

able to Turkish diplomacy that the latter might even be suspected of provocation. Turkey could not come to terms with Italy without making concessions of territory which, aside from the disastrous effects they might have on the government at home, would seriously injure the Turkish hegemony in Mohammedan nations. Such concessions, necessary to peace, may be made if Turkey has another danger pressing on another quarter. In war with the Balkan states she may find peace with honor with Italy and she may find money.



An English Liberal View of the Betrayal of Persia.

The (London) Daily News and Leader (Lib.), September 21.—There is no more humiliating episode in recent history than our share in the betrayal of Persia. Five years ago we signed an agreement with Russia, the main provision of which was that the two signatory nations guaranteed "the independence and integrity" of Persia. In arriving at that agreement we were consulting not only the interests of Persia, but the interests of this country, which economically and politically were bound up with the maintenance of a free Persia. What happened? From the moment that that instrument was signed Russia began to conspire against Persia. She did her utmost to check the revolution. When the revolution succeeded and the Persian people had at last thrown off the tyranny of the Shah and established a free government, they found themselves face to face with the open hostility of Russia. That country befriended the banished Shah and facilitated his attempt to recover the throne. When that failed, she no longer concealed her purpose. The one hope of Persia was in the restoration of her finances. For this purpose the services of a brilliant American civil servant were secured. Mr. Shuster, a man of high honor and capacity, plunged into his task with enthusiasm. His success was so indisputable that the whole purpose of Russian intrigue was diverted to secure his overthrow. Every impartial witness bore testimony to his loyalty to Persia, to his probity and to his striking success; the Persian people saw in him the guarantee of their freedom, the Medjliss were united in supporting him. But Russia pressed on. She issued ultimatum after ultimatum. She poured in Cossacks who overran the country, pillaging and burning. Mr. Shuster was driven out; the Medjliss fell; the Constitution was destroyed. Today all northern Persia lies under the heel of Russia. For all practical purposes it is a province of the Russian empire, its liberties lost, its new-born hopes destroyed, its independence gone.



There is trouble in the Balkans, 'twixt the Christian and the Turk;
There is rioting in Ulster, where the germs of hatred lurk;
Mexico is still in turmoil, her rebellions never cease;
There's no perch in Nicaragua for the weary dove of peace;
From Brazil there comes a rumbling, rather low as yet and vague;
When, oh, when will they have finished that peace palace at The Hague?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

HARVEST AND VINTAGE

By Augustine Duganne.

I dreamed of a marvelous Harvest—
I dreamed of a Threshing Floor,
Where Men, like grain, by Angels twain
Were garnered in measureless store;
All bound in sheaves, like corn in the leaves,
And flailed from husk to core;
And the Angels sang with voices sweet—
"Out of the Grain the Dross we beat,
Out of the Chaff we winnow the Wheat;
True Souls are the Wheat of a Nation!"

I dreamed of a wonderful Vintage—
I dreamed of a Wine-Press red,
Where Men, like grapes, by Angel-shapes
Were trodden with wrathful tread;
As grapes ye work, to must and to murk,
And crush them, shred by shred.
And the Angels sang, with tongues divine—
"Out of the Murk and the Must we fine,
Out of the Grapes we mellow the Wine;
Brave Hearts are the Wine of a Nation!"

I would that my dream were Real—
That Angels this Land might beat!
And scourge our sod with the flails of God,
And scatter the chaff from the wheat;
And mightily tread, in our Wine-Press red,
All dross beneath their feet!
That our souls might sing, in joyous strain—
"Out of the Chaff the Wheat we gain,
Out of the Murk the Wine we drain:
The Wheat and the Wine of our Nation!"

I pray that the Angel of Freedom
May strive with the Angel of War;
Till Men, like grain, these Winnowers twain
Shall flail from husk to core;
Till men, like Wine, in libation divine—
To Thee, O God, they pour!
And forevermore sing, with tongues divine—
"God of the True! this Wheat is Thine;
God of the Free! receive this Wine:
The Soul and the Heart of our Nation!"



SOME ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR.

Paper Read by Dr. Mary D. Hussey at the Conference of Universal Peace Union, Buck Hill Falls Inn, Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1912.

As a member of the Society of Friends I am glad not only to speak at a meeting of the Universal Peace Union, but at such a place as this where to the beauty of nature is added the spirit of fraternity.*

*It is a Friends' Settlement—a hotel and 150 houses in the Pocono Mountains.

At this time of world-wide civic awakening and political evolution, we should look seriously at our civilization and see if we are "living the conditions" that tend to insure peace.

If civilization is the result of co-operation, then the wider the co-operation the more complete our social state.

Do tariff walls promote co-operation between nations, or do they delay the realization of the poet's dream of a "federation of the world"?

Does the golden rule apply to international commerce as well as to the personal business of individuals?

How big must our country grow before we can, as a nation, consider any interests but our own? And how long must our missionaries teach the heathen that politically this Christian nation still believes in each country for itself?

It behooves us, as lovers of peace, to re-examine our beliefs as to several great public questions, to see whether they stand upon a sound basis from which to progress.

Once the causes of wars were the ambitions, hates or fears of kings. Today they are more likely to be promoted by industrial potentates seeking new markets, or by one nation's becoming involved in the internal strife of another.

Ignorance that might have been dispelled by freedom of trade, has too often allowed prejudice and misunderstanding to lead to war. The very expression, "retaliatory tariff," tells a tale of international irritation. Tariffs hold nations apart, and our giant union of States would have been impossible if there had been duties collected between them. We have grown strong and harmonious under the greatest free trade experiment ever tried, and we should call upon the people of other lands to make its sway as wide as civilization!

To offset the feeling in favor of war among those trained for it, and among those with political ambitions and others financially interested in it, we need to add to the humane sentiment of a few the thousands of business and friendly relations that free commerce would create. Both parties to a bargain are generally gratified, and the people can make agreements that suit them much better than any "reciprocity treaties," haggled over by politicians, can make for them.

If the revenue now received from duties was raised by taking the rental value of land which is created by the community, it would remove another of the economic causes of wars. Land greed leads many nations to covet the territory of others. If its rental value were taken by the government as it arose there would be no temptation to secure title to it with the hope of being able to exploit it.

In Mexico a few natives and foreigners own most of the resources of the country, which they have been able to exploit with the aid of the army, until the ignorant people have been brought to such a

condition of poverty and lawlessness that our government may intervene to establish order and protect American interests.

It is probable that awakened China, in her struggle for freedom and peace, is being held up in her hour of greatest need by the financial interests of the strong nations until she grants them the right to control her customs, railroads, mines and water-powers. The fate of four hundred million people is imperiled by those who, having secured much of their wealth unjustly, wish to reap in that far land where they have not sown.

All South America is said to fear us, and its trade goes past us to Europe.

If in all countries those who wished to use the resources of the earth paid the rent to the government, which exempted all the products of industry from taxation, there would be such a home market created that the nations would not have "to fight for the markets of the world," and custom houses would not stand upon their borders as monuments to the enmity of nations!

BOOKS

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IN ESSENCE

The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.

Edited by P. Giles and A. C. Seward. Published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, and by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1912.

The rehabilitation of technical knowledge for the scantily educated is nowadays usual enough, and, though in the altering facts are often sadly misshapen and principles sometimes made over, the result is and should be most welcome; for this labor is one of the important and never-ending tasks in the democratization of learning.

Not to this task, however, has Cambridge addressed herself in the publication of these Manuals, but to another no less important and but just begun—the scholarly condensation of knowledge by an authority who can present the most recent material on his subject. His reader will not be the general happen-on-the-book public. He will be the active student in some special field who wishes occasionally to exchange his microscope for opera glasses; or the former specialist who has slipped behind the times but never lost interest in his thesis; or, lastly and largely the non-specializing, well-educated man, whose busy mind rests by roving and demands exact, authentic information, ably—but briefly—imparted.

All such trained explorers will be especially thankful for the Cambridge Manuals, uniformly perfect in their book making as they are varied in theme. How varied one may guess when among the later issues, Numbers 28 to 42, are "The Bal-