

tected on land in time of war, are exposed to violence and seizure when on the sea; and that this principle is still recognized by international law, although this country has consistently favored the adoption in time of war of the same principle upon sea as upon land. The memorial concludes at follows: "Your memorialists, therefore, pray that you will favorably consider the memorial which has been presented to you, urging that you invite the maritime powers of the world, through the proper channels, to attend an international congress for the purpose of considering and adopting rules providing for the freedom from capture of private property on the sea, whether belonging to neutrals or non-combatant citizens of belligerent nations, except in the case of contraband of war or in violation of blockade."

There was a time when everything was considered fair in war. Soldiers capturing an enemy's city were allowed to appropriate whatever personal property they desired belonging to the citizens. Frequently the people were put to the sword and their habitations burned. In still earlier times lands were not only laid waste, but spoils and slaves were brought home to grace a triumph. The progress of civilization has brought gentler manners even to war. Soldiers are now permitted to slaughter those only who continue to fight against them, and the first duty of a conquering army entering an enemy's country is to secure order and protect private property and persons. At sea, however, a survival of the old spirit still exists in the capture of peaceful merchantmen, and their sale with their cargoes as prizes of war. It has been suggested that by retaining this rule in international law, nations which care for their commerce will be less ready to fight, and so peace will be preserved. We should be glad to know what view Friends take of the matter, because it seems to us that there is an opportunity for some

Friendly work in this movement initiated by the Chamber of Commerce.

President McKinley, in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, especially called the people to join in offering thanks to Almighty God for the victory over Spain.

Captain Philp, of the battleship Texas, at Santiago, in sight of the smoking and dismantled wrecks of the Spanish fleet, where fire and the ocean were fast obliterating the signs of sudden death, bared his head and solemnly called his men to acknowledge the goodness of God in giving them the victory.

Would it not have been possible to rejoice that no great misfortune had come to the American side, without thanking God for helping us to inflict destruction, misery, and death upon others? If we may rightfully thank Him, what will those do who are abandoned by Him to our tender mercies of shot and shell? And after what manner will the Spanish mothers pray?

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

At one of the recent meetings of the New York Young Friends' Association, reference was made in the paper of the evening to the youth of George Fox when he began his work. During the discussion which followed it was suggested that we might do wrong in undervaluing religious thought which comes from the young. The young represent the future of the Society, and it was recalled that in the early days not only George Fox, but William Penn, Thomas Ellsworth, and many others who became convinced of the truth of the principles of Friends and active in their advancement, were young people. The Society of Friends was at first a Young Friends' Association, and the spirit which animated those young Friends was essentially one of reform. The spirit by which