

wars, have, through the Court, been quietly settled and conflict averted. Let it be admitted that the method of appointment to the Supreme Court may be improved, and that the Court has made serious mistakes in equity regarding other matters, but have not these interstate settlements been wholly beneficent? What would have been the alternative had there been no Court? In like manner, the Supreme Court of nations for which all peace societies are working may sometimes err in judgment in a world where no one is infallible. But the war system which in no case can settle any question justly to both parties and inflicts its greatest burdens on the innocent, is the only alternative.

Peace with justice was achieved between our forty-seven States in spite of gross defects in our systems of taxation, of industry and suffrage which persist today. Peace with justice may be achieved between forty-seven nations hundreds of years before industrial and political injustice may end; yet with the removal of any form of injustice anywhere all others become more vulnerable. Of course the vested interests are the chief maintenance of the war system today as of the evils in the present industrial system. But a comparatively few reformers by means of better organization may, under the new interdependence of commercial interests, accomplish more perhaps in international reform than in any other.

Before Mr. Fillebrown's thirty years expires, which he allows for the equitable establishment of the single tax, the workers for world organization may hope to see practically all nations settling practically all questions, not adjusted by diplomacy, at the World Court.

More has been achieved for world organization in the last twelve years than in the previous history of the world. The program already carried out at The Hague was essentially the same as that worked out by the peace societies even before the time of Cobden and Sumner. Cobden's interest in free trade did not prevent his devoting a large part of his activity to the cause of arbitration.

To overcome injustice in the complex world of industry and politics requires wide-spread education and personal sacrifice renewed in various forms in every generation. To end international war the conversion of fewer is necessary; the agreement of only four great powers to substitute the system of law for the system of war would lead to every nation following suit. The united boycott of any nation that refused to go to court would be the only necessary coercion. The end of international war would not at once prevent further civil war, but like chattel slavery, when once abolished, war would be ended for all time.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

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## A NEW FAIRHOPE AND ARDEN.

A mile and a half over a fine road from the Lackawanna Station of Berkeley Heights, is a beautiful wooded vale with a small stream flowing through it. It lies seven miles beyond Summit, N. J., on the way to Bernardsville, in a lovely and healthy country, with a train service of eleven trains each way daily to New York. The new "Free Acres" Association

has acquired between fifty and sixty acres of fine land about five hundred feet above the sea, with an excellent house adapted for an Inn. The land is subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars. The Association has arranged to give out plots of land probably not exceeding an acre each, without purchase price, on perpetual lease, on the "single tax"-Fairhope-Arden plan, at an annual rental of three dollars per plot of 10,000 square feet (equal to four New York City lots).

The Club House will be put into order to be run as an Inn by the early spring, and tents with wooden platforms and camp-bed may be hired at any time at a moderate charge, say five dollars for erecting and removing, and two dollars per month; or they may be bought cheaply of a Camp Association which is not far off. Small loans to those who wish to build can be arranged. At Berkeley Heights there is a country store, a good country school, and a small library.

The round trip from New York to the Station costs \$1.10, commutation \$7.05 per month; the time from Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street, via Hudson Tunnels, is just one hour by the best trains, but the train service is not yet good enough to make it desirable for most commuters.

The land is about three miles from the trolley to Scotch Plains and also to Plainfield, so that, when necessary, passengers could get to town that way.

There is good water and good but neglected soil; the climate is mild and nights are cool. There are some mosquitoes, but proper drainage will suppress them.

Already a score of families have spoken for plots, of whom six will build at once. As some fifteen acres will be laid out for ball ground, tennis court, and Village Green, etc., there will be room for only about fifty allotments. The association will have the use of another fifteen acres of fine woodland.

The projector has reserved some twenty odd acres which it is believed will sell for enough to pay for the "Free Acres" part. If there is any profit, it will go to found a new "Free Acres" elsewhere.

AMY MALI HICKS,

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

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Week ending Tuesday, March 8, 1910.

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### News of the British Parliament.

There is little additional news regarding the British Parliament (pp. 193, 202) except such as confirms our summary of last week. All the cable gossip about the abandonment of the Lloyd George Budget means no more than that there