

origin may sympathize with Germany, few if any of them want American peace endangered even though that should assure victory to the Kaiser. Congressman Britten owes an apology to his German constituents for his insulting reflections on their patriotism as American citizens.

S. D.



Roosevelt and Peace.

Militaristic obsession has clearly blinded Theodore Roosevelt. He does not see the terrible object lesson now furnished us in Europe. This shows how fortunate it is that he is not now President. He opposes the pending arbitration treaties on the ground that no power will keep a treaty which it can violate with impunity, unless it be to its interest to keep it. Are we to understand from this that when Roosevelt made a treaty with the Republic of Panama—a treaty which we can violate with impunity as far as military punishment is concerned—that there was a mental reservation to violate it as soon as it would be to our interest? Or does he hold American honor to be superior to that of the rest of the world? S. D.



What Might Be Done.

During the Mexican war of 1846 there enlisted for service in the American army two members of the same Cincinnati church of which Herbert S. Bigelow is now the leader. They were promptly expelled from the church for engaging in an unrighteous war. If the churches of Europe were as quick to expel those members who have gone to carry death and destruction into neighboring countries, how long would the present war last?

S. D.



The Czar's Trickery.

The sick devil has a good imitator in the Russian Czar. He is promising self government to the Poles and religious freedom and citizenship to Jews. How gullible he must consider these people!

S. D.



Tottering Despotisms.

Absolutism is on trial. It is possible that this year will add no republics to the family of nations; but it is certain that the monarchies and empires that remain will be liberalized. The divine right of kings holds allegiance of few save the sycophants in court circles; and the right to declare war and make peace will not be left to the whim or caprice of a single man. Indisputable evidence

of the present trend of political thought is to be found in the attitude of the Germans in this country toward the war. A virile race, their national consciousness has been peculiarly awakened by the events of the past fifty years; and while they have been among the best of American citizens, they have, nevertheless, retained a keen interest in the affairs of the Fatherland. Yet, notwithstanding their strong home ties, they are slow to approve of the action of the Kaiser. The man who for years has stood as the embodiment of the German spirit, but who himself has singularly misinterpreted it, is today out of touch with that spirit. The Germans in America would be less than human if their sympathies in the present war were not with the German nation; but so abhorrent to them has autocracy and the military regime become that many are willing to have the nation humiliated rather than to see the triumph of militarism.



It is not unlikely that the spirit of opposition to the Kaiser's course which has manifested itself in obstructing his policies will show itself in lukewarm support if not in open revolt. Fighting, after all, is a matter of men, and while the organization and equipment count for much, they still rest for efficiency upon the men. History is full of instances where men poorly armed, but inspired by a great enthusiasm, have defeated better armed mercenaries. The German troops are not mercenaries, but they are awakening to a consciousness of a new ideal; and while they may go through the form of fighting their hearts will not be in it.



This is a great opportunity for German Americans. If, instead of rushing to the assistance of the Kaiser, they will condemn him and his doctrine of divine right; if they will take up the torch lighted by the patriots of 1848 who flocked to this country after that unsuccessful uprising and did such valiant service in our own struggle for liberty, they will prove themselves worthy representatives of a mighty race. This is not a war of the German nation, but of the absolutists who have controlled it. The real welfare of the German people depends not upon the success of the Kaiser's fighting machine, but upon its failure. S. C.



Repealing the Law of Supply and Demand.

Rising prices bring the near-statesmen to the front with their "be it enacted." Industry is organized on a given basis of producers and con-