

ages, and arbitration has long been regarded as the handmaiden of peace. Arbitration has, indeed, a venerable history of its own. According to Thucydides, the historian of the Peloponnesian war, Archidamus, King of Sparta, declared that "it was unlawful to attack an enemy who offered to answer for his acts before a tribunal of arbiters."

The fifty years treaty of alliance between Argos and Lacedaemon contained a clause to the effect that if any difference should arise between the contracting parties, they should have recourse to the arbitration of a neutral power, in accordance with the custom of their ancestors. These views of enlightened Paganism have been reinforced in Christian times. The Roman emperors for a time, and afterwards in fuller measure the popes (as we have seen) by their arbitrament often preserved the peace of the old world and prevented the sacrifice of blood and treasure. But from time to time, and more fiercely when the influence of the head of Christendom lessened, the passions of men broke out, the lust for dominion asserted itself and many parts of Europe became so many fields of Golgotha. In our own times the desire has spread and grown strong for peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. The reason lies on the surface. Men and nations are more enlightened; the grievous burden of military armament is sorely felt, and in these days when, broadly speaking, the people are enthroned, their views find free and forcible expression in a world-wide press. The movement has been taken up by societies of thoughtful and learned men in many places. The "*Bureau International de la Paix*" records the fact that some ninety-four voluntary Peace Associations exist, of which some forty are in Europe and fifty-four in America. Several congresses have been held in Europe to enforce the same object, and in 1873 there was established at Ghent the "*Institut du Droit International*," the declared objects of which are to put international law on a scientific footing, to discuss and clear up moot points, and to substitute a system of rules conformable to right for the blind chances of force and the lavish expenditure of human life.

In 1873 also the association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations was formed, and it is to-day pursuing active propaganda under the name of the International Law association, which it adopted in 1894. It also has published a report affirming the need of a system of international arbitration.

In 1888 a congress of Spanish and American jurists was held at Lisbon, at which it was resolved that it was indispensable that a tribunal of arbitration be constituted with a view to avoid the necessity of war between nations.

But more hopeful still—the movement has spread to legislative representative bodies. As far back as 1833, the Senate of Massachusetts proclaimed the necessity for some peaceful means of reconciling international differences, and affirmed the expediency of establishing a Court of Nations.

In 1890, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States adopted a concurrent resolution, requesting the president to make