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## THE PROMOTION OF PEACE

- I. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF PEACE DAY  
(MAY 18) IN SCHOOLS
- II. AGENCIES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR PEACE

COMPILED BY

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SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
*Washington, D. C., February 21, 1913.*

SIR: Within the past few years the subjects of international peace and arbitration have come to have a place of importance in schools of all grades in the United States, and the interest in these subjects is increasing from year to year. As one means of fostering this interest many schools observe in a special way the 18th day of May, the anniversary of the assembly of the first Peace Conference at The Hague. On this day the schools give an hour or two to a program of addresses, readings, and recitations pertaining to the subject. Frequently addresses are made by prominent men and women of the community. Anything that gives effective help toward these programs is eagerly sought by teachers and school officers. A bulletin of this bureau entitled "Peace Day: Suggestions and Material for its Observance in the Schools," issued last year, was called for to the extent of about 50,000 copies. There is now a demand for accurate and comprehensive information in regard to the various organizations and agencies working for international peace, as well as for suitable brief articles on the great principles of the movement, and for poems and quotations of an inspirational nature. To meet this demand I recommend that the accompanying manuscript, prepared by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League and special collaborator in the Bureau of Education, be published as a bulletin of this bureau.

Respectfully submitted,

P. P. CLAXTON,  
*Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR THE 18TH OF MAY.

### MUSIC

Recessional

Music: De Koven  
Words: Kipling

### RECITATIONS

The Reign of Peace  
Illusions of War

Eliza Thornton  
Richard Le Gallienne

### ESSAY

The Significance of the Two Hague Conferences

### MUSIC

The Coming Day of Peace  
God Bless Our Fatherland

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic"  
Tune: "America"  
Words: O. W. Holmes

### ESSAY

The Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-Speaking Peoples

### RECITATIONS

From "A Voice from the West"  
The Soldier's Recessional

Alfred Austin  
John H. Finley

### MUSIC

Song of Peace

Music: A. S. Sullivan  
Words: M. K. Scheimerhorn

### QUOTATIONS

What Soldiers and Statesmen have Said about War

### MUSIC

Ring in the Larger Heart

Tune: Ward Lowell Mason—L. M.  
Words: Tennyson

### RECITATION

Ode Sung at the Opening of the International Exhibition

Tennyson

### MUSIC

America

S. F. Smith

## THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

### THE OBSERVANCE OF PEACE DAY.

By M. FERDINAND BUISSON, Paris, France.

*Député de Paris; Ancien Directeur de l'Enseignement Primaire; Président de la Commission de l'Enseignement à la Chambre des Députés.*

To set aside one day in the year in our schools as the holiday of humanity, placing it above our national days, would mark a new chapter in public education. The pages of that chapter are as yet a blank which time will fill and illuminate.

From now on, we can tell our children—we must tell them—that the time is near when men will work out the miracle of learning how to live as men ought to live; when nations, as well as individuals, will repudiate force and brutality as the supreme means of settling their differences. This time has not yet come. To hasten its coming, we might ask the youth to think and speak about it at least once a year. Such progress does not require the genius of an Archimedes or a Newton, but must spring up irresistibly from the conscience of the young generation, and from the universal will of men, independent of races, classes, and tongues. Children, you must all prepare for it, as you are the ones who will be called upon to work out these problems.

Peace Day! Let it shine one day in the year among all nations. The whole year is consecrated, as it ought to be, to the promotion of love of country, to teaching our duties toward our country, to the extent even of sacrificing ourselves for her. On this special day, however, it is in order not to forget our country, but to see it transfigured in the future, to see it lead in the movement which fraternally binds one nation to all others, making a sort of superior country, the federation of the United States of the Civilized World. Let Peace Day shine once a year, among all classes of society. During the entire year, we study the laws which regulate their relations, that is to say, their conflicts; but on this day we should anticipate the future. We shall see in the distance a society where civil and economic wars, as well as all other wars, shall have disappeared. We may dream of a social peace accompanying international peace, of the end of the struggle of classes, through the disappearance of classes. We shall

no longer witness the duel between capital and labor, since there will be no longer men who own without working, nor men who work without being owners.

Dreams, they say; distant dreams and idle fancies. Perhaps, but such dreams are an inherent part of our love for life, and such chimeras are indispensable to the growth of man. If you wish to plough straight and deep, hitch your plough to a star.

### THE OPENING OF THE PALACE OF PEACE.

By Jhr. A. P. C. KARNEBECK, The Hague, Holland.

*President of the Carnegie Foundation Committee; vice-president of The Hague Peace Conference, 1899; member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.*

In the course of this year the Palace, or, as Mr. Andrew Carnegie prefers to call it, the Temple of Peace at The Hague will be opened. But alas. Fierce war has lately been raging. Therefore the important question between peace and war naturally comes up for consideration.

The normal condition in the relations between civilized states is unquestionably that of peace. Not only because Christianity preaches love and benevolence among the brotherhood of mankind, and humanity abhors the cruel slaughter and suffering produced by war, but also because the economical interests of the different nations are nowadays so interwoven that disturbance of the peace, or even the near danger of it, damages the sources of welfare that feed the development of material prosperity in a much wider circle than the parties engaged in the strife. War is a calamity that affects seriously even the outsiders who stand aloof. Warfare nowadays requires such tremendous sacrifices of life and money that even the victor smarts a long time under these losses. The state of peace is the natural rule; the state of war is the unnatural exception.

Is that to say, that no war can be justly fought; that States, like individuals, may not defend themselves if attacked; that an oppressed nation may not fight for its freedom; that arms may not be taken up to prevent or redress flagrant injustice done to others?

Evidently the beautiful doctrine of peace in leading to such conclusions would go too far. But well does it condemn all wars caused by love of power and conquest (imperialism), by craving for trade advantages (mercantilism), by excitement of morbid national sensibility and prejudice (jingoism).

If these reflections hold true, war may be a reaction against injustice, but will be often a crime and mostly a folly, and at the root of it will always be some failure in what is right.

The abolition of war is in principle a question of international ethics. If the different States and Governments always were inclined to observe toward each other the same relations, no cause for

war would arise. But it is also in certain respects a technical question. Even between those who are willing to do right when conflicts surge up from different interests it is often not clear what is the right in the dispute. There seems to be no better, no other method to make this out, than to call in the decision of the umpire, of the judge, and nobly to abide by it, even if honest doubt about its correctness should be entertainable.

In both respects the so-called peace conferences have done splendid work. Supported by the swelling wave of the humanitarian conviction that war is an abnormality which may be overruled by moral reflection and the practice of justice, the high-minded representatives of, we may say, all civilized States on one hand made an eloquent appeal to the ethical feelings for peace in international relations and peaceful settlement of international conflicts, and on the other hand established a court of arbitration, governed by rules drawn up by the ablest specialists, and so well balanced in its composition and in its working that apprehension of partial verdicts would be unreasonable. In fact, this court is a jury chosen by the parties themselves. Moreover, its carefully conceived rules of arbitral procedure may serve and have served for international arbitration in other form, if so desired. Here, then, has been rooted a germ of mundane humanism capable by further culture to produce that community of States and nations, toward which noble minds amongst statesmen and philosophers have felt attracted without ever before coming so near.

No wonder that Mr. Andrew Carnegie was tempted generously to devote out of his ample means a considerable sum in order to provide with a suitable mansion this institution created by the first Peace Conference, in honor of which it is called the Peace Palace. By its ethical signification it is indeed a Temple of Peace, of which the high tower beckons to all believers in the gradual advancement of humanity toward the ideal of peace. As the seat of the International Court of Arbitration it is a Palace of Justice, offering the means of preventing war by the practice of adjudication. Well may Mr. Carnegie have found here a fruitful investment for the profit of his most cherished ideas.

If, nevertheless, wars have broken out, shall we then abstain from opening this temple, this palace of peace? We might as well close the houses of worship because virtue has not yet succeeded in abolishing sin. We might as well shut the courts of justice because crime and violence are still rampant. No, it is under all circumstances good that the peaceful work of the Peace Conference be vested in a monumental building, attracting attention, drawing visitors and pilgrims, inviting Governments to submit their differences to its Court of Arbitration and students of international law to

congregate in its special library. Here, though war were actually waged, the better thought of peace and arbitral settlement of quarrels should find a worthy refuge and maintain hope for the future.

### CENTENARY OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

**An International Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace  
between English-Speaking Peoples.**

[From *The Outlook*.]

The Treaty of Ghent, which officially closed the War of 1812 between the United States and England, was signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, in the stately refectory of the monastery of the Carthusian Brothers, in the famous city of Ghent, Belgium.

The American commissioners appointed to negotiate the treaty were John Quincy Adams, American Minister to Russia; Jonathan Russell, Minister to Sweden; James A. Bayard, Senator; Henry Clay, Member of Congress; and Albert Gallatin, Financial Secretary. The British delegates were Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams, and they had with them as secretary Anthony John Baker. They arrived in Ghent on August 6, 1814, and lived at the old Carthusian Convent. Five months later the treaty was signed, rather under pressure of public opinion and external events than because the plenipotentiaries had come to any real agreement on the points in dispute. The conclusion of the treaty was celebrated by a gala performance at the theater, and on the evening of January 5 the municipality of Ghent gave a splendid banquet to the commissioners in what is now the Hall of Archives in the Hotel de Ville. The occasion was a brilliant one. In concluding his toast to the city of Ghent at this banquet, John Quincy Adams used these words: "May the gates of the Temple of Janus, closed here, never be opened during the century." It is proposed by the burgomaster of Ghent, the Hon. Emile Braun, and his associates of the municipality to restore to its original appearance the fine-vaulted chamber where this banquet took place, hanging again on its walls the pictures which adorned them a century ago, and to give another banquet on the 5th of January, 1915, to which shall be invited distinguished representatives of all the countries concerned. It is proposed also to restore the room in the Carthusian Monastery where the treaty was signed, and to dedicate it as a place of historical pilgrimage.

The idea of an international celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent was suggested by Mr. John A. Stewart, of New York. At about the same time a similar suggestion was made in Buffalo, and a little later one of the commissioners of the Niagara reservation proposed a regular meeting of the commissioners that the cen-

tenary be signalized by the erection across the Niagara River of a free Memorial Bridge to take the place of the present steel arch toll bridge, and thus to open unobstructed communication between Canada and the United States at the locality most closely identified with the hostilities of the War of 1812. This proposal was indorsed at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference in the spring of 1910, in an address by the Hon. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Minister of Labor, who had already at the Harvard Commencement in 1909 made what is supposed to be the first public utterance in favor of celebrating the anniversary. At the same place a year later Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York, delivered an interesting address reviewing the preliminary work of organization which had been achieved.

The formal beginning of the movement was a meeting called by Mr. John A. Stewart at the Republican Club in New York in June, 1910, at which a preliminary organization was created. A special committee of 15 visited the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, at Beverly, Mass., on July 15, 1910. The movement was fully discussed, and it received the hearty approval of the President.

Nearly half a hundred suggestions as to various forms of celebrating the anniversary have been made. Those which are at the moment under special consideration are mentioned below. Most of them seem likely to be adopted.

First. A general inauguration of the celebration on Christmas Eve, 1914, by religious services in cathedrals, churches, synagogues and chapels, in schools and universities, and wherever Anglo-Saxon people are gathered together. Appropriate music, historical information, and other material will, it is hoped, be widely distributed, so that this introductory observance may be participated in wherever English is spoken.

Second. A formal banquet in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, in the city of Ghent, to be given by the burgomaster and the municipality, on January 5, 1915, in memory of the banquet given to the British and American commissioners on the corresponding date in 1815 to celebrate the signing of the treaty. The restoration of this hall to its condition a century ago is an important feature of this suggestion.

Third. The erection of a Memorial Free Bridge across the Niagara River, connecting the State reservation on the American side with the reservation on the Canadian side—the bridge to be a perpetual symbol of the peaceful relations between the Dominion and this country and of their community of commercial and social interests.

Fourth. The acquiring and endowment of Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, England, the ancestral home of George Washington, and its use as an international gathering place, as well as a

repository of historical memoranda concerning the relations of the two countries. This manor house bears over its main entrance the armorial bearings of the Washington family, which became the basis of the American flag.

Fifth. The erection in Washington by the women of America of a statue of Queen Victoria, who was the first imperial ruler of Great Britain, and during her 60 years' reign exemplified most conspicuously the lofty ideals, the homely virtues, the high character, and the devotion to public service of the women of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Sixth. The study in the schools of both countries and their colonies during the autumn of 1914 of the History of the Hundred Years of Peace, to the end that the children may learn how the various international difficulties of the century, many of them acute and dangerous, have been adjusted either by diplomatic conference or by arbitration. Special histories of the period are likely to be prepared under the direction of the committees, and if the plan is carried out the school children of the two great nations will have the opportunity of studying for the first time a history which contains no record of war.

A bust of George Washington in Westminster Abbey, identical monuments, in London and Washington, commemorating the hundred years of peace; peace monuments along the United States Canadian border and in Ottawa, Baltimore, Toronto, Chicago, Savannah, San Francisco, and such other locations as may be selected and approved by those interested; statues of Chatham and Burke in appropriate places; a museum of industrial arts in New York City to be dedicated to the uses of the people for the promotion of the peaceful arts and sciences and friendly international intercourse; international congresses opening in New York and ending at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, consecrating the peace sentiment of the world upon the specific accomplishments desired through the Third Hague Peace Conference; memorial postage stamps, coinage, and medals; and a memorial arch to span the international New York to Montreal highway at the American-Canadian frontier, are some of the other suggestions which have been offered.

The American committee thus far created consists of the following:

Honorary chairman, Theodore Roosevelt; chairman, Andrew Carnegie; honorary vice chairmen, Elihu Root, Levi P. Morton, Adlai E. Stevenson, William Jennings Bryan, Alton B. Parker, Joseph H. Choate; vice chairmen, Edwin Ginn, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus; depository, J. P. Morgan & Co.; honorary treasurer, Lyman J. Gage; treasurer, James L. Wandling; chairman auditing committee, Job E. Hedges; honorary secretary, Harry P. Judson; secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey; executive committee, Charles W. Fairbanks, honorary chairman; John A. Stewart, chairman; Theodore E. Burton, honorary vice chairman; Theodore Marburg, vice chairman; J. Horace McFarland, honorary secretary; William H. Short, secretary; chairman committee on legislation, Hon. Alton B. Parker; chairman committee on historic review of the century of peace, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; chairman committee on international conference and organization, William B. Howland; chairman committee of

publicity, Dr. Albert Shaw; chairman committee on memorials, Andrew B. Humphrey; chairman committee on celebration in the city of New York, Dr. George F. Kunz.

The British committee has been fully constituted, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that a more representative and influential voluntary organization has never been created in England. The officers elected are:

President, the Hon. Earl Grey, G. C. B.; deputy president, the Earl of Plymouth; vice presidents, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T., the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P., the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M. P., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Clifford, and many others of high distinction; chairman executive committee, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline; honorable treasurers, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Rothschild; honorable secretary, Sir A. Conan Doyle; honorable solicitors, Messrs. Coward & Haykley, Sons & Chance; honorable auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.; secretary, H. S. Periss, M. A.; chairman memorials committee, Earl of Plymouth; chairman finance committee, Lord Cowdray; chairman dominions and over-seas committee, Mr. Harry E. Brittain; chairman publicity committee, Mr. Sydney Brooks.

The plans for organization of the Canadian committee were begun during the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but the very vigorous campaign which preceded the change of government interrupted their progress. Soon after assuming the responsibilities of government the new Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, P. C., appointed the Hon. G. H. Perley, a member of his cabinet, to take the matter in hand, and on the 4th of June, 1912, a largely attended meeting was held at the House of Commons in Ottawa, in response to an invitation sent out by Mr. George A. Cox, Senator R. Dandurant, L. A. Jette, A. Lacoste, William Mackenzie, W. R. Meredith, William Mulock, T. G. Shaughnessy, and B. E. Walker. Replies of a sympathetic nature were received from nearly 300 persons, including the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, the former Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Van Horne, and Sir William Mackenzie. Sir Edmund Walker was unanimously elected president of the association and C. F. Hamilton secretary. A general committee was then created containing the names of 264 representative citizens from various parts of the Dominion.

### TO THE TEACHERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER, of Vienna, Austria.

The peace movement has taken on three aspects—as a religion, as a science, and as a warfare. As a religion it appeals to our highest duties toward God and man, and we have to preach it. As a science its arguments are based on natural history, on statistics, on political

economy, on sociology, and we have to teach it. As a warfare it rouses our courage for victory, it deepens our contempt for the follies and the cruelties of the other side, and we have to fight for it.

The enemy—I mean the spirit and the institutions of war—is a very powerful one. The whole military system is based on secular traditions, on deep-rooted prejudices, on violent passions, and on far-reaching vested interests. To conquer this foe with the weapons of reason, of morals; of logic, inspired by a passionate love of humanity—this will be the most glorious battle record which the twentieth century has in store for your youth of America. I have the conviction that it is your country, which is young itself and has all the enthusiasm and daring of youth, which is untrammelled by ancient traditions—I have the conviction that your country is destined to take the lead in this campaign for world-wide peace. In Europe, where the military spirit is supported by thrones, schools, and even churches, the peace workers fight under difficult conditions, and we confide in the help and initiative of the New World. There, your very flag with its 48 stars is a symbol of peace, for it shows the possibility of the union of autonomic States, and therefore the possibility of what is the peace movement's ultimate aim—the federation of the world. To you, as a Nation, you know of all others the price of liberty and independence; peace means the independence of humanity. The slaves have been set free; but as long as the institution of war persists, as long as every man can be compelled to kill his fellow men, we are—all of us—in slavery.

The future will set you many high tasks and many important problems, but certainly the highest and most important of all is the peace question, for it involves almost every other, peace being the chief condition of human civilization and welfare. This is not merely the opinion of the members of organized peace societies. I find it corroborated by the utterances of hundreds of your most prominent men. I will only quote two. Commissioner P. P. Claxton said in a circular to the schools:

Among the many movements of modern times for the advancement of civilization and the relief of humanity from unnecessary burdens of expenditure and paralyzing fear, none is more significant than that for arbitration and world-wide peace.

And President Taft, whose initiative in proposing the unrestricted treaties with England and France constitutes a title to everlasting glory, said:

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.

Yes, the most vital. Let me illustrate this with a parable:

Suppose that we are on board a splendid ship bound to the land of promise. The journey is a long one. Much work is done by the officers and the crew, each at his post; and among the passengers

many amusements are indulged in. But the vessel has a leak. If this is not stopped, the vessel must sink. To mend the matter would not be difficult at all—but people simply do not see the leak. Is it not natural that the few who do see it unceasingly clamor for the remedy, and is it not the height of absurdity that the others refuse to listen and eagerly continue to steer the ship and to rub and polish all its parts, instead of—first of all—saving it from destruction?

Our civilization, my dear fellow passengers, is such a ship. Its machinery is ever more efficient; its sails, swelled by every higher aspiration, flutter triumphantly in the wind; but it has a leak—the old barbaric system of force—and there the destroying waters pour in.

But here the simile ends. The ship must not sink into the deep. There are many now, and their number increases daily, who see the leak, who know the remedy, and who will apply it. Civilization will not perish. Its safety and development is the task of the coming generation, and the development of that generation lies in the hands of teachers.

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

From an address of Hon. WILLIAM D. B. AINEY, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

A hundred years of peace between elbow-touching nations, wherein the thoughts and purposes of each have run in parallel lines in unbroken course, notes a great era of the world.

The signing of the treaty of Ghent marks a new source from which spring the fountains of English-speaking history. Since that day the two mighty rivers of Anglo-Saxon life and influence have flowed steadily on, side by side, never overflowing their banks, but in their onward course bound in the very nature of things to mingle their waters in the great ocean of a common destiny and accomplishment. It would be interesting to follow them in their history under this figure of speech from small beginnings to the mighty present, and to peer, as far as the mere human may, into the region of the coming days.

The similarity is so apparent that it has been often remarked, common in language, literature, history, and traditions, with similar religious and ethical conceptions, possessed of the same ideas as to the fundamentals in government, they have both sought, through all these means of expression, to obtain and give that liberty which means the exaltation of the individual life to a place where it may fulfill the duty of its created purpose.

The common goal is quite apparent, the waters may overflow the banks, and, God forbid it, wars may come to hinder and delay; but as surely as the day is day, as right is right, and rivers flow to ocean,

the Anglo-Saxon problem will ultimately find solution in the broadest and deepest unity of purpose.

Among the world's great thinkers of other races the peculiar aptitude of the Anglo-Saxon to grasp the thought of his own and others' rights in his quest for liberty has been pointed out. He has been intensely, but not selfishly, individualistic in his views. To him personal liberty has meant individual liberty, if one may here differentiate in terms. Not merely the liberty to throw off restraint, but liberty to do and be and think and to acquire; liberty to express himself in life and influence, to reach the topmost rung, to climb the highest peak, to fulfill within himself the high possibility of his created being.

One hundred years of peace have not been years of sluggish sleep. Great problems have been met and solved, and these in turn have made new problems, which now meet the English-speaking peoples. During this lapse of time the Anglo-Saxon has contributed largely to modern civilization, and in turn received of its benefits. He has demanded for himself liberty, and he has attained it and has increased in stature by the attainment. With liberty came enlightenment; this gave him a vision of opportunity, and he has seized it.

The rank and file have answered the Anglo-Saxon cry to step up higher. Thus far their destiny is accomplished. It has brought an influx of great numbers, the inevitable result of our conception of personal liberty, into the activity incident to national governments, and so influencing the international relations. And now they are turning the wheels of our body politic. National consensus of opinion, always potent, rests not now with the few but with the many.

The spirit of unrest, concerning which so much has been said, comes as a necessary sequence in the development of the liberty of thought among the English peoples, and it has caused some to question whether after all we have not made a bad solution. I have no fears, nor would I retrograde in Anglo-Saxon purpose, but meet the issue squarely.

The problem is profoundly international; it is intensely national; it is preeminently individual; involved in it are the principles which sustain world peace.

Referring again to the accepted and well-recognized similarity between British and American conditions and thought, as elements contributing materially to a continuance of English peace, it may well be said that men who think alike have little chance to dispute. So strong is this that were the boundary lines of government suddenly removed with their attendant prejudices, the English-speaking peoples would coalesce, as by the law of attraction, to a common thought and interest.

The point, then, is for us to know that we think alike. This brings international confidence. If we do not know that our neighbor

across the line is thinking similar thoughts, having similar hopes, actuated by similar ambitions, we have no common interest in each other. But when we find that he grows roses and we like roses, the door opens and we may go back and forth in newborn comity.

History, travel, commerce, intercommunication, arbitral treaties, and arbitrations lead nations to know each other better and bring about a common understanding—an international public opinion.

Nations express themselves through their peoples; and public opinion, considered in the light of the greater number of those whose thought create it, is more powerful than ever before. It is the power which hereafter can influence war or sustain peace between the English-speaking peoples. It must be addressed; it must be considered; it must be reckoned with.

Mankind yields to two great influences—the intellectual, which affects his judgment, and the moral, affecting his sentiment. The world has ever strongly emphasized the first and too oft minimized the second as being effeminate and intangible.

It has been the intangible, if you please, sympathy, love, honor, patriotic devotion, high unselfishness, which has left its impress in every step of progress in individual or world development. On no other basis can the brotherhood of man be established and maintained; on no other consideration can world peace and home peace be assured. To its gentle attractions the multitudes have ever yielded a ready response; but if it be not offered to the people, what then? There soon is found a lodgment for the world-destroying counterfeit—war-producing hate.

To bring about an international understanding, using the apt term formulated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, so freighted in meaning as to be quickly seized by the English world, we need an "international mind."

We may not stop here, else we fail in our philosophy to realize how much the great world hangs its activities upon the broad sympathies of mankind; the potency of the emotional in man; its quick response to words of love or hate, to kiss or blow; the ready yielding of both men and nations to the common influence of a kindred feeling.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN MOVEMENT.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,

*General secretary of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.*

Since 1903 there have sprung up in numerous colleges, universities, and technical schools of this country, international or cosmopolitan clubs of students, whose membership comprises principally the foreign-born students at these institutions—young men coming from the countries of Europe, the two Americas, Africa, and the

Orient. The purpose of these clubs is to bring together in one brotherhood men from different countries, to learn the customs, viewpoints, and characteristics of other nationalities, to remove racial prejudices, and to establish international friendships.

The first organization was called into life just 10 years ago, when 16 foreign and 2 native students formed the International Club of the University of Wisconsin. The first president of this society was an Armenian, the vice president a Norwegian, the secretary a Japanese, and the treasurer a United States member. A year later a Cosmopolitan Club was founded at Cornell University, the roster of officers comprising a New Zealander, a Chinese, a German, and a United States member. Almost spontaneously, within the next two years 6 other institutions were enriched by the birth of similar clubs.

The necessity of a closer association of these scattered units became apparent at once. When, therefore, delegates of the existing clubs were invited to meet at Madison, Wis., in December, 1907, to form an Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, every one of the 8 societies was represented. From that time on the movement spread with remarkable rapidity. A network of 30 vigorous chapters extends from Harvard and Yale in the East to Stanford and Washington in the far West. A monthly magazine, *The Cosmopolitan Student*, keeps the members in touch with each other and with the work confronting the federated body. Annual conventions afford picked representatives from the local units an opportunity to deliberate upon problems common to all the clubs, and to listen to inspiring addresses by speakers of international fame.

The value of organized effort is seen from the facts that the association has prevailed upon a score of universities to appoint special faculty advisers for foreign students; that it has received the virtual promise of the United States Commissioner of Education to issue a bulletin of information regarding American universities for the guidance of foreigners contemplating matriculation in our higher institutions of learning; that it has effected an exchange of membership privileges between the component chapters by means of which the individual member migrating to another university is at once made to feel at home; and that it is now attempting to persuade the faculties at large universities to offer special courses in spoken English to foreigners. It is significant that these measures owe their origin for the most part to the United States members. On the other hand the foreign students have been largely responsible for the raising of \$2,500 to help relieve the Chinese famine sufferers in 1910, for the numerous appreciative articles that have appeared in foreign journals about American life and institutions, for the project now under consideration of holding a world's students' congress on the Pacific coast in 1914, and for the splendid missionary work of acquainting their

fellow students and the college communities in which they live with foreign civilizations through the medium of periodic "national nights," in the course of which the representatives of one nation describe the customs and institutions of their mother country, play the music of their native composers and on their native instruments, recite and interpret masterpieces of their literature, exhibit their national dances, serve their characteristic dishes—in short, transmit the spirit of their country to the audience.

Alumni of our clubs, among them especially Dr. George W. Nasmyth, of Cornell University, have planted the germs of cosmopolitanism in the midst of the German universities, and have been instrumental in founding *Internationale Studentenvereine* successively at Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Goettingen, and Heidelberg, and in leaguering the German branches into a Verband similar to the North American association. The officers of this Verband are in cordial relation with their confreres on this side of the Atlantic. A member of our association is also responsible for the organization of the Cosmopolitan Club of Roberts College, Constantinople.

In 1909, at the invitation of the central bureau of the *Fédération Internationale des Étudiants* "*Corda Fratres*," members of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs took part in the sixth international congress of that body at The Hague, Holland. They were so impressed with the similarity in aims and ideals between the *Fédération Internationale* and the Cosmopolitan Association that they strongly recommended the affiliation of these two large student bodies. The *Fédération*, it should be noted in passing, has for its principal purpose that of "favoring and protecting the idea of solidarity among students." Its chief centers are in Italy, to which it owes its existence, Hungary, Holland, Greece, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Tunis, and Malta.

Difference of opinion as to what form the affiliation of *Corda Fratres* and the Cosmopolitan Clubs should take led to the appointment of another delegation of our association to the seventh international congress, held at Rome in 1911. Here, finally, a working program for the biennium 1911-1913 was ratified which, it is hoped, will become permanent, by which the chapters of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, the consulates of the *Corda Fratres*, the *Vereine* of the German Verband, the *Unions des Étudiants* of France, the East and West Clubs of England, and similar bodies form a world confederation of students. An international central committee, composed of two members of each national group, has general charge of the work of propaganda and correspondence. Of this committee, Dr. George W. Nasmyth, of Cornell, is president for this biennium and the writer is secretary.

In recognition of the work of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, it was voted to hold the eighth international congress on North

American soil, and the invitation of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club to hold the official sessions in its magnificent club house at Ithaca, N. Y., was enthusiastically accepted.

The preparations for the congress are now well under way. Invitations to the students of the world have been sent for circulation to all the ministries of education, to the college papers of this and other countries, to all the student associations whose names could be learned by the congress committee headed by Charles L. Loessin, of Cornell, a Filipino student of remarkable organizing powers, and to hundreds of individual students. An honorary committee headed by President Wilson, and comprising such names as that of United States Commissioner of Education Philander P. Claxton, Director General John Barrett, of the Pan American Union, Secretary Benjamin F. Trueblood, of the American Peace Society, Gov. Sulzer and Mayor Gaynor, of New York, Edwin Ginn, of Boston, Director Edwin D. Mead, of the World Peace Foundation, Editor Hamilton Holt, of The Independent, Dr. Andrew White, and the presidents of practically all colleges and universities at which there are Cosmopolitan Clubs, is giving its moral support to the congress. The division for intercourse and education of the Carnegie Foundation has shown its interest by granting a considerable subvention to help finance the congress, while the World Peace Foundation of Boston has made it possible for President Nasmyth of the international central committee to spend most of his term of office in Europe, where he is rousing the student bodies of the Old World to the importance of the coming international meeting.

The object of the congress, as defined in the "Call" just issued—will be to bring together the representatives from all the students of the world, in order that the spirit of international brotherhood and humanity may be fostered among them as a result of the deliberations of the congress, and in order that the students of the world may be united into an all-embracing world organization.

While the official sessions will be held at Ithaca, it is planned to have the foreign delegates land at Boston on or before August 29, and from that time on until September 13 to provide for an itinerary comprising Boston, Cambridge, New York, Albany, Niagara Falls, Ithaca, Philadelphia, and Washington. Among the special entertainment features of the congress the following are announced: A banquet by the New York Peace Society, a reception by the governor of New York at Albany, a social function of some sort in the Pan American Building at Washington, and a reception by the President of the United States.

In conclusion, just a word as to the importance of the cosmopolitan movement for the future of amicable international relations. We occupy a unique position. We are not a peace society, technically so called. We indorse no particular mode of settlement of international disputes. Nevertheless, our movement is pregnant with

tremendous possibilities for peace, for we bring together at the most formative period of their lives picked young men from some 50 different countries, show them that the other fellow is animated by the same high ideals for which they take credit, acquaint them with other peoples and civilizations, and teach them that humanity—all-embracing, all-including, linked into the idea of brotherly love, of sympathetic understanding, of good will toward all mankind—is a bond of union transcending national, racial, or color lines of demarcation.

I say advisedly that our members are picked young men. Many of them are Government students. Others are the sons of the most prominent families in their country. Still others are that sturdy type that earn their way through college in the face of the greatest obstacles. To the young men of to-day belong the destinies of to-morrow. Our members are foreordained to become leaders of thought and action upon their return to their native lands, not only because of their personal ability, not only because of their superior collegiate training, but also because of the broadening influence which their association with the Cosmopolitan Club has exercised upon them. Witness the fact that one of our Chinese members is now press correspondent at Shanghai for eight leading American newspapers and for the Reuter international news agency; that another is assistant director of the gigantic railway system of China; a third, professor of political science in a Chinese provincial college. Witness the fact that a Japanese cosmopolitan is preceptor of one of the large dormitories of Waseda University, Tokyo, and exercises a potent and direct influence upon hundreds of students under his charge; that an Argentine alumnus is one of the highest officials in the Bureau of Education of his country; that the first president of one of our chapters has recently become president of a missionary college in Turkey; that the Young India party is largely recruited from the Hindu students in our American universities. Who can foresee the ultimate influence of the movement?

#### RESOLUTIONS ON PEACE PASSED BY NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 1912

The National Education Association again records its interest in the cause of world peace, which it regards as one of the great educational movements of the age. The association especially calls attention to the helpful material prepared by the American School Peace League, which is admirably adapted to the school program. The association commends most highly the active interest taken by United States Commissioner Philander P. Claxton in disseminating information on the subject, especially in his publication of the Peace Day bulletin.

The National Education Association regards the present attempt to establish compulsory military training in the schools of the country not designed primarily for military training as reactionary and inconsistent with American ideals and standards.

### A NOTABLE EMPIRE DAY CIRCULAR.

The circular which Mr. R. Blair, the education officer of the London County Council, issued to teachers last May, is worthy of consideration by educators throughout the world. After describing the kind of teaching that should be given and the true ideal about the Empire, the circular contained the following sentences:

"A widespread Empire united by love and respect and strengthened in its unity by possession of a common language should be a vital factor in the maintenance of peace throughout the world."

"It is perhaps well to remind them [the children] and ourselves occasionally of a great soldier's saying, that for every good quality evoked by war there are fifty bad ones to set against it. Children should be made to feel that this great Empire is a union for peace and defense and not for aggression and aggrandisement."

"It is the quality rather than the quantity of British rule that ought to be emphasized. On Empire Day the children should indeed be taught 'to think imperially'; but to think imperially should be to think not materially, but spiritually; not arrogantly, but magnanimously; not proudly, as in contemplation of a great possession, but humbly, as in recognition of a great duty."

### WARS AND THEIR COST.<sup>1</sup>

Dates.	Countries engaged.	Cost.	Loss of life.	Armies in the field.
1792-1815.	England and France.	\$6,250,000,000	1,900,000	3,000,000
1812-1815.	France and Russia.	450,025,000		1,500,000
1828.	Russia and Turkey.	100,000,000	120,000	
1830-1840.	Spain and Portugal (civil war).	250,000,000	160,000	300,000
1830-1847.	France and Algeria.	190,000,000	110,000	150,000
1843.	Revolts in Europe.	50,000,000	60,000	
1845.	United States and Mexico.		10,000	90,100
	England.	371,000,000		
	France.	332,000,000		
1854-1856.	Greece and Turkey.	128,000,000	600,797	1,400,500
	Austria.	68,000,000		
	Russia.	800,000,000		
	France.	75,000,000	24,000	128,000
1859.	Austria.	127,000,000		200,000
	Italy.	51,000,000		50,000
1861-1865.	The United States (Civil War).	5,000,000,000	294,400	2,541,000
			200,000	750,000
1864.	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria.	36,000,000		
1866.	Prussia and Austria.	330,000,000	57,000	639,000
1864-1870.	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.	240,000,000	330,000	
1868-69.	France and Mexico.	65,000,000	65,000	100,000
1870-71.	France.	1,530,000,000	311,000	1,713,000
	Germany.	904,400,000		
1870-77.	Russia.	806,547,489	180,000	1,500,000
	Turkey.	403,273,743		
1898.	Spain and the United States.	1,145,000,000	20,000	300,000
1899-1901.	Transvaal Republic and England.	1,000,100,000	91,000	400,000
1904-05.	Russia and Japan.	2,500,000,000	455,000	2,500,000

<sup>1</sup> From the report of the Massachusetts commission on the cost of living, 1900.

Expense of wars, 1793-1860.....	89,243,225,000
Expense of wars, 1861-1910.....	14,080,821,240
Total.....	23,323,546,240
Loss of life, military service.....	5,068,087
Armies in the field.....	16,822,200

### THE RUSH-BAGOT AGREEMENT OF 1817.

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is—

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel, not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with one 18-lb. cannon;

"On the upper lakes to 2 vessels, not exceeding like burden, each armed with like force;

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force;

"All other armed vessels on those lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

"If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such service as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The following is a summary by years of international arbitration treaties:

1899.....	3	1909.....	32
1901.....	1	1910.....	18
1902.....	12	1911.....	10
1903.....	6	1912.....	1
1904.....	26	Gross total.....	163
1905.....	23	Deducting duplicated sessions.....	9
1906.....	4		
1907.....	5	Net total.....	154
1908.....	22		

The following is a summary by countries of international arbitration treaties:

Argentina, 14; Austria-Hungary, 5; Belgium, 11; Bolivia, 6; Brazil, 30; Chile, 3; China, 2; Colombia, 7; Costa Rica, 4; Cuba, 2; Denmark, 12; Ecuador, 4; France, 18; Germany, 2; Greece, 5; Great Britain, 15; Guatemala, 1; Haiti, 2; Honduras, 3; Italy, 18; Japan, 1; Mexico, 5; Netherlands, 6; Nicaragua, 4; Norway, 12; Panama, 2; Paraguay, 6; Persia, 1; Peru, 6; Portugal, 14; Roumania, 1; Russia, 7; Salvador, 1; San Domingo, 2; Spain, 24; Sweden, 12; Switzerland, 10; United States, 26; Uruguay, 4; Venezuela, 3.

A complete list of treaties may be found in a "Revised List of Arbitration Treaties," compiled by Denys P. Myers, World Peace Foundation, 29A Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

### THE HAGUE CONFERENCES.

#### THE FIRST CONFERENCE, 1899.

[Sir Thomas Barclay, in *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition, Vol. XXI, article on "Peace Conferences."]

The First Hague Conference was organized at the instance of the Emperor Nicholas II, of Russia. The chief object of the first conference, as set out in the note of Count Mouraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs (January 11, 1899), was to arrive at an "understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effectives of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto; and a preliminary examination of the means by which even a reduction might be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned." The conference, which was attended by representatives of 26 States, sat from the 18th of May to the 29th of July, 1899.

When the subject of excessive armaments came up for discussion, the objections of the German military delegate led to its abandonment. Other very important matters, however, were dealt with, and three momentous conventions were adopted, viz:

- I. A convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.
- II. A convention relating to the laws and customs of war by land.
- III. A convention for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 22d of August, 1864.

Three declarations on the following matters were also adopted:

- (a) Prohibition of the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other similar new methods.
- (b) Prohibition of the use of projectiles the only object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases.
- (c) Prohibition of the use of bullets with a hard envelope, of which the envelope does not entirely cover the core, or is pierced with incisions.

The conference furthermore passed the following resolutions:

The conference is of opinion that the restriction of military budgets, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

The conference, taking into consideration the preliminary steps taken by the Swiss Federal Government for the revision of the Geneva Convention, expresses the wish

that steps may be shortly taken for the assembling of a special conference, having for its object the revision of that convention.

The following *vœux* were adopted, but not unanimously:

1. The conference expresses the wish that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals may be inserted in the program of a conference in the near future.
2. The conference expresses the wish that the questions with regard to rifles and naval guns, as considered by it, may be studied by the governments with the object of coming to an agreement respecting the employment of new types and calibers.
3. The conference expresses the wish that the governments, taking into consideration the proposals made at the conference, may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets.
4. The conference expresses the wish that the proposals which contemplate the declaration of the inviolability of private property in naval warfare may be referred to a subsequent conference for consideration.
5. The conference expresses the wish that the proposal to settle the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by naval forces may be referred to a subsequent conference for consideration.

#### THE SECOND CONFERENCE, 1907.

The conference of 1907, which was also called by the Czar of Russia, and which was attended by representatives of 44 States, sat from the 15th of June to the 18th of October. Again, in spite of the resolution and *vœux* on armaments handed down from the conference of 1899, this subject was waived, but still more important conventions than in 1899 were adopted on other matters. These were as follows:

- I. Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.
- II. Convention respecting the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts.
- III. Convention relative to the commencement of hostilities.
- IV. Conventions concerning the laws and customs of war on land.
- V. Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in war on land.
- VI. Convention relative to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities.
- VII. Convention relative to the conversion of merchant ships into warships.
- VIII. Convention relative to the laying of automatic submarine contact mines.
- IX. Convention respecting bombardment by naval forces in time of war.
- X. Conventions for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war.
- XI. Convention relative to certain restrictions on the exercise of the right of capture in maritime war.

<sup>1</sup> From The Encyclopedia Britannica, eleventh edition, with exception of last paragraph.

XII. Convention relative to the establishment of an international prize court.

XIII. Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers in maritime war.

XIV. Declaration prohibiting discharge of projectiles, etc., from balloons.

A draft convention relative to the creation of a judicial arbitration court was also drawn up in connection with the first of the four following *voeux*:

1. The conference calls the attention of the signatory powers to the advisability of adopting the annexed draft convention for the creation of a judicial arbitration court, and of bringing it into force as soon as an agreement has been reached respecting the selection of the judges and the constitution of the court.

2. The conference expresses the opinion that, in case of war, the responsible authorities, civil as well as military, should make it their special duty to insure and safeguard the maintenance of pacific relations, more especially of the commercial and industrial relations between the inhabitants of the belligerent States and neutral countries.

3. The conference expresses the opinion that the powers should regulate, by special treaties, the position, as regards military charges, of foreigners residing within their territories.

4. The conference expresses the opinion that the preparation of regulations relative to the laws and customs of naval war should figure in the program of the next conference, and that in any case the powers may apply, as far as possible, to war by sea the principles of the convention relative to the laws and customs of war on land.

Finally, the conference recommended to the powers the assembly of a third peace conference, and it called their attention to the necessity of preparing the program of this third conference a sufficient time in advance to insure its deliberations being conducted with the necessary authority and expedition.

In order to attain this object the conference considered that it "would be very desirable that, some two years before the probable date of the meeting, a preparatory committee should be charged by the governments with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the conference, of ascertaining what subjects are ripe for embodiment in an international regulation, and of preparing a program which the governments should decide upon in sufficient time to enable it to be carefully examined by the countries interested," and that this committee should further be intrusted with the task of proposing a system of organization and procedure for the conference itself.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of the 14 conventions agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference, the first—the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (which includes the questions of mediation, arbitration, commissions of inquiry, and establishment of The Hague Tribunal)—has been ratified by the following Powers up to date: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, United States (the last two with reservations.—Compiled.)

## THE THIRD CONFERENCE, 1914 OR 1915.

## Preparatory Committees and Commissions.

*Inter-Parliamentary Union.*—The Inter-Parliamentary Council was requested by resolution of the seventeenth conference at Geneva (September, 1912), to institute a special commission intrusted with the coordination of the different wishes and drafts which in the name of the union should be submitted to the international preparatory committee, these wishes and drafts to be communicated to the different national commissions.

Address: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 251 Avenue du Longchamps, Brussels, Belgium.

*Dutch Commission.*—President—M. W. H. de Beaufort.

Members—Jonkheer J. A. Baell; Jonkheer J. C. J. van Beer Toortugael; M. J. A. Loeff; M. T. M. C. Asser; Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinge; M. le Baron D. W. van Heeckeren, 15 Jan van Nassaustraat, The Hague, secretary.

*Swedish Commission.*—The Swedish Government has appointed a commission consisting of Herr K. Hj. L. Hammarskjöld, governor of Upsala Province; Herr J. Hellner, late of the Supreme Court; Herr Oscar Ewerlof, of the Foreign Office; and Herr E. Beckman, of the Lower House of Parliament.

*France.*—Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs specially charged with questions connected with The Hague Conference.

## 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, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

The countries represented are—

- |                         |                    |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Argentina.           | 15. Germany.       | 29. Persia.        |
| 2. Austria-Hungary.     | 16. Great Britain. | 30. Portugal.      |
| 3. Belgium.             | 17. Greece.        | 31. Roumania.      |
| 4. Bolivia.             | 18. Guatemala.     | 32. Russia.        |
| 5. Brazil.              | 19. Haiti.         | 33. Salvador.      |
| 6. Bulgaria.            | 20. Holland.       | 34. Servia.        |
| 7. Chile.               | 21. Italy.         | 35. Spain.         |
| 8. China.               | 22. Japan.         | 36. Sweden.        |
| 9. Colombia.            | 23. Luxemburg.     | 37. Switzerland.   |
| 10. Cuba.               | 24. Mexico.        | 38. Turkey.        |
| 11. Denmark.            | 25. Nicaragua.     | 39. United States. |
| 12. Dominican Republic. | 26. Norway.        | 40. Uruguay.       |
| 13. Ecuador.            | 27. Panama.        | 41. Venezuela.     |
| 14. France.             | 28. Peru.          |                    |

#### CASES TRIED BY THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

(From its establishment by First Hague Conference, 1899.)

1. *United States of America v. Mexico.*  
Referred by treaty concluded at Washington, May 22, 1902.  
Subject: The Pious Funds of the Californias.  
Decision of court given October 14, 1902.
2. *Great Britain, Germany, and Italy v. Venezuela.*  
Referred by treaty concluded at Washington, May 7, 1903.  
Subject: The Affairs of Venezuela.  
Decision of court given February 22, 1904.
3. *Great Britain, France, and Germany v. Japan.*  
Referred by treaty concluded at Tokio, August 28, 1902.  
Question in dispute: The House Tax in Japan.  
Decision of court given May 22, 1905.
4. *Great Britain v. France.*  
Referred by arbitral compromise at London, October 13, 1904.  
Question in dispute: The "Boutres" (native craft) of Muscat.  
Decision of court given August 8, 1905.
5. *France v. Germany.*  
Referred by protocol signed at Berlin, August 10, 1908.  
Question in dispute: The Deserters at Casa Blanca.  
Decision of court given May 22, 1909.
6. *Norway v. Sweden.*  
Referred by a convention between the two countries on March 14, 1908.  
Question in dispute: The Delimitation of the Maritime Frontier.  
Decision of court given October 23, 1909.
7. *Great Britain v. United States.*  
Referred by agreement, February 6, 1909.  
Question in dispute: The Atlantic Fisheries.  
Decision of court given September 7, 1910.
8. *United States v. Venezuela.*  
Question in dispute: The Orinoco Steam Navigation Company.  
Decision of court given October 25, 1910.
9. *Great Britain v. France.*  
Referred by protocol signed October, 1910.  
Question in dispute: Case of Savarkari.  
Decision of court, February 24, 1911.

10. *Italy v. Peru.*

Referred by compromise April 25, 1910.

Question in dispute: Financial Claim of the Brothers Canevaro.

Decision of court given May 3, 1912.

11. *Russia v. Turkey.*

Referred by compromise July 22 and August 4, 1910.

Question in dispute: Claim for Interest on Indemnity for Losses in Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78.

Decision of court given November 11, 1912.

## CASE TO BE TRIED BY THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

*France v. Italy.*

Referred by compromise March 6, 1912.

Question in dispute: The Seizure of the French Vessels *Carthage* and *Manouba*, by Italian Warships.

This is a case arising out of the Tripolitan War, the French vessels being supposed to be carrying combatants on the Turkish side and contraband of war.

## THE NOBEL COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

Drammensvei 19, Christiania.

## MEMBERS.

President—J. Loevland, ex-President of the Council of Ministers, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vice Presidents—C. Berner, ex-President of the Storting; H. Horst, member of The Hague Tribunal; F. Hagerup, ex-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

Secretary—Ragnvald Moe.

## THE NOBEL INSTITUTE, 1904.

Drammensvei 19, Christiania.

The Nobel Institute has for its object to watch the development of relations between the different peoples, and particularly the Pacifist movement, in order to be able to advise the Nobel committee in the distribution of the peace prizes. The institute will work also for the bringing together of peoples and the progress of justice and good will amongst the nations.

It is formed as follows:

For international law—M. H. Lie, University of Christiania.

For political history—H. Koht, University of Christiania.

For political economy—K. V. Hamner, archivist in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the history of the peace movement—Chr. L. Lange, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union (honorary).

Librarian—Dr. Moe.

Sublibrarian—O. Selmer-Andersen.

Assistant—Mlle. Augusta Horneman.

## HOLDERS OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

1901. MM. H. Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, French.

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

1903. Mr. W. Randal Cremer, English.

- 1904. Institut de Droit International, the first award to an institution.
- 1905. The Baroness von Suttner, Austrian.
- 1906. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, American.
- 1907. MM. L. Renault, French, and Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian.
- 1908. MM. K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and Frederik Bajer, Dane.
- 1909. MM. M. A. Beernaert, Belgian, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French.
- 1910. The International Peace Bureau at Berne.
- 1911. MM. T. M. C. Asser, Dutch, and Alfred Fried, Austrian.

#### PERSONS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR NOBEL PRIZES.

Candidates must be proposed to the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before February 1. The following persons alone are qualified to propose candidates:

1. Past and present members of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, and members of the advisory board of the Nobel Institute.
2. Members of the parliaments and governments of different countries, and members of the Interparliamentary Union.
3. Members of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague.
4. Members of the commission of the International Peace Bureau.
5. Members and associates of the Institute of International Law.
6. University professors of law, of political science, of history, and of philosophy.
7. Persons who have received the Nobel peace prize.

The Nobel peace prize may be awarded to an institution or an association, not only to an individual. Any proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which it is based, and by all documents to which reference is made. Proposals based on written works can not be considered unless the works have appeared in print. Further information can be obtained on inquiry by persons qualified as above from the Comité Nobel du Parlement Norvégien, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania, Norway.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR PEACE.

##### CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE CARTAGO TRIBUNAL (COSTA RICA). (1908.)

Instituted as the result of a Central American Conference held at Washington, November-December, 1907, for settling differences between the Central American States.

PAN AMERICAN UNION, FORMERLY BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS  
(1890).

Chairman ex officio—William J. Bryan.  
Director—John Barrett.  
Secretary—Francisco J. Yanes.  
Office—Washington.

##### THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

On December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent first-mortgage bonds, valued at \$11,500,000, the income of which will be devoted to "hastening the

abolition of international war." The methods by which the annual income can best be expended for this purpose were left by Mr. Carnegie to be determined by the trustees. The endowment is to be perpetual, and its large income will be exclusively devoted to the development of agencies that promise to best assist and most effectively promote that purpose so long as wars between nations continue.

The trustees have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, the first of which is the division of intercourse and education, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, is the acting director. The objects of this division, as set forth in the charter, are—

to diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance; to cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the civilized nations; to maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, societies, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

The second division is that of economics and history, of which Prof. John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, is the director. The purposes of this division, as indicated in the charter, are "to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it."

The third division is that of international law, of which Dr. James Brown Scott, the secretary of the endowment, is the director. This division has for its purpose—

to aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations; to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries; to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

#### CARNEGIE EUROPEAN BUREAU.

The European bureau was opened in Paris on March 24 last. Its program of work is the following:

To centralize and control information concerning the progress of international relations, and to state the best means of aiding their progress.

To establish, in particular, bonds of coordination between various movements, every day more numerous, which are working to the same end.

To discover and study initiatives worthy of encouragement, but too often isolated, and to bring them nearer together without interfering with the independence of each.

To rectify erroneous reports liable to disturb international relations.

To note works in various languages which would be of interest to translate and spread abroad, and to aid in the work of distribution.

To bring about international visits of a scientific or professional character—with the exception of political manifestation of every description.

To aid in the organization of lecture tours on the part of qualified lecturers on subjects connected with the new foundation.

To encourage the publication of works containing information to the general public on international problems.

To promote by means of textbooks a knowledge of international law and policy, but on no account to intervene in either the form or the interior or exterior policy of a State, "or to consider demands coming from persons or organizations susceptible of disturbing public order, or of exciting religious or antireligious feeling, or of creating attempts on the part of nationalities or parties against established powers."

General secretary—M. Jules Prudhommeaux.

Assistant secretary—M. Jules L. Puech.

Bureau—24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris.

The important educational work in promotion of the peace and better organization of the world begun several years ago by Edwin Ginn, of Boston, under the name of the International School of Peace, and maintained at an expense of many thousand dollars a year, has now been definitely endowed by him, the work being largely expanded; and its complete organization and corporation were perfected at meetings in 1910. Mr. Ginn has now made legal provision for the payment to the trustees of \$50,000 annually and by his will for the permanent continuance of an equal or greater income. The name of the institution has been changed from the International School of Peace to the World Peace Foundation. The organization comprises a board of trustees and a board of directors, the relation of the directors or active workers to the trustees being essentially the same as that of the faculty to the trustees of a college.

#### THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION.

Secretary to the board of directors, Edwin D. Mead.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION, 1905.

The association called "Conciliation Internationale" has for object to develop national prosperity by means of good international relations, and to organize these good relations on a permanent and lasting basis.

President d'honneur—Léon Bourgeois, member of the Hague Tribunal, and Senator of France.

President and founder—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Hague Tribunal, and Senator of France.

Treasurer—Albert Kahn, 102, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

General secretaries—A. Métin and J. Raib.

**INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL.**

This institution was founded in 1873 for the promotion of international law, and to contribute toward the maintenance of peace, and the observation of the laws of war.

It consists of a maximum of 60 "membres effectifs" and 60 "membres associés." It has held 27 meetings—the first at Ghent, the last at Christiania.

President—M. Hagerup.

Secretary—Prof. Albéric Rolin, 11 Rue Savaen, Ghent, Belgium.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.**

Founded at Brussels in 1873 for the study of international law. Membership includes philanthropists, merchants, and writers, as well as lawyers and statesmen; a large number being continental and American members.

It holds periodical conferences: 1905, Christiania; 1906, Berlin; 1907, Portland, U. S. A.; 1908, Budapest; 1910, London; 1912, Paris. A special conference was held in London to approve the General Arbitration Treaty with France, 1903.

Honorary president—The Lord Chief Justice of England.

President, 1910–1912—Maitre E. Clunet, Paris.

Honorary treasurer—The Earl of Jersey.

Honorary general secretaries—G. G. Phillimore, B. C. L., Th. Baty, D. C. L., LL. D., barristers at law, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E. C.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, AT WASHINGTON, 1905.**

The American Society of International Law, founded at the Eleventh International Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk, in 1905, has for its object to aid the study of international law and the establishment of international relations based on law and justice.

President—Elihu Root.

Chairman—Oscar S. Straus.

Recording secretary—James B. Scott.

Corresponding secretary—Ch. H. Butler.

Treasurer—Chandler P. Anderson.

**INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX, AT MONACO, 1903.**

Founded by Prince Albert of Monaco, with a view to publishing documents relating to international law, the solution of international difficulties, statistics of war and armaments, the development of international institutions, pacific propaganda, and the history and bibliography of these questions.

General secretary—M. Gabriel Chavet, 4 Rue de Greffuhle, Paris

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## THE JEAN DE BLOCH FOUNDATION, 1902.

This foundation, created in 1902 for a period of 10 years, is legally recognized as being of public utility according to Swiss law, and has a capital of 50,000 roubles, left by M. de Bloch for propaganda purposes.

Its object is to hold conferences, and to issue publications on the conditions and the consequences—moral, economic, and social—of modern warfare.

The permanent committee of the Berne bureau controls the foundation under the authority of the State of Berne.

## THE LUCERNE MUSEUM OF PEACE AND WAR, 1902.

Founded in 1902 by the late Jean de Bloch. It sets forth the results of armed peace and the consequences which would result from a European war.

Secretary—Dr. Bucher-Heller, Lucerne.

Director of the museum—J. Zimmerli.

## THE UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Union of International Associations was formed at Brussels in 1910 during the course of a world congress which represented 132 organizations. The program is as follows:

1. To classify the international associations (institutions, federations, leagues, congresses, institutes, commissions, permanent bureaus, etc.) that have come into existence during the past 50 years; to establish permanent relationships between them; to support their activities, lead them to cooperate, unify their methods, and coordinate their organizations and their programs.
2. To study systematically the general facts of international life, to extricate from them the practical concept of a world-wide organization founded equally upon justice, progress, both scientific and technical, and a broad representation of interests common to humanity.
3. To regard the international associations as the chief representatives of the diverse categories of world interests that they have internationally federated; to lead them to federate themselves on a broad basis for the purpose of unitedly pursuing an organized international life in all its branches.
4. To create an international center in which to house the material possessions necessary to the activities of the union and that of the affiliated societies, as well as to facilitate the administration of the great world interests.
5. To contribute to develop relations beyond the frontiers, to increase human solidarity, and to insure peace between the nations.

## ORGANIZATION.

The World Congress meets at a minimum interval of three years. The Central Commission, composed of delegates of the association, meets annually. The central office acts as the executive organ of the union. It is assisted in its work by six commissions, on which all the associations may seek representation and which embrace all questions bearing on the outlook of mutual and interscientific relationships.

## INTERNATIONAL CENTER.

The International Center has been established at Brussels, the actual seat of 65 international organizations. It is installed in a set of provisional quarters kindly placed at its disposal by the Belgian Government. A large number of associations have their abode here.

Address—Office Central des Associations Internationales, 3<sup>bis</sup>, rue de la Régence, Brussels.

## OFFICE CENTRAL DES NATIONALITÉS.

General secretary—Jean Pelissier, 3 Rue Taitbout, Paris.

The objects of the bureau are as follows:

1. To collect documents, historical, ethnographical, literary, artistic, economic, psychological, social, of a nature to throw light on the present life, the past, and the future potentialities of each nationality;
2. To publish a monthly bulletin which will in an impartial manner acquaint the public with every effort toward higher ideals, and progress of every description accomplished by the nationalities represented at this bureau;
3. To communicate to the press all news interesting to these nations;
4. To give to different nationalities ignorant of one another the means of their becoming acquainted; to raise their emulations by taking a lesson one from the other; to make them appreciate the solidarity which unites them and the necessity that international federation should triumph in order to assure the autonomy of each of them;
5. To favor scientific missions into the various countries of the globe, to organize congresses, conferences, and meetings at which shall be discussed questions of the day concerning these nationalities; to receive and honor strangers of note; to encourage, in Paris, groupings together of the various nationalities so that the different groups should mix with one another in friendly intercourse; and to create or erect in Paris an international palace and museum for nationalities.

The organ of the bureau is "Les Représentatives des Nationalités," published monthly.

## THE GARTON FOUNDATION.

The Garton Foundation was formed for promoting the impartial study of the facts of international relationship. Its object is to aid in the creation of a body of opinion that shall be more informed as to the fundamental facts which bear on international questions, irrespective of the solution to which the facts may point. It seeks—

1. To stimulate public interest in the subject by means of lectures and debates.
2. To encourage the more systematic study of the subject in universities, colleges, schools, polytechnics, and other institutions, and, with this end, to endow bursaries and scholarships, to found prizes, and to help in the formation of libraries.
3. To make the foundation a center for coordinating all similar efforts by other organizations in Great Britain and to cooperate with similar foreign organizations.

Secretary—Capt. the Hon. Maurice Brett, the Garton Foundation, Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S. W.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU.

Director—Dr. A. Gobat, member of the Swiss National Council.

General secretary and editor of "The Peace Movement"—Henri Golay.

Organ—"The Peace Movement," issued at least once a month in French, German, and English.

The Société du Bureau consists of institutions, associations, and individuals. Its aims are:

- (a) To supply information on questions relating to the propaganda and defense of the ideas common to the institutions, associations, and persons working for peace and to facilitate relations between the same.
- (b) To arrange for the consideration and preparation of questions which may be placed before the congresses, conferences, and other gatherings which are willing to make use of the bureau and to help the local committee of each such gathering in matters of organization.
- (c) To carry out the decisions of these gatherings.
- (d) To classify and preserve the archives of these gatherings, also all papers confided to its care, and all that has bearing upon the movement for peace and arbitration.
- (e) To form a library of all publications relating to peace, including newspapers, official publications, etc., bearing on peace.
- (f) To collect together, as far as possible, all decisions given in cases of arbitration between nations and to summarize in such form as to constitute a kind of practical jurisprudence of this question.
- (g) To maintain an up-to-date bibliography of peace publications.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES.

## FIRST SERIES.

1848. Brussels.

1849. Paris.

1850. Frankfurt.

1851. London.

1853. Edinburgh.

## SECOND SERIES.

1889. Paris.	1902. Monaco.
1890. London.	1903. Rouen.
1891. Rome.	1904. Boston.
1892. Berne.	1905. Lucerne.
1893. Chicago.	1906. Milan.
1894. Antwerp.	1907. Munich.
1896. Budapest.	1908. London.
1897. Hamburg.	1910. Stockholm.
1900. Paris.	1912. Geneva.
1901. Glasgow.	

## THE SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

(Great Britain and Ireland.)

*This league is mainly intended to enlist the interest, sympathy, and support of teachers, but membership is open to all who are actively engaged in the work of education.*

## AIMS.

1. To promote, through the schools, international peace, arbitration, and friendship.
2. To study, in meetings and conferences, the problems of racial relationships, and the best means of developing in the minds of children right ideas concerning them.
3. To further the introduction, into the teaching of civics and history, of a knowledge of the international peace movement, the Hague conferences, as the embryo world parliament, the Hague tribunal, and the growth of international interests and means of communication.
4. To suggest lessons and courses of lessons in civics, and the lines of development of a rational and humane national life and patriotism, together with the corresponding duties to humanity.
5. To print and circulate literature bearing upon these points among teachers of all kinds.
6. To foster the spirit of courage and devotion in the pacific spheres of industry and social service.
7. To work in connection with similar organizations abroad for the establishment of an international organization.

President.—Right Rev. the Bishop of Hereford.

Chairman.—C. E. Maurice.

Hon. Treasurer.—Rev. F. W. Aveling, M. A., B. Sc.

Hon. Secretary.—Victor Leuliette, B. es. L., A. K. C., 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S. W.

The School Peace League has at present two committees at work, one of which devotes itself to the question of history teaching and textbooks used in schools.

The following organizations are now represented on the committee of the league:

Headmistresses' Association.—Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D. Sc.  
 National Union of Teachers.—Mr. W. A. Nicholls.  
 London Teachers' Association.—Mr. Clifford Smith.  
 Private Schools Association.—Mr. F. J. Whitbread.  
 Parents' National Educational Union.—Mrs. Roper.  
 Sunday School Union.—Sir Francis Belsey.

The remaining members of the committee are teachers in public secondary and elementary schools and in private schools. There is also a General Council of some 60 men and women well known in public life and in the educational world.

#### THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

The American School Peace League was organized in 1908 for the purpose of promoting through the schools and the educational public of America the interests of international justice and fraternity.

All teachers in the schools of the country; students in secondary schools, normal schools, and colleges; and persons otherwise enlisted in the general work of education may become members without the payment of dues by signifying their devotion to the purpose of the league. Any person who pays annually \$1 is a sustaining member, any person who pays annually \$5 is a contributing member, and any person who pays \$25 or more annually is a patron.

The aims of the league are—

I. To acquaint the teachers of the United States with the movement for promoting a fuller acquaintance and better understanding among the peoples of different nations.

II. To prepare material which will enable teachers to make appropriate applications to the specific work of the school.

III. To secure the interest of teachers in all countries in the movement for international cooperation, so that the coming generations of all nations may be trained simultaneously to recognize the efficiency of judicial and legislative measures in the constantly increasing relations among the nations of the world.

#### FIRST AIM.

Teachers are reached through teachers' conventions, teachers' institutes, and summer schools; through the educational press; and through the circulation of publications which especially concern the teacher's relation to the international movement.

At least two-thirds of the State teachers' associations, many county associations, the American Institute of Instruction, the Southern Education Association, and the National Education Association have seriously discussed the relation of the international movement to teaching and have passed resolutions in support. The American Institute of Instruction held a joint session with the American School

Peace League in July, 1912, in North Conway, N. H. The league is invited to hold its annual convention with the National Education Association, and headquarters are now established where large numbers of teachers from all over the country take the opportunity to examine the literature and to talk over specific lines of work in their respective communities.

The annual conventions of the league have been held, respectively, in Denver, Boston, San Francisco, and Chicago. The fifth annual convention will be held in Salt Lake City in July, 1913. At the third and fourth annual conventions, held, respectively, in San Francisco, July, 1911, and in Chicago, July, 1912, about 100,000 pamphlets were distributed at each convention from the headquarters. The public meeting of the league at the fourth annual convention in Chicago was held on the afternoon of July 11, 1912, and was attended by about 1,200 people. President David Starr Jordan presided and gave an introductory address on the educational phase of the peace movement. Following this was an address by Wilbur F. Gordy on "Teaching Peace through History," after which four orations on the subject, "Resolved, That all international disputes should be settled by arbitration," were given by four Chicago high-school students, who had been selected as a result of a competitive contest among the students of the high schools of Chicago. The oratorical contest was in charge of Mr. Samuel Leland, teacher of English in the McKinley High School. Following the orations, which were listened to with great interest, was an address by Baroness Bertha von Suttner, of Austria, who spoke on the progress of the peace movement in Europe and America.

At one of the general sessions of the National Education Association Baroness von Suttner addressed the gathering of 5,000 people on "Peace and Arbitration," and at the annual business meeting of the National Education Association the following resolution was passed:

The National Education Association again records its interest in the cause of world peace, which it regards as one of the great educational movements of the age. The association especially calls attention to the helpful material prepared by the American School Peace League, which is admirably adapted to the school program. The association commends most highly the active interest taken by United States Commissioner Philander P. Claxton in disseminating information on the subject, especially in his publication of the Peace Day bulletin.

The National Education Association regards the present attempt to establish compulsory military training in the schools of the country not designed primarily for military training as reactionary and inconsistent with American ideals and standards.

The mid-year meeting of the league is held in the month of February, during the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Some of the large summer schools of the country, composed almost wholly of teachers, have given lecture courses on the international

peace movement and have distributed large quantities of literature. These summer schools have considered very carefully the course in citizenship which has been prepared by the Massachusetts branch of the league.

#### SECOND AIM.

The league is preparing two kinds of material for the use of teachers:

1. *The course in history.*—The committee on history has made a wide investigation of the status of history teaching in the United States. The report of this committee shows that:

There is evidence that in some school systems much time is devoted to the study of (1) such useless details as unimportant dates and statistical matter; (2) the complex principles underlying the organization and evolution of political parties; and (3) battles and military campaigns.

The committee points out that:

While the history committee of the American School Peace League regrets the time wasted in all the ways just enumerated, it wishes to call special attention to the overemphasis given by our public schools to political and military history. Inasmuch as the State is the most complex of all the institutions established by human society, in putting an overemphasis on the political side of life the schools are trying to teach what the pupil is not ready to understand and are failing to give proper consideration to such cases of institutional life as he can understand and what it is far more important for him to know. But by far the greatest waste in history teaching results from the excessive and disproportionate amount of time which is spent in the study of wars. Of course wars should be studied and they should receive much attention, because they have played an important part in both racial and national evolution, but such study should not involve the teaching of the military minutiae of campaigns and battles.

The committee is now preparing a manual on the teaching of history, which will include a model course of study, with detailed and explicit suggestions for the teacher. The members of the history committee are as follows: Wilbur F. Gordy, chairman, Hartford, Conn.; Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.; John W. Hall, professor of education in the University of Cincinnati.

2. *The course in citizenship.*—In 1910 the committee on methods of the Massachusetts branch of the American School Peace League was appointed to work out a plan by which teachers can advance the object of the league. In its first deliberations the committee recognized that such a plan must deal with the problem of citizenship, since it is the action of citizens which governs the movement for international justice and fraternity. To define the principles of citizenship applicable to the promotion of the international spirit, and the method of inculcating an appreciation of the duties and obligations implied therein, became the first work of the committee.

The committee has prepared a course in citizenship which is designed to cover the first eight grades of school. The early grades are devoted to the ties of home life; the next proceed with the school and the playground; then the city and State; the Nation; and the world. The course leads the pupil into the study of international rights and obligations. He is taught to appreciate other peoples and other civilizations, and to understand the special mission of the United States in world progress.

The committee is now collecting suitable material for each grade from history, literature, geography, and civics to illustrate these lessons.

#### THIRD AIM.

The league's third line of action is its effort to secure the interest of teachers in all countries in the movement for international cooperation. Following the three European trips of the secretary, plans have been made to form an international council of education. To many people the organization of an international council of education seemed such an important matter, possessed of such great opportunities for the advancement of education in general, that it appeared wise to make it a governmental affair. The plan proposed is to hold an international conference on education which shall have two objects: First, to discuss educational questions which are of common interest to the educators of different nations; and second, to organize a permanent international council of education. This council would have, presumably, two chief functions:

1. To offer a means by which the educational authorities in one country may be kept abreast of the educational progress in other countries, serving in this capacity as a bureau of exchange and also as a bureau for the translation and exchange of standard educational literature. To make the bureau efficient and authentic, permanent committees of investigation and research should be constantly at work;

2. To arrange biennial or triennial conferences on education. At the request of the American School Peace League, the United States Commissioner of Education presented the matter to the Department of State, and at the suggestion of the United States Government, the Government of the Netherlands has invited the nations to participate in a conference to convene at The Hague in September, 1913.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The league has now 35 State branches, most of which have been formed in connection with the State teachers' associations. The annual meetings of the branches are held at the time of the State conventions, and many of the State teachers' associations give the State

School Peace League a place on their programs. Several have made the State branch of the league a regular department of the State teachers' association. This insures the printing and circulating of the program, a stated time and place for the meeting, and the printing of the proceedings. The ultimate aim of organization is to make the State branch of the league a corporate part of the State teachers' association.

One of the most important objects of the State branches is to induce teachers to study the international peace movement and to make appropriate applications to the specific work of the school. A distinctive feature of some of the branches is the organization of local peace leagues—in counties, high and normal schools, and colleges. There are at the present time 34 such branches. These are designated as branches or chapters of the State branch. These leagues have regular meetings, and in many cases provide the Peace Day exercises for the school or college. They also stimulate orations and the writing of essays on international peace.

The branches have been vigilant in procuring peace literature for school, college and public libraries. Through their influence several of the State library commissions have recommended placing peace literature in libraries.

The State branches have also proved very effective in creating an interest in the peace prize contest. Appeals for literature come from every State in the Union, and 140 essays from 29 States were handed in this year. The contest is open to students all over the world. Nineteen foreign essays have been sent in, and of these, three have received honorable mention.

#### PLAN OF STATE BRANCH WORK.

1. To reach all educational gatherings and the summer schools of the State with good speakers, and through the distribution of literature.
2. To reach the educational and daily press of the State.
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 teaching of history which shall accord with the twentieth century idea of international progress.
5. To procure the observance of the 18th of May.
6. To encourage the organization of branch leagues in high and normal schools.
7. To encourage the preparation of orations and essays on international arbitration.

## OFFICERS.

President, James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.

Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, Newton, Mass.

## BRANCHES.

## Arkansas State branch:

President, W. A. Ramsey, Fayetteville.

Secretary, Miss Estelle Atkins, Crossett.

## California State branch:

President, David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford University.

Secretary, Alden H. Abbott, high school, San Jose.

## Colorado State branch:

President, Mrs. Frona R. Houghan, Gilpin School, Denver.

Secretary, Mrs. Caroline V. Kram, Columbine School, Denver.

## District of Columbia branch:

President, Alexander T. Stuart, director of intermediate instruction of public schools, Washington.

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

## Florida State branch:

President, Miss Clem Hampton, State educational department, Tallahassee.

Secretary, Miss Rowena Longmire, normal department, State College for Women, Tallahassee.

## Georgia State branch:

President, William M. Slaton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta.

Secretary, E. C. Branson, president State Normal School, Athens.

## Illinois State branch:

President, C. W. French, Parker Practice School, Chicago.

Secretary, Miss Myra C. Billings, Lewis-Champlin School, Chicago.

## Kansas State branch:

President, Frank Strong, chancellor University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Secretary, W. D. Ross, State superintendent of instruction, Topeka.

## Louisiana State branch:

President, V. L. Roy, State Normal School, Natchitoches.

Secretary, E. L. Stephens, president Industrial Institute, Lafayette.

## Maine State branch:

President, Alfred Williams Anthony, Bates College, Lewiston.

Secretary, Miss Alice May Douglas, Bath.

## Maryland State branch:

President, Thomas H. Lewis, president Western Maryland College, Westminster.

Secretary, Miss Grace H. Hare, City Training School, Baltimore.

## Massachusetts State branch:

President, George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester.

Secretary, Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, State board of education, Boston.

## Michigan State branch:

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

Secretary, Mrs. Florence Milner, University School for Boys, Detroit.

## Minnesota State branch:

President, John W. Olsen, Minneapolis.

Secretary, Miss Ella Patterson, St. Paul.

**Missouri State branch:**

President, James M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Josephine Heermans Greenwood, Kansas City.

**Montana State branch:**

President, Albert J. Roberts, principal of high school, Helena.  
 Secretary, R. J. Cunningham, superintendent of schools, Bozeman.

**Nebraska State branch:**

President, George E. Martin, superintendent of schools, Nebraska City.

**New Hampshire State branch:**

President, Charles A. Breck, district superintendent of schools, Tilton.  
 Secretary, Wallace E. Mason, principal of State Normal School, Keene.

**New Jersey State branch:**

President, Charles J. Baxter, Trenton.  
 Secretary, William A. Wetzel, principal of high school, Trenton.

**New Mexico State branch:**

President, Hiram Hadley, ex-State superintendent of instruction, Mesilla Park.  
 Secretary, John H. Vaughan, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

**New York State branch:**

President, Samuel T. Dutton, Teachers College, New York City.  
 Secretary, Henry D. Hervey, superintendent of schools, Auburn.

**North Carolina State branch:**

President, Charles L. Coon, superintendent of schools, Wilson.  
 Secretary, Miss Daphne Carraway, Wilson.

**Oklahoma State branch:**

President, J. A. McLaughlin, Granite.  
 Secretary, A. H. Parmelee, principal of Lee School, Capitol Hill.

**Rhode Island State branch:**

President, Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Providence.  
 Secretary, Sidney A. Sherman, Lincoln.

**South Carolina State branch:**

President, Hon. M. F. Ansel, Columbia.  
 Secretary, William K. Tate, State supervisor of elementary rural schools, Columbia.

**Tennessee State branch:**

President, Miss Cora H. Ashe, principal of St. Paul School, Memphis.  
 Secretary, John W. Curtis, principal of Vocational Grammar and High School, Memphis.

**Texas State branch:**

President, Samuel P. Brooks, president Baylor University, Waco.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Sherman.

**Utah State branch:**

President, G. N. Childs, Salt Lake City.  
 Secretary, Miss Ivy Williams, Ogden.

**Virginia State branch:**

President, George W. Guy, principal of high school, Hampton.  
 Secretary, J. Paul Spence, supervisor of instruction, Norfolk.

**West Virginia State branch:**

President, M. P. Shawkey, State superintendent of instruction, Charleston.  
 Secretary, Miss Charity Johnson, Mannington.

**Wisconsin State branch:**

President, Charles P. Cary, State superintendent of instruction, Madison.  
 Secretary, Miss Emma J. Gardner, Milwaukee.

Ashley County teachers' branch.—President, W. P. Davidson, Crossett, Ark.

Benton County teachers' branch.—President, A. B. Bell, Gentry, Ark.

First congressional district of Kentucky branch.—President, A. J. Spacht, principal of high school, Princeton, Ky.  
 Madison County teachers' branch.—President, Herschel Hughes, principal of high school, St. Paul, Ark.  
 Randolph County teachers' branch.—President, W. E. Downe, Maynard, Ark.  
 Saline County teachers' branch.—President, W. J. Canaday, Benton, Ark.  
 Summer schools of Baylor University branch.—President, T. D. Brooks, superintendent of schools, Hillsboro, Tex.  
 Washington County teachers' branch.—President, A. E. Bryars, Fayetteville, Ark.  
 Augusta High School branch.—President, Miss Susie Fletcher, Augusta, Ark.  
 Baltimore City College branch.—President, Albert C. Cheetham, Baltimore, Md.  
 Belleville High School branch.—President, Roscoe Sugg, Belleville, Ark.  
 Benton High School branch.—President, James Walton, Benton, Ark.  
 Biggers High School branch.—President, R. F. Williamson, Biggers, Ark.  
 Brinkley High School branch.—President, Eugene Woodfin, Brinkley, Ark.  
 Camden High School branch.—President, Chace Stephens, Camden, Ark.  
 Clary Training School branch.—President, George Smith, Fordyce, Ark.  
 De Vall Bluff High School branch.—President, Winfield Atkins, De Vall Bluff, Ark.  
 Fayetteville High School branch.—President, Allen Zöll, Fayetteville, Ark.  
 Fordyce High School branch.—President, Huey Tomlinson, Fordyce, Ark.  
 Hot Springs High School branch.—President, Miss Kathryn Martin, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Hoxie High School branch.—President, Avis King, Hoxie, Ark.  
 Huntsville High School branch.—President, John Thompson, Huntsville, Ark.  
 Pocahtonias High School branch.—President, Brance Raglin, Pocahtonias, Ark.  
 Siloam Springs School branch.—President, Roy Hays, Siloam Springs, Ark.  
 St. Paul High School branch.—President, Miss Ruth Southerland, St. Paul, Ark.  
 Teachers' Training School branch, Buffalo, N. Y.—President, Miss Clara J. Krieg.  
 Thornton High School branch.—President, Foy Payne, Thornton, Ark.  
 University of Arkansas Normal School branch.—President, W. F. Aene, Fayetteville, Ark.  
 Walnut Ridge High School branch.—President, Miss Ethel Followwill, Walnut Ridge, Ark.  
 Westville High School branch.—President, Bennett Allison, Westville, Okla.

## COMMITTEES.

## HISTORY.

Wilbur F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn., chairman.  
 Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.  
 James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.  
 Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.  
 John Hall, professor of education, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 This committee is preparing a manual for teachers on the teaching of history in the elementary schools, which includes a very carefully worked out course of study in American history. This will be published by the league as soon as completed.

## COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH.

Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of schools, Chelsea, chairman.  
 Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, member Massachusetts Board of Education, Boston.  
 William Orr, deputy commissioner Massachusetts Board of Education, Boston.  
 Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, principal of Dillaway School, Roxbury.

Miss Mabel L. Hill, dean of Mitchell Military Boys' School, Billerica.

Miss Mary McSkimmon, principal of Pierce School, Brookline.

Clarence H. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, Malden.

F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, Newton.

Miss Fanny E. Coe, Normal School, Boston.

James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary American School Peace League, Boston.

This committee has worked out a course in citizenship, covering the first eight grades of school. It ~~has~~ gives instruction on the actual developing concrete situations and contacts of the child with its social environment, and kindred experiences in the lives of others.

The committee has worked out in careful detail the plan for the books which are to be published, and has gathered much of the material. Each book will cover one grade, and it is hoped that these will be ready for publication at the end of the year.

#### PEACE PRIZE CONTESTS.

##### 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 \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be given for the three best essays in both sets. This contest is open for the year 1913 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.

William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, New York City.

Endicott Peabody, headmaster, Groton School, Groton, Mass.

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

Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.

Charles T. C. Whitcomb, principal of high school, Brockton, Mass.

V. L. R6y, president State Normal School, Natchitoches, La.

Albert J. Roberts, principal of high school, Helena, Mont.

Henry G. Williams, dean of State Normal College of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Pittsburgh, Pa.

##### 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 educational commission of the Universal Peace Congress, Luzarches, France.

Contest closes March 1, 1913.

*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, 1913. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled). The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the league in July, 1913.

Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary. In 1912 one hundred and thirty-four essays were received from five countries. Twenty-eight States in this country were represented. The winners of the prizes were:

*Normal school essays:*

First prize—Miss Margaret E. Foster, Normal School, Boston, Mass.

Second prize—Charles Blue, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

Third prize—Miss Mary Armistead Holt, State Normal School, Farmville, Va.

*Secondary school essays:*

First Prize—Fred Weinard, High School, Lincoln, Nebr.

Second prize—Philip Lowry, High School, Erie, Pa.

Third prize—Miss Libbie Weiss, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.**

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 in the United States or Canada.

Full information concerning the conditions of these contests may be obtained from the secretary of the conference, Lake Mohonk, New York.

**LINDGREN PEACE FUND.**

The committee of direction of the Lindgren Peace Fund also announced a set of prizes for the year 1913, open to the pupils of the high schools of the United States. The subject selected for the essays was "The Reasonableness of the Demand for International Peace." The committee divided the country into seven groups, and in each group were offered three prizes of \$35, \$20, and \$10, respectively, for the first, second, and third best essays. An additional prize of \$50 was offered for the essay given first place in the whole contest.

Full information concerning the conditions of this contest may be obtained from the secretary of the committee, Prof. J. A. James, University Hall, Evanston, Ill.

## SELECTIONS FOR PEACE DAY.

### ODE SUNG AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,  
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,  
And praise th' invisible universal Lord,  
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,  
Where Science, Art, and Labor have outpour'd  
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet.

O silent father of our Kings to be  
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,  
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!

The world-compelling plan was thine,  
And lo! the long laborious miles,  
Of Palace; lo! the giant aisles,  
Rich in model and design;  
Harvest tool and husbandry,  
Loom and wheel and engin'ry,  
Secrets of the sullen mine,  
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,  
Fabric rough, or Fairy fine,  
Sunny tokens of the Line,  
Polar marvels, and a feast  
Of wonder out of West and East,  
And shapes and hues of Art divige!

All of beauty, all of use,  
That one fair planet can produce.  
Brought from under every star,  
Blown from over every main,  
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,  
The works of peace with works of war.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,  
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,  
And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly  
To happy havens under all the sky,  
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,  
Till each man finds his own in all men's good,  
And all men work in noble brotherhood,  
Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers,  
And ruling by obeying Nature's powers,  
And gathering all the fruits of peace and crown'd with  
all her flowers.

—ALFRED TENNTSON.

## ILLUSIONS OF WAR.

War  
 I abhor  
 And yet how sweet  
 The sound along the marching street  
 Of drum and fife! And I forget  
 Wet eyes of widows, and forget  
 Broken old mothers, and the whole  
 Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright drink  
 Of heavy music, sweet as death;  
 And even my peace-abiding feet  
 Go marching with the marching street;  
 For yonder, yonder, goes the fife,  
 And what care I for human life?

The tears fill my astonished eyes,  
 And my full heart is like to break;  
 And yet 'tis all embannered lies,  
 A dream those little drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe  
 Yon hideous gripping thing that stalks  
 Hidden in music, like a queen  
 That in a garden of glory walks  
 Till good men love the thing they loathe!

Art, thou hast many infamies  
 But not an infamy like this.  
 Oh, snap the fife and still the drum  
 And show the monster as she is!

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

## NEED OF THE HOUR.

Fling forth the triple-colored flag to dare  
 The bright untraveled highways of the air.  
 Blow the undaunted bugles, blow, and yet  
 Let not the boast betray us to forget.  
 Lo, there are high adventures for this hour;  
 Tourneys to test the sinews of our power;  
 For we must parry, as the years increase,  
 The hazards of success, the risks of peace!  
 What do we need to keep the nation whole,  
 To guard the pillars of the state? We need  
 The fine audacities of honest deed,  
 The homely old integrities of soul,  
 The swift temerities that take the part  
 Of outcast right, the wisdom of the heart—  
 Brave hopes that Mammon never can detain  
 Nor sully with his gainless clutch for gain.

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

## THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

## THE COMING DAY OF PEACE.

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic.)

Mine eyes have seen the dawning  
 Of a bright and glorious day,  
 When the war god's reign of anguish  
 Shall fore'er have passed away,  
 When the Prince of Peace in beauty  
 O'er the nations shall hold sway,  
 For truth the day must gain.

Chorus.

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
 Glory, glory, hallelujah! The Prince of Peace shall reign.

No more shall mangled corpses  
 Strew the cursed battle plain  
 While the tears of stricken women  
 Fall like floods of scalding rain,  
 And the nation's hands are branded  
 With the bloody mark of Cain,  
 For peace the day must gain.

The plow in peaceful industry  
 Shall supersede the sword,  
 And the pruning hook the bloody spear,  
 For so hath said His word;  
 While the nations trust for safety  
 In the banner of the Lord,  
 For peace at last must reign.

—Virginia Journal of Education.

## A LOFTIER RACE.

(Tune: Duke Street.)

These things shall be! A loftier race  
 Than o'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 heart and brain shall throb  
 The pulse of one fraternity.

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

## THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

51

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.

—JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,  
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat;  
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!

—From The Ballad of East and West, by Rudyard Kipling.

## THE REIGN OF PEACE.

(From Beacon Lights of Patriotism. By courtesy of Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston.)

Beautiful vision! how bright it rose—  
Vision of peaceful and calm repose!  
Well might it brighten the rapt seer's eye,  
And waken his heart to an ecstasy!  
'Twas earth, glad earth, when her strife was o'er,  
Her conflict ended, and war no more.

Households are grouped in the fig-tree's shade,  
None to molest them or make afraid;  
Securely rest 'neath the house-side vine  
Parent and child from the noon sunshine;  
Nations rejoice in the blest release,  
And the voice of Earth is a voice of peace.

Beautiful vision; and shall it be  
Surely accomplished, O Earth, in thee?  
The sword of war, shall it scathe no more  
The peaceful scenes of the softest shore?  
And light stream down from the radiant skies  
On scenes of the war god's sacrifice?

Ay! for the word of the prophet is true.  
Fair was the vision; but full in view.  
The Moslem's saber, all keen and bright,  
Burnished and bare for the ready fight;  
Sheath it he will, and in spirit be  
Like the turtle dove in his cypress tree.

The vines of Judah shall then be pruned,  
Her broken harp be again attuned;  
And listening Earth, from her farthest shore,  
Startled not now by the cannon's roar,  
Songs of the angels shall hear again:  
"Peace on earth, and good will to men!"

—ELIZA THORNTON.

## GOD BLESS OUR FATHERLAND.

(By courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.)

(Tune: "America.")

God bless our fatherland,  
 Keep her in heart and hand  
 One with our own;  
 From all her foes defend,  
 Be her brave people's friend;  
 On all her realms descend;  
 Protect her throne.

Father, in loving care  
 Guard Thou her kingdom's heir,  
 Guide all her ways;  
 Thine arm his shelter be  
 From harm by land and sea;  
 Bid storm and danger flee;  
 Prolong his days.

Lord, bid war's trumpet cease;  
 Fold the whole earth in peace  
 Under Thy wings;  
 Make all Thy nations one,  
 All hearts beneath Thy sun,  
 Till Thou shalt reign alone,  
 Great King of kings.

—O. W. HOLMES.

## RING IN THE LARGER HEART.

(By courtesy of the Macmillan Co., New York.)

(Tune: Ward (Lowell Mason)—L. M.)

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

—TENNYSON.

## PEACE ON THE EARTH.

It came upon the midnight clear,  
 That glorious song of old,  
 From angels bending near the earth  
 To touch their harps of gold;  
 "Peace on the earth, good will to men,  
 From Heaven's all gracious King:"  
 The world in solemn stillness lay  
 To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come  
 With peaceful wings unfurled,  
 And still their heavenly music floats  
 O'er all the weary world:  
 Above its sad and lowly plains  
 They bend on heavenly wing,  
 And ever o'er its Babel sounds  
 The blessed angels sing.

For lo! the days are hastening on,  
 By prophet-Bards foretold,  
 When with the ever-circling years  
 Comes 'round the age of gold;  
 When peace shall over all the earth  
 Its ancient splendors fling,  
 And the whole world send back the song  
 Which now the angels sing. Amen.

—E. H. SEARS.

## A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

(By courtesy of the Macmillan Co., New York.)

What is the Voice I hear  
 On the wind of the Western Sea?  
 Sentinel! listen from out Cape Clear,  
 And say what the voice may be.  
 "'Tis a proud, free People calling loud  
 To a People proud and free.

"And it came to them, 'Kinsmen, hail!  
 We severed have been too long;  
 Now let us have done with a worn-out tale,  
 The tale of an ancient wrong,  
 And our friendship last long as Love doth last;  
 And be stronger than Death is strong.'"

Answer them, Sons of the self-same race,  
 And blood of the self-same clan,  
 Let us speak with each other, face to face,  
 And answer, as man to man,  
 And loyally love and trust each other,  
 As none but free men can.

## THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

Now, fling them out to the breeze,  
 Shamrock, Thistle, and Rose!  
 And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these,  
 A message to friends and foes,  
 Wherever the sails of Peace are seen,  
 And wherever the War-wind blows.

A message to bond and thrall to wake,  
 For, whenever we come, we twain,  
 The Throne of the Tyrant shall rock and quake,  
 And his menace be void and vain:  
 For you are lords of a strong young land,  
 And we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the Voice on the bluff March gale,  
 "We severed have been too long;  
 But now we have done with a worn-out tale,  
 The tale of an ancient wrong,  
 And our friendship shall last as Love doth last,  
 And be stronger than Death is strong."

—ALFRED AUSTIN.

## THE 'SOLDIERS' RECESSIONAL.

(By courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.)

Down from the choir with feeble step and slow,  
 Singing their brave recessional they go,  
 Gray, broken, choristers of war,  
 Bearing aloft before their age-dimmed eyes,  
 As 'twere their cross for sign of sacrifice,  
 The flags which they in battle bore,—

Down from the choir where late with hoarse throats sang  
 Till all the sky-arched vast cathedral rang  
 With echoes of their rough-made song,  
 Where roared the organ's deep artillery,  
 And screamed the slender pipe's dread minstrelsy.  
 In fierce debate of right and wrong.

Down past the altar, bright with flowers, they tread,  
 Past aisles 'neath which in sleep their comrades dead  
 Keep bivouac after their red strife;  
 Their own ranks thinner growing as they march  
 Into the shadows of the narrow arch  
 Which hides the lasting from this life.

Soon, soon will pass the last gray pilgrim through  
 Of that thin line in surplices of blue  
 Winding as some tired stream a-sea;  
 Soon, soon, will sound upon our list'ning ears  
 His last song's quaver as he disappears  
 Beyond our answering litany:

And soon the faint antiphonal refrain,  
Which memory repeats in sweetened strain,  
Will come as from some far cloud shore;  
Then, for a space the hush of unspoke prayer,  
And we who've knelt shall rise with heart to dare  
The thing in peace that sang in war.

—JOHN H. FINLEY.

### SONG OF PEACE.

(By courtesy of the Author.)

Forward, all ye faithful,  
Seeking love and peace,  
Hast'ning on the era  
When all strife shall cease;  
All the saintly sage,  
Lead us in the way,  
Forward in their footsteps,  
T'ward that perfect day.

Chorus:

Forward, all ye faithful,  
Seeking love and peace,  
Hast'ning on the era  
When all strife shall cease.  
Raise the voice of triumph,  
"Peace on earth, good will";  
Angels sang this anthem,  
Let us sing it still;  
War's foundations quiver  
At this song of peace,  
Brothers, let us sing it  
Till all strife shall cease.

Chorus: Forward, etc.

Children of one Father  
Are the nations all;  
"Children mine, beloved,"  
Each one doth He call;  
Be ye not divid'd,  
All one family;  
One in mind and spirit  
And in charity.

Chorus: Forward, etc.

Wealth and pow'r shall perish,  
Nations rise and wane;  
Love of others only  
Steadfast will remain;  
Hate and Greed can never  
'Gainst this love prevail;  
It shall stand triumphant  
When all else shall fail.

Chorus: Forward, etc.

—M. K. SCHUMACHER.

## FESTIVAL HYMN.

O Peace! on thine upsoaring pinion  
 Thro' the world thine onward flight taking,  
 Teach the nations, their turmoil forsaking,  
 To seek thine eternal dominion.  
 From the Infinite Father descending,  
 O come with thine influence tender;  
 And show us how duly to render  
 To Him our glad praise never ending.  
 O Music! thy source, too, is holy,  
 Thro' thy pow'r ev'ry heart now uniting,  
 With thy magic each true soul delighting,  
 Blessed bond 'twixt the high and the lowly,  
 Thro' thee the great Father adoring,  
 Thy language is known to each nation,  
 Thro' thee the vast Hymn of Creation,  
 From tongues without number outpouring.

O Music! O Peace!  
 Happy blending of voices and hearts,  
 Of voices and hearts in sweet lays:  
 In this union, to God's holy praise,  
 Ever thus your pure influence lending.

Jehovah! thou Sov'reign of nations!  
 Sweet Peace to our land Thou hast granted;  
 Be Thy praises eternally chanted,  
 In Music forevermore!

Jehovah! thou Sov'reign of nations!  
 Sweet Peace to our land Thou hast granted;  
 Be Thy praises eternally chanted,  
 In Music forevermore.

Aye! forevermore, aye, forevermore,  
 In Music forevermore.

Amen! Amen! Amen! Amen!

—DUDLEY BUCK.

## AMERICA.

My country—'tis of thee,  
 Sweet land of liberty,  
 Of thee I sing;  
 Land where my fathers died,  
 Land of the pilgrims' pride,  
 From every mountainside  
 Let freedom ring.

My native country—thee,  
 Land of the noble, free,  
 Thy name I love;  
 I love thy rocks and rills,  
 Thy woods and templed hills,  
 My heart with rapture thrills,  
 Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees  
Sweet freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break—  
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God—to thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light,  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God—our King.

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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 heathen 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.

## QUOTATIONS.

Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war.—MILTON.

Enlightened public opinion is stronger than armies.—LORD PALMERSTON.

To those of a noble disposition the whole world is but one family.

—FROM THE HINDU.

Peace is the expression of that love which is the fulfilling of the law.

—POPE INNOCENT III.

War is the most futile and ferocious of human follies.—JOHN HAY.

The rage and violence of public war, what is it but a suspension of justice among the warring parties.

—HUME.

War is a most detestable thing. If you had seen but one day of war, you would pray God you might never see another.

—WELLINGTON.

I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell.

—GENERAL SHERMAN.

Nations are gravitating into union; not giving up any essential qualities of independence or individuality, but confederating with each other under the attraction of mutual affinities. Then why may we not link these large circles of humanity into one grand system of society, by creating for it a common center and source of attraction in the establishment of a high court of nations?

—ELIHU BURRITT.

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when single, and a nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

I know of nothing which better marks the high moral tone of modern history than that the sublime code of international law should have come into form and established its authority over the civilized world within so short a time; for it is now scarcely more than two hundred years since it took its being.

—HORACE BUSHNELL.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Whenever we see the doctrine of peace embraced by a nation, we may be assured it will not be one that invites injury; but one, on the contrary, which has a friend in the bottom of the heart of every man, even of the violent and the base; one against which no weapon can prosper; one which is looked upon as the asylum of the human race and has the blessings of mankind.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Peace has been our principle, peace is our interest, and peace has saved to the world this only plant of free and rational government now existing in it. \* \* \* However, therefore, we may have been reproached for pursuing our Quaker system, time will affix the stamp of wisdom on it, and the happiness and prosperity of our citizens will attest its merit. And this, I believe, is the only legitimate object of government, and the first duty of governors, and not the slaughter of men and devastation of the countries placed under their care, in pursuit of a fantastic honor, unallied to virtue or happiness.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We hear much of the necessity of an elaborate system of fortification to protect our seaports from assault. I am confident that our strongest, most effective, most trustworthy, and infinitely the cheapest coast defense will consist in Fort Justice, Fort Good Sense, Fort Self-respect, Fort Good Will, and, if international differences really do arise, Fort Arbitration.

—CARL SCHURZ.

The most dishonored word in the English language is honor. Fifty or sixty years ago honor would have required you to march as Hamilton did to meet Aaron Burr. To-day the gentleman belonging to the race that speaks the English tongue would be degraded if he fought a duel. Honor has changed. So with nations. As long as the Republic herself acts honorably she remains stainless. Who abolished the duel? Our English-speaking race. Let us now take the next step forward and abolish international duels; let us have the Nation's differences settled by the supreme court of humanity.

—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

War has had some benefits at times in teaching courage, humanity, honor. God maketh even the wrath of men to praise Him. But the cost of such teaching is too tremendous. The time will come when war will seem unthinkable. The controversies of peace, the bloodless struggles to maintain personal standards and to maintain truth and right and justice in social and industrial life—these are better than all the historic battle fields of the world.

—JUDGE HUGHES.

How little do many of the popular histories record but the destruction of human life and the misguided energies of men, which have hitherto almost baffled the beneficent intentions of nature for human happiness. Descriptions of battles, sackings of cities, and the captivity of nations follow each other in an endless succession. The reader sees rulers and legislators engaged not in devising comprehensive plans for universal welfare, but in levying and equipping armies and navies, and extorting taxes to maintain them. Rarely do these records administer any antidote against the inhumanity of the spirit they instill. They exhibit the triumphal return of warriors, to be crowned with honors worthy of a god, while they take the mind wholly away from the carnage of the battle field from desolate provinces, and a mourning people. It is as though children should be taken to behold from afar the light of a city on fire, and directed to admire the splendor of the conflagration, without a thought of the tumult and terror and death reigning beneath it. Indeed, if the past history of our race is to be much read by children, it should be rewritten; and while it records those events which have contravened all the principles of social policy and violated all the laws of morality and religion, there should be some recognition of the great truth that, among nations as among individuals, the highest welfare of all can only be effected by securing the welfare of each.

—HORACE MANN.

There is nothing good or glorious which war has brought forth in human nature which peace may not produce more richly and more permanently. When we cease to think of peace as the negative of war, and think of war as the negative of peace, making war and not peace the exception and interruption of human life, making peace and not war the type and glory of existence, then shall shine forth the higher soldiery of the higher battles. Then the first military spirit and its works shall seem to be but crude struggles after, and rehearsals for, that higher fight, the fight after the eternal facts and their obedience, the fight against the perpetually intrusive lie, which is the richer glory of the riper man. The facts of government, the facts of commerce, the facts of society, the facts of history, the facts of man, the facts of God, in these, in the perception of their glory, in the obedience to their compulsion, shall be the possibility and promise of the soldier statesman, the soldier scientist, the soldier philanthropist, the soldier priest, the soldier man. "The sword is beaten into the plowshare, the spear into the pruning hook." "The war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled." But it is not that the power of fight has perished; it is that the battle has gone up onto higher ground and into higher light. The battle is above the clouds.

—BARBARA BACON.

The chief causes of war to-day are insult, contemptuous treatment, bad manners, ~~arrogant~~ and provincial assertion of superiority on the part of the people of one nation toward those of another. \* \* \* When public opinion has risen to such height all over the world that the peoples of every country treat the peoples of every other country with the human kindness that binds home communities together, you will see an end of war--and not until then.

—ELIOT ROOT.

In all the history of our Republic we have lost less than 15,000 men by foreign bullets. We have no enemies and began every foreign war ourselves. Every year 600,000 Americans—40 per cent of all on the death list—die needlessly from preventable causes. These precious lives, many of them of breadwinners, take in money value alone \$1,000,000,000 every year from our Nation's income. These 600,000 lives are lost by tuberculosis (130,000); by typhoid (over 30,000); by violent deaths—homicide, suicide, preventable accidents (over 100,000); by starvation, exposure, poisonous milk, foul air, congestion, and other evils which money and fore sight could have prevented. The last new battleship costs as much as all that is annually spent by cities, States, and Nation to remove the great white plague.

—LUCIA AMES MEAD.

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