

DIRECTOR WORLD'S PEACE FOUNDATION PREDICTS EMANCIPATION FROM WARS

Boston, Oct. 1.—Observations of the European situation made during the summer by Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation who returned to Boston yesterday, throw a new light upon the disturbance abroad.

Mr Mead has resumed his work at the Foundation. Plans have been made for a meeting of the directors shortly which the official attitude of the organization toward the European situation will be determined. Dr. David Starr Jordan is expected to attend.

Mr Mead went to Europe to attend various peace conferences, but found himself instead a student of war, and he has devoted himself to careful investigation of the causes and course of the war and to do everything in his power to promote better understanding between leaders of public opinion in England and Germany and to furnish all possible information to the peace workers in this country. He was in closest touch, of course, with the English, having been in London two months. During this time he was in constant conference with the officials of the various peace societies and many members of Parliament, especially with Lord Weardale, and Mr. Madison, the president and secretary of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, with leaders of the Labor party and the co-operative movement such as Ramsay MacDonald, Keir Hardie and Henry Vivian, with progressive economists, pacifists and journalists, like John A. Hobson, Norman Angell, Mr. Spender and Mr. Gardener, and with many leading clergymen especially members of the British Church Peace Council which united with the American Church Peace Union in arranging the International Church Peace Conference at Constance, the first of August.

Study Had Broad Scope
"I mention this large number and variety of names," said Mr Mead, "to show the breadth with which I endeavored to study the really best English opinion and I must say that many of the Americans in London—and thousands of them gathered there from all parts of Europe as the war came—were among the best observers and most useful thinkers upon the situation. The Englishman on the whole more impartial, more open minded and sympathetic in their judgments than the Germans and there is not in Germany any such free criticism of the war as one finds in England among considerable bodies of radicals and labor men.

"I did not take my views of public opinion in Germany from English sources. It has been almost impossible to get a true reflection of German public opinion in London as of English public opinion in Berlin. I therefore went directly to Berlin and Leipzig at the end of August, for careful conference with the best men whom I could meet in every important circle. I talked with a dozen leaders of thought men who I knew were recognized in England and America as of the highest standing, and I endeavored to make their point of view better understood in London and at home, where the sources of information were so largely English and French. I hope I have done something in this way to assuage bitterness and gross misunderstandings, and this after all is the thing of chief moment. Somehow or other this war has got to end, and unless it is settled in a way that will make friendship and co-operation between England and Germany possible, there is little hope for European progress and civilization during this century. But no permanent peace is possible which does not put an end to the monstrous system of armaments.

"A constant part of my mission in Germany was to interpret to every influential man whom I met what I conceived to be the highest and best English thought in the crisis, and to help them understand that the best Englishmen are not thinking of destroying their trade and annihilating their navy any more than it is true that the real Germany is as base as Bernard; that there is among the English people no real hostility to the German people, but that the dread of the great German armaments and military system, which was a constant menace to European confidence and peace.

"I was sorry indeed that it was impossible for me to go to Russia, for we must never forget that this is primarily a war between Russia and Germany and that no study of the situation is in any way complete which does not address itself thoroughly to Russian opinion and Russian ambitions. I did have a long talk in London with Prince Kriepotkin, my friend for many years, whose Lowell lectures in Boston are still so well remembered. He was receiving great numbers of letters and papers from Russia and much to the effect of the Russian situation, of which I shall have something to say elsewhere.

The Obstacle of Autocracy
"We were in Brussels for several days on the eve of the war, in close touch with Senator Lafontaine, the president of the international peace bureau, and Dr. Lange, the general secretary of the interparliamentary union, both so well known and highly honored here, and Senator Lafontaine, who had been compelled with his wife by the German invasion to flee from Brussels, came to London, and spent with us our last evening there, discussing particularly the Belgian heroism and sufferings, but also of course the general situation. I was deeply impressed by Senator Lafontaine's impartiality and breadth. "Our three great enemies," he said, "are the Russian autocracy, the Austrian autocracy, and the Prussian autocracy." He seemed to rank their danger in the order given, but he said that the Prussian autocracy must be destroyed first, because for that he had the opportunity offered.

"I met when in Brussels several of our French co-workers, and G. H. Perris of London, the author of 'The War Traders,' who was also with us at Brussels went from there directly to Paris to serve as the Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle, in which post he still is, and his daily letters upon French thought and action and thought have had for us almost the character of personal communications. We have thus felt in peculiarly close touch with all parties in western Europe, and are profoundly grateful for the opportunity of this close study, which we trust can be made a benefit to our American friends and to the whole international peace party. What the world first needs is the truth about the situation and such statements of it as shall best help to constructive work for the future.

To The Hague Three Times
"I went to the Hague three times, and before leaving London I arranged for a sort of bureau at the Hague, where my friends in the peace cause are a peculiarly able and devoted body, to mediate between picked men in England and Germany those expressions of public opinion in the two countries which would give the best information and promote the best attitude.

"It is in Europe, of course, that the situation is acute, but I believe there is no country in the world which has a more remarkable opportunity for decisive influence in the right direction than the United States. This is the great opening for our own peace organizations, and indeed for all patriotic citizens, and we all have reason to rejoice, as all serious peace workers in Europe rejoice, that we have at the head of our government at this time a man like President Wilson. Our World Peace Foundation is at the service of every organization and of every person who desires information for such help as it is in our power to give.

Forces Which Are Opposed
"Do not let anybody think for a moment," Mr Mead said warmly, "that this unparalleled catastrophe means unparalleled wickedness in the world. It means nothing of the sort. It means that the military and material forces of the world have become unparalleled, and the spiritual forces have not yet put them under control. The sum total of reason and conscience in the world was never so great as today, but it is not organized. Our business is to organize it.

"I was everywhere deeply impressed by the lack of flippancy, exultation and bluster with which men were going into this war. The feeling seemed to be rather solemn and fateful, as if these millions of young fellows were responding to a call of duty which they did not understand, and there seemed to be a hush all over Europe. There was no exclamation so common in Germany as that this must be the last war. Our business is to instill such a philosophy into the masses of men, and establish such a system of education, to possess the universal thought with such understanding of true political economy and of true political principles, as shall make another such horrible surprise as this impossible in the world. I believe that it will be done.

"I believe that events are preaching the true gospel upon this matter with vastly greater power than any of our peace advocates have ever been able to preach it. The indifferent world is waking up, and its business men, its statesmen, its preachers and its teachers will no longer tolerate the monstrous armaments and the other frightful menaces about which men and nations have so long been easy-going. I am no believer in 'inevitable wars,' but let us hope that as our civil war brought emancipation from slavery, so this unparalleled war will, by rousing the reason and conscience of the world to radical action, bring emancipation from war itself."

System Held Responsible
Dr. Starr Jordan, another director of the World Peace Foundation and chancellor of Leland Stanford University, who has just arrived in Boston, said yesterday: "I do not wish to be partisan in my view of the European situation. This country should remain neutral. No one country is wholly to blame. It is the systems and institutions in the countries.

"When the Germans said that they wanted peace, they spoke truthfully but it was a peace in which nobody could oppose them and in which they could dictate the terms to other European nations. That thing which has always been considered impossible has happened in Europe and wrong education and commercialism are to blame.

"A Pan-German nation which should include all Europe has long been the ideal of the military circles of Germany. It has been accentuated and taught in the schools even to the youngest children. They have been fed on ideals of militarism as they have been given their daily bread. Europe cannot endure half

democratic and half autocratic government; it must be all one or all the other. In America slavery could not exist in half of the nation with a free other half. "War makers and war traders have always some terror to produce in every European country. In Germany it was Russia, in France, it was Germany and in England it was first France, then Russia and now Germany. The year traders combination in every country including the United States must be abolished."

KOENIGSBERG'S MOST FAMOUS CITIZEN

GRANDSON OF SCOTCH IMMIGRANT AND IS NOTED PHILOSOPHER

Koenigsberg has probably had no more famous citizen than Immanuel Kant. The grandson of a Scotch immigrant who settled first at Memel and then at Tilsit, Kant passed the whole of his life, with the exception of 10 years spent as a tutor in private families, at Koenigsberg where his father was a saddler. Both his school and university education were obtained in this retired Prussian town, where in 1770 he received the chair of logic and metaphysics. His emoluments were of a very modest description, consisting at first of only £20 a year, a sack of wheat every month, and sufficient firewood to warm his house. On becoming rector of the university, his yearly stipend was raised by another £20. Latterly his humble resources were supplemented by an annual allowance of £26 from the privy purse of Frederick the Great. Herder gives the following delightful sketch of Kant:

"I have had the good fortune, he writes, to know a philosopher who was my teacher. The most pregnant discourse flowed from his lips; wit, humor and railery came to him at will, and his instructions had all the charm of an entertainment. With the same easy mastery with which he tested the doctrines of Leibnitz, Wolf, Baumgarten, Crusius and Hume, or pursued the discoveries of Newton, Kepler and other lights of (natural) science he also took up the current writings of Rousseau, such as the 'Emile' or 'Helene,' or any new phenomenon of the natural world, and from the criticism of each came back to the impartial study of nature, and to the enforcement of the dignity of man. History in all its branches, natural science, physics, mathematics, and experience were the materials that gave interest to his lectures and his conversation; nothing worthy of study was to him indifferent; no faction or sect, no selfishness or vanity, had for him the least attraction, compared with the extension and elucidation of truth. He excited and pleasantly impelled us to mental independence; responsibility was foreign to his nature. This man, whom I name with the deepest gratitude and respect, is Emmanuel Kant; his image rises before me surrounded with pleasing recollections.

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