

paternalistic and patchwork legislation of all the congresses, legislatures and parliaments in the world will only serve to make bad matters worse.



MILITARISM IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Henry Slade Goff.

"Every boy in the United States more than 13 years old should be trained as a soldier. . . . I would out-German the Germans by instituting compulsory military education in all the schools."—A General of high rank in the United States Army.

Was it for this that the prophets taught
And the Christ was crucified,
And was it for this that the fathers fought
And the Union soldiers died,
That the youth of our land in their young fresh life
Must be all trained for war and its bloody strife?

Was it for this that the world has sought
For peace in its every clime,
And was it for this that the nations have wrought
Advancement through ages of time,
That our nation of all must this progress reverse
And the earth be turned backward toward war's red curse?

It is patriotism, the advocates cry,
To be done for the good of the State.
It is barbarism, is my reply,
And it hazards a nation's fate.
For the patriot forces of any land
Are not those trained to obey command.
Without a reason why?
But to think for themselves on which side to stand,
And to take their strong life in their eager hand,
All ready to do or to die,
When the right is assailed, or when justice in need
Is asking release from the toils of greed.

Were the patriot sires that of old unfurled
The Stars and Stripes to the air,
And fought the dread Lion of the world
Till he crept to his distant lair—
Were those stern patriots trained in their schools
For the battle's surge and in war's red rules?

Were the men of the Union who marched to the front,
When the Flag went down at the South,
Swift forming for war and the battle's brunt
And the charge at the cannon's mouth—
Were these men taught in their school-boy days
Of the arts of war and the soldier's ways?

They were taught of fairness, and truth, and right,
As they stood at their mothers' knees;
Of the voice of conscience, and duty's might,
And the justice of God's decrees.
They were taught of Freedom, and its behests,
As they sat at their teachers' feet:
Of Loyalty, and its requests,
And the doom that a wrong must meet—
But not one syllable, line or word
Of the soldier's step or the use of the sword.

Yet these were the men who sprang into line
In multitudes in a cause divine;
Who leaped to the call of their country to arms,
And laughed at dire danger and war's alarms;
Who wheeled into line by division and corps,
And straight into battle the old Flag bore;
Who cared naught for dying and nothing for pain,
So the old Flag might float o'er its ramparts again—
These, these were the men who sprang into the
strife,
And fought to the death for the Nation's life,
And who ne'er lost their faith nor from battle re-
frained
Till their cause was triumphant and righteousness
reigned.

It is righteousness maketh a nation great,
And a firmness in its cause;
Not serried ranks, or tactics of hate,
Or military laws.
Let us not turn the thoughts of the Nation at large
To the swift leaping sword and the bayonet charge.
Let the earth and the nations of earth still look
Toward the plow's peaceful share and the pruning
hook.

BOOKS

EUROPEAN WAR BOOKS.

The New Map of Europe. 1911-1914. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Published by The Century Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$2.00 net.

The Audacious War. By Clarence W. Barron. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1915. Price, \$1.00 net.

The War Week by Week. By Edward S. Martin. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

Builder and Blunderer. By George Saunders. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

America considers herself the naturally appointed arbitrator of this war and Europe seems to agree with her—at least humors her in this notion. The capable and successful peacemaker finds out as promptly as possible what each combatant *says* he is fighting about, then investigates for himself, independently and as thoroughly as possible, into what all the real causes of dispute may be, and, finally, in accord with this knowledge and his own sense of justice, offers to all parties a basis of permanent settlement. Americans have been diligently examining, and somewhat loudly affirming, their own ideals and feelings for justice, ever since the European war began. They have been eagerly listening, also, to what each belligerent nation had to say for itself and against others. But not so many in the United States appear to be patiently searching history and humanity for the *real* causes of the conflict.



Just the book Americans desperately need in

this suddenly imposed task of research has been written by Professor Herbert Adams Gibbons, an American who has taught for years in Roberts College, Constantinople, with all the travel and cosmopolitanism that such positions entail. He tells, intelligibly to our ignorance and impartially as may be, "the story of the recent European diplomatic crises and wars," and relates them to the present vast conflict. Morocco, Mesopotamia, and Persia, Poland, Constantinople, Crete and the Balkans, each has its chapter in what becomes a most fascinating narrative of diplomatic adventure and national mishap.

Americans need a "Weltanschauung," and whether this author's world viewpoint be wholly unprejudiced and untrammelled by European convention does not so much matter as the fact that he leads his American reader to see the world of nations as a whole, interacting and counteracting, never anyone isolated. His reader must discover that the man who has not these months been studying the map of western Asia, who does not know the route and the reason of the Bagdad railway, nor trace any connection between the humiliation of Persia and the battle lines in France, is making no very intelligent endeavor to read the European riddle. He sees that to learn the sufferings of the island of Crete under Turkish rule and its vain appeals to the Powers, faintly to appreciate the genius of the Cretans' great leader, Eleutherios Venizelos, who, to free Crete, crossed to Greece, rose to be that country's Prime Minister, formed the Balkan Alliance and has this very week resigned because he and the King could not agree on a war policy—to hear such a story is to become a better member of the great world-citizenship and so to be more capable of measuring the forces for and against war.

The New Map of Europe is a first aid and a source of keen satisfaction to the conscientious American peace advocate in his inquiry into the true causes of this war—not into the general far underneath universal springs of human action, but what might be called the national or governmental causes. Of these, this big, brief, dramatic book is a masterly setting forth.



Clarence W. Barron's *The Audacious War* in its own journalistic way supplements for Americans Mr. Gibbons' scholarly book. The author, who is publisher and news-gatherer for several Eastern banking communities and is widely known as the editor-publisher of the *Wall Street Journal*, has recently returned from an investigating tour of the war zone and has written down for his special class of readers his first-hand observations. Much may not be true, but it is all very entertainingly told and the narrative extends down to the middle of last month. Mr. Barron is intelligent enough to realize and assert two facts that many Americans

both in writing and speaking about the war seem to overlook: First, that the seat of this European war is really in Western Asia; Second, that tariffs, always and everywhere war-makers, are in this war, too, inciting motives and immediate objects. To be sure, the free trader will be imbued with a suspicion that Mr. Barron thinks a protective tariff, however "selfish" as he calls it, really protects; and the humiliation of that same reader's failure to understand all figures in financial chapters will be lightened by doubts about the soundness of the author's views on "favorable balances" and the "gold basis."

On the armament question, however, no one could speak with greater plainness or truth:

For the United States to rush into the maelstrom of war, with organization of armies and the building of armaments, is to invite its own destruction. For just one hundred years the North American continent has held the practical example of the impotency of the war-spirit where there is no war machinery. . . . Is it too much to expect that it [this age] can bring the boon of an international civilization, abolishing national wars? Indeed, it is right at our doors if the United States would only welcome it and join it, instead of preparing to invite the old-world barbarism of national warfare by planning military defenses and naval fleets.



Many will recall Mr. Edward S. Martin's witty editorials in *Life* last autumn which are now published in book form under the title, "The War from Week to Week." Here are the reactions of an American to the early weeks of war-news—an American representing a very large number of his fellow-citizens of democratic ideals and average moral principle who tried hard to be fair, who came to sympathize strongly with the Allies and were happy to have their feelings so exactly analyzed and so brilliantly supported in argument.

But where Mr. Barron is right about armament Mr. Martin appears to be wrong, at least he was last November. A little more armored protection for self and neighbor is one of the lessons he draws from the war.



Another journalist, this one an Englishman, Berlin correspondent of London papers during the twenty years before 1908 and since then Paris correspondent for the *London Times*, is the author of *Builder and Blunderer*, an interesting "study of Emperor William's character and foreign policy." The American reader, while discounting liberally for the obvious national and professional temper of Mr. Saunders, will pronounce the little book of true value in that analysis of German character upon which all the conscientious world is faithfully at work. The sketch of Germany's domestic history that naturally accompanies a char-

acter study of her Emperor, well supplements Mr. Gibbons' chapter on the "Weltpolitik" of Germany.



Very few books about the war so able and so attractive as the New Map of Europe have been published or are likely to be. That one it is important to read. But it is useful to read a great many others though they be mediocre and even poor. They all represent the point of view of at least one man who cared enough to possess an opinion and to risk its expression. And the problem under discussion is so big, so complicated, so universal, that all mankind—even all writers—must be given a hearing before it can be solved.

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

The World-State.

The American Political Science Review (Quarterly, Baltimore, Md.), of February, besides printing a long and very able essay by Edward Raymond Turner of the University of Michigan on The Causes of the Great War, publishes John Bassett Moore's presidential address before the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association last December in Chicago. The subject was "Law and Organization," the text, the European war, and this was the eminent lawyer's suggestion:

Within the state we have an organization for the making, declaration and enforcement of law, whereas, as between nations, we are obliged to a great extent to rely upon their voluntary concurrence or co-operation. In other words, we lack in the international sphere that organization which gives to the administration of law within the state a certain security. This defect it is the business of nations to supply by forming among themselves an appropriate organization.

The essential features of such an organization would be somewhat as follows:

1. It would set law above violence: (1) By providing suitable and efficacious means and agencies for the enforcement of law; and (2) by making the use of force illegal, except (a) in support of a duly ascertained legal right, or (b) in self-defense.

The first effect of such an organization would be to give an additional sanction to the principle of the equality of independent states before the law. "No principle of general law," said Chief Justice Marshall, "is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations. Russia and Geneva have equal rights." "Power or weakness," said the great Swiss publicist, Vattel, "does not in this respect produce any difference." And, incidentally, in proportion as this principle was maintained, the monstrous supposition that power is the measure of right would tend to disappear, and the claims of predatory conquest would become less and less capable of realization.

2. It would provide a more efficient means than now exists for the making and declaration of law. . . .

Undoubtedly it would be going too far in the present state of things to propose a mere majority rule. But it is altogether desirable that a rule should be adopted whereby it may no longer be possible for a single state to stand in the way of international legislation. The adoption of such a rule could not be regarded as impairing in a proper sense the principle of the quality

of nations. Nations have responsibilities as well as rights.

3. It would provide more fully than has heretofore been done for the investigation and determination of disputes by means of tribunals, possessing advisory or judicial powers, as the case might be. . . .

Such I conceive to be the essentials of an organization which would place international law on substantially the same footing as municipal law, as regards its making, declaration and enforcement.

In the course of a comment on the century of peace between Great Britain and the United States, The London Nation of February 13 speaks as follows of our country as a world peace power:

In the great test issue, the substitution of arbitration for strife in the disputes of nations, America among the great Powers has definitely taken the lead, not merely in theory but in practice. . . . At The Hague, American representatives have taken the lead in proposals for strengthening the structure and enlarging the scope of arbitral courts, and a series of arbitration and conciliation treaties, initiated by the United States with various countries of the New and Old World, have carried the methods of pacific settlement further than they had ever been carried before. Amid the reverberations of this war, the treaty of last autumn between this country and the United States, submitting to inquiry and conciliation all disputes, without reserve, that were not capable of settlement by existing arrangements of arbitration, has passed almost unnoticed. . . . The best and most influential opinion in America is solidly in favor of energetic measures for pacific international relations. It represents not merely an "enthusiasm for humanity," but largely a desire to avoid for themselves the burdens, the risks, and the destruction of democracy which they hold to be involved in entering the world-policy as a great military and naval Power. There, too, is found a grow-

NEW YORK CITY

invites you to invest in its

TRANSFERS OF TAX LIENS

Investment through

The Tax Lien Company of New York

is guaranteed

SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM

THE TAX LIEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK
68 William Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.