

small beginnings, while the great statues of Castor and Pollux standing on these steps, each holding his horse, remind us that minorities may become victorious.

On the other hand, hard by the capitol stand the ruins of the Roman forum and of the Cæsars and their great attempt to found an empire, which would hold the world in a profound peace, based on a central military power, warns us not to repeat such a vain effort. We must rather look in the direction which, strange to say, one of the delegates, though announcing himself as *libre penseur*, commended to his comrades if they wanted to reach the peasants of South Italy, which was "to teach peace in the name of the Christ man, who sealed His religion with His blood."

The following indicate some of the subjects considered, with the conclusions arrived at :

The subjects of Arbitration and Disarmament were considered. A proposal to advise the substitution of a national militia for that of the permanent army was defeated—such a suggestion manifestly favoring the continuance of the reign of brute force, instead of the calm arbitrament of justice and law. With the fresh evidence of the favor with which arbitration as a substitute for war is regarded in Parliamentary circles, the Congress deemed it expedient to advise that in all countries an agitation in favor of arbitration should be renewed by the friends of peace.

It was remarked that Europe is retrogressing rather than advancing in respect to disarmament. The Congress advises that a public opinion should be created in favor of a Council of Plenipotentiaries of European Governments being summoned to consider how best to bring about a proportionate and simultaneous disarmament.

The best means of influencing the press was considered. The difficulty of getting genuine information as to the origin of international disputes,

and the tendency of the press to circulate rumors prior to their investigation, were points that needed help from those who desired to maintain peace. Men of wealth and influence were invited to establish an international journal in the interests of peace; but many thought that more could be done by bringing influence to bear upon existing journals if they were properly supplied with accurate information.

It was concluded to commend to the attention of the various Governments the following subjects as being indirectly connected with peace :

The more equitable distribution of the products of labor.

The diminution of custom tariffs.

The promotion of arbitration in social disputes, whether between employers and employed or between working men only.

Finally the Congress voted with acclamation the following principles as forming the base of *International Public Law* :

No person has the right to declare the law in his own cause. No State has the right to declare war against another.

Every dispute between nations ought to be adjudged by judicial inquiry.

All nations are in solidarity one with another, and possess the same as individuals the right of legitimate defence.

The right of conquest does not exist.

Nations have the inalienable and imprescriptible right of managing their own affairs.

The autonomy of every nation is inviolable.

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"Human reason is fallible; but the less it is used the more fallible it becomes."—[The Non-Sectarian.

Sympathies, if not supported by close realities, fall in upon themselves like the walls of a ruined house.—[James Lane Allen.