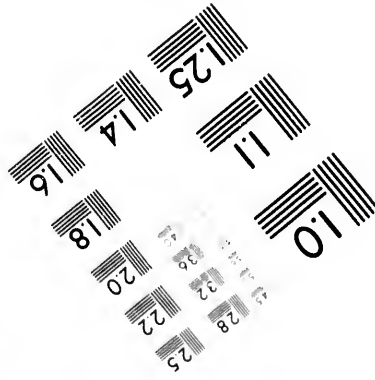
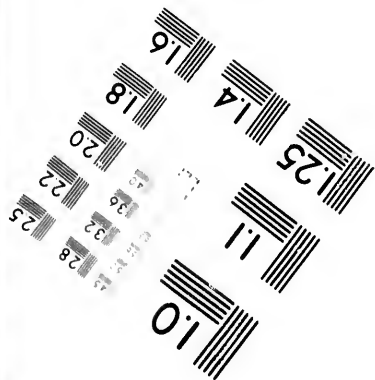
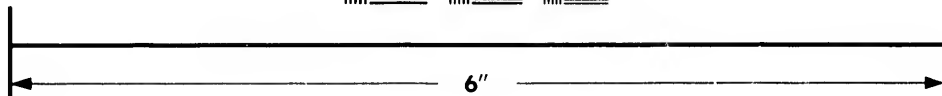
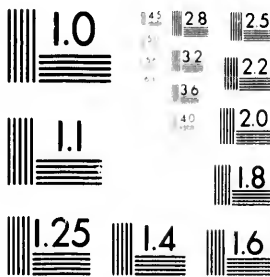


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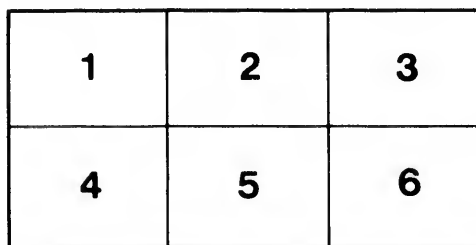
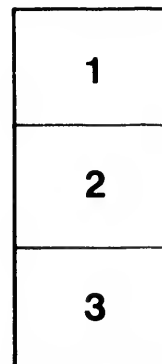
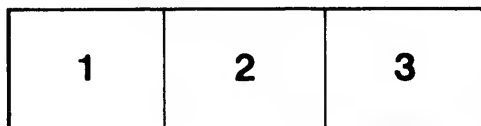
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THE GREAT Modern Problem.

(How to afford permanent peace and security for "all nations.") about to be very effectually solved at last by means of

"A Nation Born at Once"

A worthy capital for the whole world being thus provided, where every nation upon earth may be fairly represented, in

**A Permanent International Tribunal,
or Supreme Authority.**

recognized and supported by the combined powers of the whole world ; that the nations may thus be left without excuse or occasion for warfare thenceforth.

BY

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

12th February, 1896.

THE GREAT MODERN PROBLEM.

OTTAWA, CANADA,
12th February, 1896.

Recent events should surely be sufficient to open the eyes of all intelligent and thoughtful men to the extremely important fact, that all the nations are now liable at any time to become involved in the most terribly destructive warfare ever yet witnessed or experienced upon earth. It should surely also be a fearful thing to realize that the unwise or reckless conduct of any one great nation, might now easily lead to the entanglement of "all nations" generally in the desperate struggle of a war, which might so easily result in the destruction of the accumulated wealth of the whole world within a few months, with all the frightful suffering and bloodshed naturally involved in so widespread and so desperate a contest. The great problem to be solved at present is: How can permanent peace and security possibly be maintained throughout the world? Now that modern progress has at last brought us face to face with the grand crisis which must now evidently very soon result either in the glorious triumph of intellectual and moral force over mere physical force, or in a return to the military despotism of former ages. The following letters indicate clearly enough how this great problem may be solved most satisfactorily for the best welfare and continual advancement of the whole human family.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

OTTAWA, CANADA,
24th December, 1895.

To The Marquis of Salisbury,
British Premier, &c.

The present attitude of the United States government towards the British, may be perhaps a providential circumstance, which might now easily be utilized for the great benefit of the world generally hereafter.

If the principal of "arbitration" is what they really desire to see generally adopted; there is no difficulty whatever now in giving them an excellent opportunity to manifest their earnestness and sincerity in this matter.

We need only to invite them to combine with the British government, and with all the other governments in Christendom also, in the effort to erect a PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL which shall thenceforth leave no nation whatever, any occasion or excuse for resorting to warfare.

This may very easily be accomplished

now, simply by arranging for the purchase of Palestine, at its full present commercial value, that that country may now be made a worthy capital for all the nations of the earth, as Washington is at present for all the United States of America; and as Ottawa is for all the united provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

It need not cost a hundredth part, perhaps not a thousandth part, as much as a great war would cost us; to purchase Palestine and make that country a Paradise, where the representatives of "all nations" may meet at stated intervals, and consult together for the best welfare of the whole world.

The millions of poverty-stricken Jews would of course flock to that country as would also multitudes from "all nations," and the Jews would thenceforth cease to be a separate people, for they would then become completely mixed with other people, as is so plainly predicted concerning this time. Ezekiel xxxvii, 16-23.

Our modern railroads were also very clearly foretold, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." It is scarcely possible to describe the grading for railroads more clearly, and more concisely, than in the words just quoted; of course also it is the railroads and the telegraphs accompanying them which will enable "all flesh to see it together," when "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed" at this time, as predicted.

It is very remarkable also, that it is at this particular time (when railroads are foretold as becoming universal over the whole earth); that the Almighty calls upon all the nations of Christendom to "comfort" the millions of poverty-stricken Jews, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received at the Lord's hand double for all her sins."—Isaiah xl, 1-5.

More than eighteen centuries have already passed away since the final destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and there were but about eighteen centuries from the days of the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem; consequently the Jews have already "received DOUBLE for all their sins;" and the nations of Christendom are now most emphatically called upon by their "God" to "comfort" the millions of poverty-stricken Jews, who for eighteen centuries have been subjected to the utmost injustice and cruelty although it was by the earnest efforts and self-sacrifice of many thousands of that devoted race, that Christianity was

first introduced and established upon earth.

The whole duty of man from this time henceforth, is summed up in very few words as follows: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."—Micah vi, 8.

Should the nations of Christendom now begin to exercise "justice and mercy," as required of us by our Creator; the long predicted millennium of peace, prosperity and happiness, will immediately begin to dawn upon the earth.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

P. S.—The substance of the matter is this, modern progress having already brought all nations so close together practically, that they can now easily destroy each other and desolate the whole world within a few months; a PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL now evidently becomes an INDISPENSABLE NECESSITY. The foregoing letter indicates very clearly the only possible means of establishing a satisfactory and generally acceptable PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL based upon the solid foundations of "justice and mercy;" therefore should Lord Salisbury be now so practically favorable to this grand project, as to immediately do his part towards effecting its accomplishment; others will doubtless soon do their part also, and thus secure the most beneficial results possible, for the human family generally both now and hereafter also.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

OTTAWA, CANADA,
30th December, 1895.

To the Marquis of Salisbury,
British Premier, &c.

It is indisputable that a PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL (representing the power of the whole world) would be of the utmost benefit to the whole human family; for such a Tribunal would naturally abolish warfare, as it would simply be madness for any one nation to defy the combined power of the whole world.

It is indisputable also that the foremost nation of the earth should be the first to take a leading part in advocating in earnest such a Permanent International Tribunal, to rescue mankind from the incalculable evil of warfare henceforth.

It thus becomes indisputable also that the British people in general, and the British Premier in particular, are now called upon to do their utmost to realize at once so immeasurable an advantage for "all nations."

It is perhaps about equally indisputable also that the present time and the

present circumstances of the nations generally, happen to be wonderfully favourable for the immediate introduction and effectual establishment of such a Permanent International Tribunal; therefore the British Premier will certainly be inexcusable should he now fail to act in favor of so beneficent a purpose, *promptly* and faithfully, in accordance with his evident duty to his God, as well as to his country, and to his fellowman in general, upon the present extremely important occasion.

The result of such prompt, faithful and earnest action is described in the following words: "Who hath heard such a thing? Who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? or, Shall a nation be born at once? For as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth her children."—Isaiah lxvi, 8. For "a nation" composed of "a great multitude" of Christians as well as Jews, all mingled together as one people, gathered from "all nations," would suddenly appear in Palestine, when that country is accepted by the nations generally, as the future great and glorious capital of the whole world. Thus "shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day," as it were; and thus "shall a nation be born at once," as was so clearly predicted thousands of years ago.

Why shouldn't the British Premier suggest the immediate establishment of such a Permanent International Tribunal to the United States Government, as well as to all the other governments with which the British Empire is in constant communication. Whether any of these governments are immediately favorable to such a suggestion, or whether they hesitate or refuse to advocate any such Permanent International Tribunal, the British Premier's action in the matter would cause the question to come fairly before the world, and agitation and discussion of the subject would not cease until the inestimable benefit should be realized at last.

The enclosed little pamphlet, "The People and the Policy," is calculated to begin to "open the eyes" of people to the evident purposes of our Creator, so long ago plainly foretold, and now actually fulfilled to a considerable extent. The *effective* publication of such a paper in "The London Times" or otherwise, might tend to awaken many to a consciousness of the "exceeding great reward" *now* within the reach of man individually and nationally. Perhaps Lord Salisbury could contrive to have this done also, and thus let the public discuss the subject thoroughly, and so prove its truth and correctness; or show wherein it is false or erroneous if they can.

My old friend, W. Holman Hunt, (the well-known artist.) Draycott Lodge, Fulham, London, S.W., who has known me

for more than forty years could supply you with a number of other papers, and any further information that might possibly interest you upon such subjects, should you require it.

Faithfully yours,
HENRY WENTWORTH MONK

OTTAWA, CANADA,
2nd January, 1896.

MY DEAR HUNT,—I enclose copy of my *third* letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, with the pamphlet ("The People and the Policy") similar to that enclosed to Lord Salisbury. I am posting to you herewith also to-day, about half-a-dozen copies of "The People and the Policy," with a few copies of "The Revelation," also; in case you may require them—you might as well put them away safely until then—meanwhile, I consider that it would be well for you to contrive somehow to bring the subject of my recent letters *effectively* to the attention of Lord Salisbury. Should you be unable to do this *directly* you might perhaps contrive to do so *indirectly*, by means of some friend of Lord Salisbury. The Duke of Argyll is said to be now very friendly with the Marquis of Salisbury, and that he is urging him to favor Russia's taking immediate possession of that territory wherein the Armenian Christians have been subjected to so much injustice and cruelty. You might easily write to the Duke of Argyll, and arrange with him to meet Lord Salisbury somewhere, and sometime, when he could manage to give you "his best attention." You might then explain that, as the Turkish Government has certainly failed to protect the Armenian Christians, (as agreed upon between Turkey and England some year's ago, when that part of the Turkish empire was threatened by Russia, and was only preserved to Turkey at that time by English interposition.) Of course the Turkish Government has now already justly forfeited that portion of Turkish territory; whereas the Russian Government (on the contrary, by the exercise of great patience and forbearance) has justly earned a right to that territory. Moreover, as Russia is well able to take possession of that territory, and to maintain law and order therein. The Russian Government would certainly now be quite justified in taking immediate possession of that territory, and should the British Government now fail to use all its influence in favor of the *immediate transfer* of that territory to Russia, *then*, in such a case, the British Government would justly be responsible for whatever injustice, cruelty, or loss of life, that may occur among the Armenian Christians, by reason of British neglect to now exercise all their influence in favor of justice to Russia, as

well as to Turkey, and to the Armenian Christians also.

This just concession being made to Russia, that law and order may immediately be established in Armenia, and the full possession of Palestine being now also obtained, upon reasonable terms, that that country may immediately become a worthy capital for the whole world combined, and the seat of the future PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL, responsible for the general peace of the world; of course there will then be no occasion or reasonable excuse for further pressure upon the Turkish Government; consequently the fleets of the combined powers may then be free to retire from Constantinople, with the agreeable consciousness that they have performed probably the most important work that has ever yet been done by any fleet since the creation; and that they have done this also without any bloodshed on their part; which is surely about as glorious an achievement for them as could possibly be desired by any reasonable and humane being.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

P.S.—You must admit that it is full time that we should meet with some success now, *at last*; as we shall be in our *seventieth year* next April. Your birthday happens to be the day before Good Friday, and my birthday is the day after Easter Sunday, this year, which is a rather curious co-incidence, when taken in connection with what I stated when my birthday happened upon Easter Sunday six years ago, (in "The People and the Policy," page 10.) Of course, but about one full year now remains of the seven years referred to, at that time, six years ago. H. W. M.

OTTAWA, CANADA,

14th January, 1896

To the Marquis of Salisbury,

British Premier, &c.

The British having now manifested a readiness to defend themselves against any nation, or all nations if necessary, it surely would be well, in the interim before the war spirit again declares itself to take adequate measures to avert the great calamity of warfare, which certainly appears to threaten the foremost nations upon earth. It is evident enough that nothing less than a SUPREME AUTHORITY can now possibly rescue the world from the constant liability to very costly and fatal wars. The question is, how can such a SUPREME AUTHORITY possibly be established among "all nations?" There is really no great difficulty whatever about this matter; for

it needs only that the most powerful nation upon earth should act in accordance with the divine purpose, as is so very clearly and distinctly declared in reference to this particular time and to the present circumstances of the world; "In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts, of a people scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto. . . . to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion."—Isaiah xviii, 7.

"The place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion," means of course "the land of Israel," or Palestine; and the "people scattered and peeled," are, of course, the millions of poverty-stricken Jews; while the British are the "people terrible from their beginning hitherto," for no nation has yet proved itself to be more terrible or powerful than the British people; consequently the British have but to interest themselves *in earnest* in the restoration of the millions of poverty-stricken Jews to Palestine, and then that one country upon earth, (being thus established by the due exercise of "justice and mercy") will naturally become the future capital of the whole world, and all that is most excellent upon earth will also then naturally flow to that country, inasmuch that thenceforth the SUPREME AUTHORITY (destined to rescue "all nations" from the constant liability to the most costly and fatal warfare,) will be found in Palestine, "the land of Israel."

This being indisputably as here stated; the British Premier, and the British Government, have only to refer the matter to the British Parliament, and to the British people, for their acquiescence and approval; and invite, at the same time, the government and people of the United States of America, and all the other nations of Christendom also, to join them in such a praiseworthy work of "justice and mercy," and then the universal righteous government of "the Kingdom of God" may thus at once begin to prevail upon earth, as so long ago predicted.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

P.S.—The indisputably true and correct interpretation of a portion of "THE REVELATION" is enclosed, that Lord Salisbury, and his advisers, may have the opportunity to see clearly enough that I speak with the confidence and authority of one who understands *thoroughly* the purposes of the Almighty, as declared in the *symbolical language* of "THE REVELATION."

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada,

14th January, 1896.

