

tives are sent abroad for the purpose of acquainting the people of foreign countries with the nature and desires of our people, it is evident that a man coming directly from the people may be a better representative than one who has spent his whole life in the artificial atmosphere of embassies. Possibly there may come with the changes that follow this war an overhauling of the diplomatic service. It is conceivable that there might be an international understanding as to salaries paid and expenses incurred, similar to the limitations of expenditures of candidates for office in this country. There has been altogether too much flunkyism, and too little democracy. Questions of etiquette and social precedence have been allowed to overshadow the worth of nations and the rights of man.

S. C.



Heroes and Dogs.

The cartoonist's inscription under a sketch depicting a file of green soldiers in charge of a drill officer, "In war you're heroes, in peace you're dogs," is too true. One would think he had entered a different age to follow the files of the newspapers before and after the breaking out of the war. The English press seemed to have been afflicted with the worst lot of bullies and loafers for fellow citizens that ever burdened a nation. They had no sense of justice, no regard for property rights, no feeling of patriotism. But a change came, as in a night. The loafers and bullies were whisked out of the country and their places were filled by sturdy English yeomanry. The men who had been such a vexatious nuisance to their "betters" had suddenly been discovered to be the bone and sinew of the country. It is no longer

"Tommy this, and Tommy that, and 'Chuck him out, the brute,'"

but it is

"'Savior of 'is Country,' when the guns begin to shoot."



Some of the better class of English papers have been quick to realize the changed conditions; and while a few of the class organs continue to abuse working men for their lack of patriotism, the really representative journals are disposed to view the matter from the working man's point of view. The London Daily Herald, the Nation, and the News and Leader, in particular, have been most appreciative of the situation—the last two no less than the first, though the Herald is the personal organ of George Lansbury, and is devoted espe-

cially to the cause of the common people. The point made by these papers is that a man's a man, that the war is fought in behalf of all, and that all must share in its burdens. And sharing in the war's burdens does not mean the giving of life or limb by the working man, and the sacrifice of a percentage of his wealth by the rich. The point most strongly emphasized is that the man in the ranks must neither himself become an object of charity, nor feel that his family will be helpless at his death. If crippled in mine or mill he receives compensation; if killed, his family is pensioned. This much must be accorded him when he enlists in the army. Both the Herald and the Nation are bitter in their denunciations of the self-appointed committees that are busying themselves in collecting funds for the widows and orphans of men killed in battle. This, they insist, is a government duty. The government has become the employer, and it must treat its employes at least as well as it requires private employes to treat them.



The Nation, after quoting the Manchester Guardian's account of the difficulty the soldiers' wives had had in securing allowances, declared:

The whole system of charity must go. It is infamous that the wives of these men should have to seek help from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association or from anybody else. If these men are heroes facing the German legions or when they are picking up the German sailors out of the sea under a heavy gun fire, let their wives be treated as heroines, not as mendicants or paupers. . . . Every soldier's family ought to have at the very least a pound a week from the State. . . . Mr. Lloyd George is to speak next week. Let him tell the nation that the men and women who are making its name glorious by their courage and self-sacrifice are not to be treated in this obsolete and hateful spirit; that they are not to be left to the chance charity of philanthropists and employers, and that the State, which is eager enough to fly the noble flag of democracy, is going to accept the obligations that attach to the simplest conception of a democratic civilization.

However this war may result, and whatever may be the shifting of international boundaries, it is quite clear that there will be a marked and distinct change in the relations of the "masses" and the "classes." The heroes of war will not again be the dogs of peace.

S. C.



The Guilty Belligerents.

A correspondent desires an expression of opinion concerning the attitude of those English papers which have declared against peace until a complete victory for the Allies will have been won. There is the same condemnation due these papers