

## The Churches and the Peace Centenary.

AN APPEAL BY THE BUFFALO PEACE WORKERS.

At a meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., November 19, 1914, of citizens representing the forty-five churches affiliated with the Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society (each having a peace committee), the Buffalo Federation of Churches, the Buffalo citizens' committee of one thousand for the celebration of one hundred years of peace, and the church committee of the Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society, it was—

*Resolved*, That whereas Christmas Eve is the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and, during this dreadful war in Europe, there can be no joyful celebration; therefore it is the sense of this meeting that the observance of Christmas and the 100 Years of Peace, kept in accordance with Christ's teachings, should be held together; and that in the Christmas Sunday service a large place should be given to show the duty of all church members to work for peace through justice, founded on Christian principles, among nations as well as individuals, using the concrete example of our great boundary line as a lesson for peace along all boundaries between all nations; and it was further

*Resolved*, That confessing anew their allegiance to the Prince of Peace and His methods of life, every church should appoint a Peace Committee by action of its governing body, to work for permanent peace, and announce its appointment as part of the Christmas Peace Service, and to co-operate for a general church service February 14, the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the treaty. It was further

*Resolved*, That the churches of the United States and Canada be invited to join in the celebration, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Wilson.

### TO THE CHURCHES AND THEIR MINISTERS.

#### Suggestive Outline of How to Weave in the Peace Idea with the Christmas Spirit.

##### I. The most dramatic paradox of history:

- (a) Preparations were being made to celebrate One Hundred Years of Peace between the United States and Great Britain on Christmas Eve, the one hundredth anniversary of signing the treaty of peace in the city of Ghent.
- (b) We are suddenly faced by the most wicked and disastrous of wars among eight Christian nations of Europe.

II. Such a war must naturally check any spectacular celebration at this time of the one hundred years of peace.

III. The progress of Christianity itself is threatened unless the church makes clear that Christianity has not failed. In reality, it has never been lived in all these nineteen centuries; true Christianity between nations has not yet been tried.

IV. Militarism, with all its unchristian policies of force and fear, has utterly failed to maintain peace; while, without forts, soldiers or battleships along our 3,800 miles of northern boundary, a treaty has kept peace between United States and Canada for one hundred years.

V. Let the church declare that the celebration of Christmas, and the one hundred years of peace kept in accordance with Christian principles, be observed together.

VI. As a part of that celebration, the committee asks that in your Christmas Sunday service a large place be given to show the duty of all members of the church

to work for peace through justice, founded on Christian principles, among nations as well as individuals, using the concrete example of our great boundary line as a lesson for peace along all boundaries between all nations.

VII. Confessing anew your allegiance to the Prince of Peace and His methods of life, let your church appoint a peace committee by action of its governing body—

- (a) To work through the organizations of the churches for permanent peace.
- (b) To assist in planning a great church peace celebration for the appointed Sunday, February 14, 1915, which commemorates the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Ghent.

VIII. Let your peace committee and the reason of its appointment be announced at your Christmas service.

Will you not send the name of your church, its minister, and chairman of its peace committee, before January 15, 1915, to the Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, chairman, 443 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.?

Signed: Samuel V. V. Holmes, Edward C. Fellowes, Fenton M. Parke, Ruth C. Williams, Committee.

## Correspondence.

MY DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD: Would you give the enclosed a place in THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE soon? It has been written and printed by a committee of the Brooklyn Women's Single Tax Club, who, however, are willing to forego claims to authorship, as they believe it is a matter reaching out to all radicals and peace-lovers, regardless of differences in economic doctrine.

It seems to be more and more evident that militarism cannot be fought by enlisting a few of the well-to-do lovers of peace (theoretically), nor by endeavoring to influence governments who, under present economic conditions, know only too well that these conditions often have to be upheld by force. It is only through universal enlightenment—through an understanding on the part of workingmen all over the world of the ideas laid down in this little dodger,\* and all that they imply, and also through an understanding on the part of women everywhere that they have been at fault by glorifying the military spirit in its personal shape of the uniform—that we can ever bring about universal disarmament.

If the workingmen refuse to fight, and refuse in peace times to prepare to fight—if he refuse to contribute in any way toward the cost of armaments, and if women, even where not enfranchised, will realize that the trappings that mark the man training to kill his fellows should be a badge of *shame*, and not one of glory—the powers that be, resting their supremacy on armed force, would find that armed force a thing of the past. Then they might look about for the possibility of a change in economic conditions that would make force unnecessary.

As a single-taxer I am working for the bringing about of such conditions. But I am beginning to think that talking to the present-day world about it is like lecturing to a boy with a gun in his hand. It is splendid to enlighten him as to the evil of the doctrine of force and hatred, and to make him see that the natural, the divine, law of the universe is love—but it's a lot

\* Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from Mrs. R. Freeman, 1339 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

safer to take the gun away from him first! You get on with your teaching much better. And present-day human nature has to be *shamed* into laying down its gun—that seems to be the only way to do.

Fraternally yours,

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

NEW YORK CITY, December 5, 1914.

#### WAR!

What does the man who goes to war get in return for giving up his family, his home, and all that is his? The man in the ranks, IF HE LIVE, returns to a ruined land, and is obliged to start all over again. He has lost his job, and the empty glory which attaches to his having killed his fellow-men will not keep him or his family from privation and want. Industry has been disturbed, and there are fewer jobs than there were before the war.

The man who has spent days and nights among corpses in the trenches, with the shells shrieking over his head, will find that whatever the outcome of his sacrifice he, as a worker, may merely have changed exploiters.

Whether his country win or lose, it is he who must foot the bill. He must pay the tremendous cost of the war out of his daily labor. He has been used as a cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the privileged class, to whom he must go for permission to work and live.

Do you think it pays?

### Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committee, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report; bills approved by the President become statutes, public or private, and are numbered in the order of enactment. When legislation enacted is noted the number of the Index to the Daily Congressional Record, which gives the complete record of the bill, has been added.)

#### European War.

This section is a summary of legislation, for the most part enacted, of the measures of international bearing made necessary by the conflict.

By Mr. Alexander, of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18202) to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes. Passed House; S. Rept. 719; amended and passed Senate; conference and report (S. Doc. 564); rejected in Senate; conference report (No. 1087); Senate recedes from its amendments; approved (Public, No. 175); Index, No. XVII.

Similar bills were H. R. 18204 (Mr. Deitrick, of Massachusetts); H. R. 18280 (Mr. Hardy, of Texas); H. R. 18282 (Mr. Reilly, of Connecticut); H. R. 18312 (Mr. Bowdler, of Ohio); H. R. 18313 (Mr. Bryan, of Washington); H. R. 18518 and H. R. 18666 (Mr. Alexander, of Missouri); H. Rept. 1149 on 18666.

By Mr. Burton, of Ohio: Resolution (S. J. Res. 178) granting authority to the American Red Cross to charter a ship or ships of foreign register for the transportation of nurses and supplies and for all uses in connection with the work of that society. Passed Senate; passed House; approved; Index, No. XVII.

By Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas: A bill (S. 6357) to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war-risk insurance in the Treasury Department. To the Committee on Commerce; reported with amendments (S. Rept. 757); passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; H. Rept. 1112; amended and passed House; Senate concurred in House amendments; approved (Public, No. 193); Index, No. XIX.

Also H. R. 18339 (Mr. Lewis, of Maryland); H. R. 18442 (Mr. Alexander, of Maryland).

By Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York: Resolution (H. J. Res. 337) to provide for representation of foreign governments growing out of existing hostilities in Europe and elsewhere, and for other purposes. From the Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1148); passed House; passed Senate; approved (Public resolution, No. 48); Index, No. XIX.

By Mr. Kenyon, of Iowa: Resolution (S. J. Res. 211) requesting the nations now at war to declare a truce for 20 days. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCumber, of North Dakota: Resolution (S. Res. 435) requesting the President of the United States to open negotiations for settlement of European difficulties. To Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Page, of North Carolina: Resolution (H. J. 312) for the relief, protection, and transportation of American citizens in Europe, and for other purposes. Passed House; referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations; passed Senate; approved (Public resolution, No. 41); Index, No. XVI.

Also, by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York: Resolution (H. J. Res. 314); from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1075); passed House; referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations; passed Senate; approved (Public resolution, No. 42); Index, No. XVII.

#### International Affairs.

By Mr. Ainey, of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 502) authorizing and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or a subcommittee thereof, to inquire, investigate, and ascertain and report whether any persons, associations, or corporations domiciled or owing allegiance to the United States have heretofore been or are now engaged in fomenting, inciting, encouraging, or financing any rebellion, insurrection, or other flagrant belligerent disorder in Mexico. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Alexander, of Missouri: Resolution (H. J. Res. 311) instructing American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture to present to the permanent committee, for action at the general assembly in 1915, certain resolutions. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs; H. Rept. 1095; passed House; referred to Senate Committee on Commerce; S. Rept. 778; passed Senate; approved (Public resolution, No. 50); Index, No. XX.

By Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire: Resolution (S. Res. 445) reaffirming the attitude of the United States relative to China. To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Hobson, of Alabama: Resolution (H. J. Res. 343) requesting the President to confer with the governments of the world with a view to issuing a call for the third peace conference, to be held in regular session in San Francisco in 1915 and in extra session in Washington at the earliest practicable date. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Jones, of Washington: A bill (S. 6905) making it unlawful to promote in the United States revolutions in a foreign country, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Levy, of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 547) directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the payment of \$10,000,000 and \$250,000 annuity to the Republic of Panama, as provided for in the convention ratified February 25, 1904, to ascertain if any portions of said money should belong to the United States of Colombia, etc. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts: A bill (S. 6775) further to regulate the admission of Chinese aliens into the United States. To the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. Metz, of New York: A bill (H. R., 16828) for the issuance of a coin commemorative of the opening of the Panama Canal and of the centenary of peace. To the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. Root, of New York: A bill (S. 5739) to present the steam launch *Louise*, now employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, to the French government; to the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 591; passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; reported with amendment (H. Rept. 901); passed House; Senate concurs in amendment; approved (Public, No. 188); Index, No. XVIII.