

was small, and the liberties of men were being safe-guarded by the ever-widening bounds of liberty in other lands. So it was allowed to grow. At the outset, it developed strength through its very obscurity, a principality here, and a petty kingdom there, fell a prey to its rapacity, and became in time a part of the very instrument that cost them their identity. Unlike the story of the expansion of the English-speaking peoples in America and throughout the British Empire, the story of the German confederacy and the growth of the German Empire is not one of liberty expressing itself in ever-widening areas, but one of a military despotism, under the guise of national organization, repressing the free expression of ~~a~~ democracy, and making of the many not a great and free people, but a vast and powerful military machine. Whether that expansion is to go on, whether Prussian militarism is to threaten more than ever the liberties of mankind, whether instead of the development of the arts of peace we are to witness on an unparalleled scale the curse of competitive arming ^{and a further growth of militarism} throughout the world, must be decided by the present war. For the liberty loving nations to cease this struggle short of compelling Germany to restore the freedom she has taken away from the smaller countries, and to yield up the instruments of destruction with which she has wrought such havoc in the world, would not be to further peace; it would be to banish further than ever from the minds of men the hope of peace in international affairs. A supreme effort must now be made to free the world from this curse of Prussian militarism.

There are two ways to end the war with hope of ultimate peace, and the progress that makes peace possible. The one is to overwhelm the fighting forces of the enemy by superior ^{fighting} forces in the field, ~~and the~~

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