college, and traveling libraries; to encourage the organization of study circles for the purpose of working out practical helps for teachers; to include peace literature in study-circle lists.

4. To encourage superintendents to make history courses which shall have a broad and sympathetic world outlook.

5. To procure the observance of the Eighteenth of May.

6. To encourage the organization of branch leagues in high and normal schools.

7. To encourage orations and essays on international peace.

The interest in the promotion of the ideas of the league is not confined to this country. Ministers of education and prominent educators in most of the countries of Europe have indorsed the plans outlined in the league's activities and have expressed willingness to cooperate in a world-wide plan for developing international standards in teaching, especially the subject of history. The league has been active during the past two years in organizing an International Educational Council; and, resulting from the two European visits of the secretary, two representatives of the council have been secured in 12 different countries. The international exchange between the British teachers' associations and the National Education Association is a striking example of the trend of educational thought. In fulfilling

the purpose of the resolution passed by the National Education Association last July, the secretary of the league was received by the various teachers' associations of Great Britain last autumn and met with the unanimous support of the project for an international council. Michael Sadler, former secretary of the board of education, and Sir James Yoxall, secretary of the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain and Ireland, are the two representatives from Great Britain. All cooperation, then, in this direction is a part of a world-wide plan for promoting international friendliness.

The method of the league is to secure the interest of teachers in the broad idea of international good will, and to stimulate their study of the events in world politics which affect the political status of the United States in international affairs. All this is founded on a deep-rooted sentiment against the ineffectiveness and the unreasonableness of war in settling international difficulties, and on the substitution of judicial procedure. This, in turn, has developed a new point of view in the interpretation of historical events, which places the emphasis in history teaching on the causes and results of wars rather than on the details of battles and military campaigns, and on the social and industrial conditions of life. It is this kind of teaching in the schools which the league, through its committee on teaching history, is urging. The second paragraph of the resolution which Miss Kate Stevens brought from the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland expresses very well the principles of the American School Peace League in reference to teaching history:

> The council are convinced that teachers have more opportunities than any other persons of promoting and developing in the young the sense of brotherhood in the human race, toward which the United States and Great Britain are working, through the teaching of history, and look forward with much hope to the early coming of the time when, in all countries, the fostering of patriotism will be combined with the inculcation of a broad and sympathetic world outlook in the history lesson. In such a way only can the desirable spirit be generally diffused through all civilized peoples.

The league is also of the opinion that children old enough to study history should be taught the events connected with the two Hague conferences. These represent the initiation of official international agreements, leading specifically toward international conciliation. The principles which prompted and governed these congresses have so impressed themselves upon the social, economic, and political life of nations that from now on they must form an integral part of the education of the people. It is logical, therefore, that the course of study should include the teaching of these events which are really affecting the life for which the schools are preparing. The league therefore urges the observance in the schools by appropriate exercises, of the anniversary of the opening of the First Hague Confer-

ence (the Eighteenth of May) as a particularly fitting time for such teaching. This is especially desirable, since the Eighteenth of May is now observed by many organizations and institutions all over the world.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco, July, 1911.

The very material advance made in the cause of world peace during the past year encourages the National Education Association to urge a more widespread dissemination of knowledge upon this vital subject. We commend the American School Peace League as a channel through which teachers may procure such knowledge, together with suggestions for its presentation. The league has done excellent work in collecting and organizing material which appeals both to children and to adults; the accuracy of its statements is not questioned; its arguments are sound. The proposal to establish a world tribunal to fill the place of an international court for civilized nations is worthy of commendation and should have the earnest support of all teachers.

* * * * * * *

The National Education Association expresses its heartiest recognition of greetings borne to its members by Miss Kate Stevens, head mistress of the Montem Street Central Council School, London; from the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland; from the National Union of Teachers; from the London Teachers' Association; from the London Head Teachers' Association; and from the Child Study Society of England.

The members of the association return in kind these cordial professional greetings, and join with their fellow-teachers of Great Britain and Ireland in the wishes expressed for the promotion of international good will and the early establishment of agencies for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. Further, we do hereby accredit Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, of Boston, Mass., secretary of the American School Peace League, as the delegate representative of the National Education Association to bear our return greetings to the organizations whose greetings Miss Stevens has brought to us.

PEACE PRIZE CONTEST.

Under the auspices of

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Open to pupils of all countries.

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. *The opportunity and duty of the schools in the international peace movement.* Open to seniors in the normal schools of the United States.

2. *The significance of the two Hague Peace Conferences.* Open to seniors in the secondary schools of the United States.

Three prizes of seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five dollars will be given for the three best essays in both sets.

This contest is open for the year 1912 to the pupils of the secondary and normal schools in all countries.

AMERICAN JUDGES.

David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.

Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Providence, R. I.

Miss Edith C. Westcott, principal Western High School, Washington, D. C.

Miss Anna J. McKeag, professor of education, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

E. C. Warriner, superintendent of schools, Saginaw, Mich.

Ebenezer Mackey, superintendent of schools, Trenton, N. J.

William H. Elson, former superintendent of schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. J. Abbott, department of American history, Central State Normal School, Edmond, Okla.

Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Denver, Colo.

Endicott Peabody, head master Groton School, Groton, Mass.

EUROPEAN JUDGES.

Henri La Fontaine, senator of Belgium, Brussels, professor of international law, president of the International Peace Bureau at Berne.

Ferdinand Buisson, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, honorary professor at the University of Paris, honorary director of primary education to the minister of public instruction, Paris.

Kirchenrat Kroner, Stuttgart, Germany.

Count Angelo de Gubernatis, professor at the University of Rome, Italy.

Emile Arnaud, president of the International League of Peace and Liberty, vice president of the International Peace Bureau, president of the International Educational Commission of the Universal Peace Congress, Luzarches, France.

Contest closes March 1, 1912.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of paper, 8 by 10 inches, with a margin of at least 1½ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1912. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the league in July, 1912.

Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary.

In 1911 95 essays were handed in from 28 States. The winners of the prizes follow:

NORMAL ESSAYS.

First prize—Matilda Srager, Plainfield, N. J.
Second prize—Inez P. Buxton, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Third prize—Beulah Peasley, Hortonville, Wis.

SECONDARY ESSAYS.

First prize—Harold A. Swank, Altoona, Pa.
Second prize—Louise Farrar Pennell, Seattle, Wash.
Third prize—Tully Stallard, Greenacres, Wash.

In addition to the above, the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration announced two sets of prizes to be awarded for similar work. These are as follows:

1. A first prize of $200 and a second prize of $100 for the best essays on "International Peace," by undergraduate women students of any college or university in the United States.

2. A prize of $100 for the best essay on "International Arbitration," by an undergraduate man student of any college or university of the United States or Canada.

Full information concerning the conditions of the contest may be obtained from the secretary of the conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

COURSE OF STUDY IN GOOD WILL.

[Arranged by the committee on methods of the Massachusetts branch of the American School Peace League.]

Subjects for the year.	Grade I, companions and pets.	Grade II, home life.	Grade III, school and play time.	Grade IV, our town or city.	Grade V, our country.	Grade VI, good citizenship.	Grade VII, the world family.	Grade VIII, the larger patriotism.
September	Kindness to playmates.	Helpfulness	Loyalty	The influence of the home.	Heroic virtues of early settlers.	Sympathy and courtesy.	National characteristics.	Interdependence of nations.
October	Kindness to animals.	Obedience	Perseverance	The influence of the school.	The contribution of each race to American life.	Honesty	National flags and songs.	Conservation of life, health, and natural resources.
November	Responsibility for cleanliness and care.	Trustworthiness in work.	Ways of service	The care of public property.	Government by the people.	Courage to overcome difficulties.	What other nations have given to us.	Effects of war between nations.
December	The Christmas spirit.	Gratitude	Hospitality	The fireman and policeman.	The meaning of E Pluribus Unum.	Loyalty to truth	Each nation's gift to the world.	Moral substitutes for war.
January	Faithfulness	Other homes than ours.	Respect for authority.	Public health	The responsibility of each citizen.	Devotion	National philanthropy.	Men who have contributed to the progress of civilization.
February	Kindness of great men.	Childhood of great men.	Fair play	Obedience to community laws.	Our great statesmen.	Self-control	Friendliness among American Republics.	World congresses and conferences.
March	Generosity	Keeping your word.	Good work	Loyalty to public officials.	Social service	Regard for civic beauty.	National honor	Growth of law as an agency for promoting good will.
April	Kindness in manner.	Helpfulness to the old and feeble.	Cheerfulness under defeat and failure.	Good will among communities.	Patriotism	Everyday heroes	Justice and honor between nations.	Treaties and arbitration.
May	Quarreling and making peace.	Peace among the children.	Peace in the playground.	Good will among all classes of citizens.	Friendships with other nations.	Heroes of peace	The Hague conferences.	Peace and good will through federation.
June	Protection and care of plants and flowers.	The golden rule	Working together.	How can we help our community.	How can we serve our country.	The working members of society.	Our obligations to other nations.	The united world.

CURRENT LITERATURE IN THE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT.

Literature may be obtained from the associations given below:

World Peace Foundation, 29A Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

American Association for International Conciliation, Substation 84, New York City.

American Peace Society, 313–314 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Maryland Peace Society, 1925 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

TUBAL CAIN.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,
In the days when earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright,
The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand
On the iron glowing clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,
As he fashioned the sword and spear.
And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!
Hurrah for the spear and sword!
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well,
For he shall be king and lord!"

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade,
As the crown of his desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee;
And they gave him gifts of pearls and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.
And they sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain,
Who hath given us strength anew!
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true!"

But a sudden change came o'er his heart,
Ere the setting of the sun;
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done;
He saw that men, with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind,
That the land was red with the blood they shed,
In their lust for carnage blind.
And he said, "Alas! that I ever made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men whose joy
Is to slay their fellow-man!"

And for many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding o'er his woe;
And his hand forebore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smoldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work,
While the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!"
And the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,"
And he fashioned the first plowshare.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands;
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,
And plowed the willing lands:
And sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain!
Our staunch good friend is he;
And for the plowshare and the plow,
To him our praise shall be."

—CHARLES MACKAY.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of purple twilight, dropping down their costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder-storm;

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

—Locksley Hall, ALFRED TENNYSON.

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the village with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death-angel touches those swift keys;
What loud lament and dismal Miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies.

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan,
Which, through the ages that have gone before us,
In long reverberations reach our own.

* * * *

Is it, O man, with such discordant noises
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and beat your brands to dust,
A surer grasp your hands must know, your hearts a better trust;
Nay, bend aback the lance's point, and break the helmet bar.
A noise is in the morning's winds, but not the noise of war.
Among the grassy mountain paths the glittering troops increase—
They come! They come!—how fair their feet!—they come that publish peace!
Yea, Victory! fair Victory! our enemies', and ours,
And all the clouds are clasped in light, and all the earth with flowers.
Ah! still depressed and dim with dew, but yet a little while,
And radiant with the deathless rose the wilderness shall smile,
And every tender living thing shall feed by streams of rest,
Nor lamb from the fold be lost, nor nursling from the nest.

—JOHN RUSKIN.

A HYMN OF PEACE.

(May be sung to the music of Kellar's American Hymn. It was sung to this music at the "Jubilee," June 15, 1869.)

Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long;
Spread thy white wings to the sunshine of love!
Come while our voices are blended in song,
Fly to our ark like the storm-beaten dove!
Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove,
Speed o'er the far-sounding billows of song,
Crowned with olive-leaf garland of love,
Angel of Peace, thou has waited too long!

Joyous we meet on this altar of thine,
Mingling the gifts we have gathered for thee,
Sweet with the odors of myrtle and pine,
Breeze of the prairie and breath of the sea;
Meadow and mountain and forest and sea--
Sweet is the fragrance of myrtle and pine,
Sweeter the incense we offer to thee,
Brothers, once more this altar of thine!

Angels of Bethlehem, answer the strain!
Hark! a new birth-song is filling the sky!
Loud as the storm-wind that tumbles the main
Bid the full breadth of the organ reply;
Let the loud tempest of voices reply
Roll its long surge like the earth-shaking main,
Swell the vast song till it mounts to the sky!
Angels of Bethlehem, echo the strain!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

HEROES IN TIMES OF PEACE.

'Twas said: "When roar of drum and battle's roar
Shall cease upon the earth, O, then no more
The deed, the race of heroes in the land."
But scarce that word was breathed when one small hand
Lifted victorious o'er a giant wrong
That had its victims crushed through ages long;
Some woman set her pale and quivering face,
Firm as a rock, against a man's disgrace;
A little child suffered in silence lest
His savage pain should wound a mother's breast;
Some quiet scholar flung his gauntlet down
And risked, in Truth's great name, the synod's frown;
A civic hero, in the calm realm of laws
Did that which suddenly drew a world's applause;
And one to the pest his little young body gave
That he a thousand thousand lives might save.

—Selected.

THE BETTER WAY.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who, for a brief and stormy space,
Lends forth her armies to the fierce affray.
Short is the time of turmoil and unrest,
Long years of peace succeed it and replace:
There is a better way.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who guides her senates in debate,
And makes the laws which are her prop and stay;
Not he who wears the poet's purple vest
And sings her songs of love and grief and fate:
There is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on,
For speech has myriad tongues for every day
And song but one; and law within the breast
Is stronger than the graven law on stone:
This is a better way.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life, and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths—however others stray—
And leaves his sons as uttermost bequest
A stainless record which all men may read:
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower,
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each giving to all the rest,
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power:
There is no better way.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

When earth as on some evil dreams,
Looks back upon her wars,
And the white light of Christ outstreams,
From the red disk of Mars,
His fame who led the stormy van
Of battle well may cease,
But never that which crowns the man
Whose victory is peace.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

THE FATHERLAND.

Where is the true man's fatherland?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
Oh yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is,
Where God is God and man is man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
Oh yes! his fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear
Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's gyves,
Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace grand,
His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one man may help another—
Thank God for such a birthright, brother—
That spot of earth is thine and mine!
There is the true man's birthplace grand,
His is a world-wide fatherland!

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free.
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—ALFRED TENNYSON.

THE CHERRY FESTIVAL AT NAUMBURG.

(*A ballad founded on fact.*)

Hard by the walls of Naumburg town,
Four hundred years ago,
Procopius his soldiers led
To fight their Saxon foe.
The blue sky bent above the earth
In benediction mute;
The tranquil fields reposed content
In blossom, grain, and fruit.

But vain the benedicite
Of tender, brooding sky;
And vainly peaceful, smiling fields
Gave eloquent reply.
Unsoothed, unmoved, in nature's calm,
The Hussite army lay,
A deadly, threatening human storm,
With Naumburg in its way.

To swift destruction now seemed doomed
The dear old Saxon town;
Before Procopius the Great
The strongest walls went down.
But soon upon the soft, calm air,
Came sound of tramping feet;
The Hussites quickly flew to arms,
Their hated foe to meet.

Ready they stood to face the charge;
The great gate opened wide,
And out there poured, not armed men,
But, marching side by side,
The little children of the town,
Whose bright eyes met their gaze
With innocence and courage all
Unversed in war's dread ways.

The men threw all their weapons down
At sight so strange and fair;
They took the children in their arms,
They stroked their flaxen hair.
They kissed their cheeks and sweet red lips,
They told how back at home
They'd left such little ones as these,
And then they bade them come.

To cherry orchards close at hand,
And there they stripped the trees
Of branches rich with clustered fruit;
Their little arms with these
They filled, and with kind words of peace
They sent them back to town.
The soldiers then all marched away,
Nor thought of war's renown.

And now each year at cherry time,
In Naumburg you may see
The little children celebrate
This strange, sweet victory.
Once more the sound of tramping feet
Is heard as, side by side,
They march throughout the quaint old town,
In childhood's joyous pride.

Once more they bear within their arms
Green branches, thro' whose leaves
Ripe cherries gleam, that tell a tale
More strange than fancy weaves,
About a bloodless battle fought
Four centuries ago,
When children saved old Naumburg town
By conquering its foe.

RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heather heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boasts and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord.

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

THESE THINGS SHALL BE.

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise,
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave, and strong,
Not to spill human blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm
On earth and fire and sea and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every human heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom, of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies;
And every life shall be a song,
When all the earth is paradise.

There shall be no more sin nor shame,
And wrath and wrong shall fettered lie;
For man shall be at one with God
In bonds of firm necessity.

OH, BEAUTIFUL, MY COUNTRY.

(Tune: Webb.)

Oh, Beautiful, my country,
Be thine a nobler care
Than all the wealth of commerce,
Thy harvests waving fair;
Be it thy pride to lift up
The manhood of the poor;
Be thou to the oppressed
Fair Freedom's open door!

For thee our fathers suffered;
For thee they toiled and prayed;
Upon thy holy altar
Their willing lives they laid.
Thou hast no common birthright;
Grand memories on thee shine;
The blood of pilgrim nations
Commingled flows in thine.

Oh, Beautiful, our country,
  Round thee in love we draw;
Thine is the grace of freedom,
  The majesty of law.
Be righteousness thy scepter,
  Justice thy diadem;
And in thy shining forehead
  Be peace the crowning gem.

HEAR, O YE NATIONS.

(Written for the Second National Peace Congress.)

(Tune: Lyons.)

Hear, hear, O ye Nations, and hearing obey
  The cry from the past and the call of to-day!
Earth wearies and wastes with her fresh life outpoured,
  With glut of the cannon, and spoil of the sword.

A new era opens, transcending the old,
  It calls for new leaders, for new ranks unrolled;
For war's grim tradition it maketh appeal,
  To service of man in the world's commonweal.

The workers afield, in the mill and the mart,
  In commerce, in council, in science and art,
Shall bring of their gifts and together create,
  The manifold life of the firm-builded State.

And more shall the triumph of right over wrong,
  Be shield to the weak and a curb to the strong,
When counsel prevails and, the battle flags furled,
  The High Court of Nations gives law to the world.

And Thou, O my Country, from many made one,
  Last-born of the nations, at morning Thy sun,
Arise to the place Thou art given to fill,
  And lead the world-triumph of peace and good will.

—FREDERICK L. HOSMER.

NATIONAL HYMN.

God of our fathers, whose almighty hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies,
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past,
In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;
Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide, and stay,
Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

From war's alarms, from deadly pestilence,
Be Thy strong arm our ever-sure defence;
Thy true religion in our hearts increased,
Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace.

Refresh Thy people on their toilsome way,
Lead us from night to never-ending day;
Fill all our lives with love and grace divine,
And glory, laud, and praise be ever Thine.
Amen.

QUOTATIONS.

There are two ways of ending a dispute—discussion and force; the latter manner is simply that of the brute beasts; the former is proper to beings gifted with reason. —CICERO.

If there is in the affairs of mortal men any one thing which it is proper to explode, and incumbent upon every man by every lawful means to avoid, to deprecate, to oppose, that one thing is, doubtless, war. —ERASMUS.

Our country is not the only thing to which we owe our allegiance. It is also owed to justice and to humanity. Patriotism consists not in waving a flag, but in striving that our country shall be righteous as well as strong.
—JAMES BRYCE.

New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast with Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp fires! we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Let us thank God that we live in an age when something has influence besides the bayonet. —DANIEL WEBSTER.

The more you reduce the burdens of the people in times of peace, the greater will be your strength when the hour of peril comes. —BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

The era of true peace on earth will not come so long as a tremendous percentage of your taxes goes to educate men in the trades of slaughter.
—REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFMAN.

The more I study the world the more am I convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable. —NAPOLEON, at St. Helena.

War will eliminate itself. By the next centennial, arbitration will rule the world. —General SHERIDAN, in 1876.

If the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that war should be no more, the clangor of arms would cease. —JOHN HAY.

My first wish is to see the whole world at peace and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving which should contribute most to the happiness of mankind. —GEORGE WASHINGTON.

All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. In my opinion, there never was a good war or a bad peace. When will mankind be convinced and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration?
—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in 1783.

I recoil with horror at the ferociousness of man. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Are there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands and of the labor of millions of our fellow creatures?
—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of the war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success the most brilliant is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentation of distant families appealing to me for missing sons, husbands, and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. —General SHERMAN.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. —Lord BROUGHAM.

In medieval times France and England knew the horrors of a hundred years' war. The time is not far distant when they will be able to celebrate the completion of a hundred years' peace.

—Ambassador JUSSERAND, at the Lake Champlain Tercentenary.

He who by voice or pen strikes his best blow at the impostures or vices whereby our race is debased and paralyzed may close his eyes in death, consoled and cheered by the reflection that he has done what he could for the emancipation and elevation of his kind. —HORACE GREELEY.

The Hague treaty stands for the arbitration of all difficulties between nations without exception. It is not generally known how broad and important an instrument it is. I regard it as the triumph of the nineteenth century that the nations could come together at its end and make a treaty like that. The tribunal has advanced more rapidly than did the Supreme Court of the United States in the first five years of its existence. * * * In the future, instead of the barbarous cry "To arm. To arms!" we shall hear another cry: "To The Hague. To The Hague." —OSCAR S. STRAUS.

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