

motives lead always to wrong. Among the possible benefits that may come from the present war are greater liberty and justice to subject states and peoples. Russia, eager to secure the aid of the long-suffering Poles, offers them home rule. And to gain the friendship of the influential Jews of Europe she promises citizenship to the Russian Jews. It does not appear as yet what harm Finland can do the Bear of the North, but it is even possible that a faint sense of consistency will compel autocratic Russia to deal more leniently with the weak.

S. C.



None Are So Blind as Those Who Will Not See.

America contains still one unreconstructed militarist. Notwithstanding the unprecedented success of our pacific policy toward Mexico, and the absolute failure of the armed peace of Europe, Colonel Roosevelt comes out with his oft repeated assertion that peace treaties are not worth the paper they are written on, and that it is only might that prevails. Speaking before the Connecticut State Progressive Convention, Colonel Roosevelt said:

Within a fortnight we have had fresh proof of the utter worthlessness of treaties, of names signed to pieces of paper, unless backed by force, if power or interest demands their violation. This fact has been demonstrated again and again within the last dozen years by almost every one of the great nations who are now engaged in this war.

It is not every man who knows beans when the bag is closed; but what should be said of a man who does not know beans when the bag is open?

S. C.



A Contrast.

Lest some over-zealous reformer should despair of his cause, it might be well for a moment to consider American diplomacy as contrasted with that of European countries. For more than a year we have striven to establish peace in Mexico. Provocations innumerable have tempted intervention, and the world not only would have approved it but did urge it. Yet, though actually in possession of her chief port, and confronted by an enormous bill of expense on account of Mexican strife, we have not only refrained from seizing territory, but have waived all indemnity. Contrast this with current events in Europe.

S. C.



Spreading the Gospel of Peace.

Under the title, "What Hast *Thou* to Do with Peace?" one of Milwaukee's true and well known

democrats has made a reprint for general circulation of President Wilson's appeal for neutrality. He appends to his announcement no other signature than "W. F. B.," 51 Loan and Trust building, Milwaukee. The importance of as wide compliance as possible with the appeal makes its circulation desirable and since the publisher avoids both publicity and profit in this work it deserves mention. His announcement follows:

To arms! let each faithful soldier in the cause of "on earth peace, good will toward men" do his several part in the nation-wide distribution of these gentle words of Mr. Wilson. The far-reaching effects of each single copy cannot be overestimated. What, then, the happy fruits of many! I have a practically inexhaustible supply of this reprint of *The Message*, which I am furnishing, be it in lots of hundreds or thousands, for the cost of paper, printing, and postage—thirty-two cents per hundred copies, postpaid.

S. D.



Britain's Love of Liberty.

Whatever may be said of England's treatment of her colonies and possessions—and it must be confessed that with all its faults it is better than that of other European countries—the Briton will brook no curtailment of his liberties at home. The Irish Home Rule question has brought about complications difficult of solution; yet, notwithstanding all its confusion, the great mass of the people are quick to resent the slightest encroachment of King or Lords. The problem of giving expression to the aspirations of Catholic Ireland, while quieting the fears of Protestant Ulster, is one to tax the ingenuity of the ablest statesmen; and it is not to be wondered at that the government, in its anxiety to avoid civil war, should have resorted to extra-constitutional means.



But the English people were quick with their rebuke. When the King called the recent conference he was immediately condemned by the Laborites and by the radical Liberals. The action has been analyzed with the utmost nicety. The King's speech has been weighed, word by word; and phrases that would have passed unnoticed as coming from any other man, are fraught with evil portent when coming from him. Nor was the Prime Minister's assumption of responsibility for the King's utterance enough to allay criticism of his course. Says the London Nation:

Mr. Asquith has hastened to cover the King's acts and words with the accustomed formula. But every one of his listeners knew that what he was defending was a speech drafted by the King and viséd by him, and not a speech drafted by the Cabinet and viséd by the King. Even if Parliament did not detect the difference, the country has. . . . The King