

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui e été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans le méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans la texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

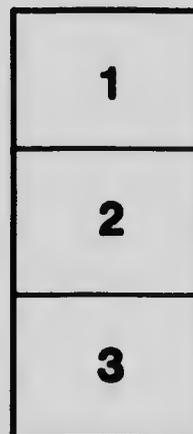
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

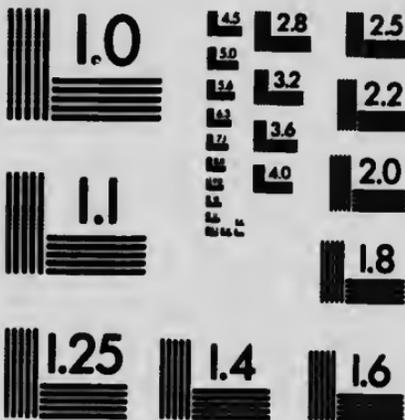
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par la première page et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par la seconde page, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax



WAR

Clippings from a War-Time
Scrap-Book

BY
J. S. WOODSWORTH



Price 5c.

Issued by Labor Church
530 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

PC557

W66

WAR

Clippings From a War-Time Scrap-Book

AFTER THE ORGY OF BLOOD

"This is the point to which the great war carried the convictions of civilized society: that war is not only a horror in itself, but that it is a total failure; that it 'settles' nothing; that it ruins the victor as well as the vanquished."

—"Manitoba Free Press," Jan. 30th, 1920.

— :: —

WHAT A RETURNED SOLDIER THINKS

So this is what is called the war,
This murder, blood and lust,
We're scientific savages,
Just underneath the crust.

—"2571," in "Stand To."

— :: —

WHOM SHALL WE FOLLOW?

Marshal Foch's peace day statement is that there will be another war, and England unprepared to meet it when it comes, as she was when the storm broke in 1914. "The next war will be more than ever one of machinery. You should have laboratories with inventors always at work keeping you abreast of the mechanical side of war."

* * *

"I detest the shedding of blood, I labor for the regeneration of humanity, and I love the good for the good's own sake.

"That which violence wins for us today another act of violence may wrest from us tomorrow.

"Those stages of progress are alone durable which have mated themselves in the mind and conscience of mankind before receiving the final sanction of legislators.

"The only means of realizing what is good is to teach it by education and propagate it by example."

—Francesco Ferrer.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR

Before the war broke out, H. N. Brailsford wrote a book "The War of Steel and Gold." He drew aside the curtain and showed us the great forces which are ever at work and which inevitably lead to war.

The war came. We were told that it was caused by the Serajevo murders. We were told that Britain entered the war because of the invasion of Belgium. We were told that America entered the war to make the world safe for democracy. Most of us believed what we were told.

Now the war is over. Millions of lives have been sacrificed and the governments mortgaged for generations to come. The world is not yet apparently safe for democracy. Civilization is threatened. The War Lords are urging us to prepare for the next war. The peace treaty is much like other peace treaties—a division of the spoils. The League of Nations is essentially another alliance.

Idealistic appeals having accomplished their purpose are now forgotten and war is beginning to stand out in all its horror and sordidness. The soldiers are beginning to realize that they have not accomplished what they expected to accomplish. The ordinary citizens feel the high cost of living which always follows war. The profiteers alone are happy.

It was the profiteers who made the war. Let me quote a few passages from Brailford.

In 1909: "As Sir George Paish stated in a paper which he read to the Royal Statistical Society, our profits prove foreign and colonial investments amounted to 140 millions. One no longer enquires why the unaggressive, anti-militarist, anti-Imperialist Liberalism of the free-trading England, which was content to take Cobden as its guide, has given place to the expansionist, militarist, financially minded Imperialism of today. . . . Both our navy and our army overseas are an insurance provided and maintained by the nation at large, for the capital owned abroad by our business class."

* * *

"The trade in armaments has evolved along the familiar lines of capitalistic concentration. Competition has been nearly eliminated among the British firms, and what is more curious still, the relations of the chief armament

firms the world over betray a certain international solidarity and some rudimentary organization."

* * *

"The formal rights of control which the House of Commons enjoys are exceedingly limited. . . Its assent is not required for a declaration of war, which means that it cannot interfere effectually before the event to delay a rupture, to enforce arbitration or to overthrow a minister who had failed to exhaust on behalf of peace all the resources of diplomacy. . . A secret treaty is for us no less binding than a public instrument."

* * *

"From Downing Street to Peking, the diplomatic service is based on the assumption that the relations of States mean in practice the relations of the upper classes"

* * *

"Capital moves with flag—sometimes before it and sometimes after it. . . It is characteristic of our civilization to disguise the connection of diplomacy with armaments on the one hand and finance on the other with an elaborate code of courtesies and hypocrisies." (c. f. Bernard Shaw described the modern pursuit of foreign markets thus: "First we teach the savage to wear pants; then we pick their pockets.")

* * *

"The European financier goes forth equipped with resources taken from our stores on a career of conquest and exploitation protected by our flag and backed by our prestige."

* * *

"The great things in life, the high purposes for which nations exist, are not the struggle to mark out spheres of exploitation. . . Let a people once perceive for what purpose its patriotism is prostituted and its resources misused, and the end is already in sight."

— :: —

**CHARLES SAROLEA, IN "MANCHESTER
GUARDIAN"**

"As a Belgian by birth, whose household goods have been destroyed, and who has been financially ruined by the deeds of individual Germans, I cannot be accused of any

tender feelings for the enemy. And as a student of international politics of many years' standing, who clearly foresaw and foretold the tragedy long before it happened, I may claim that my views shall not be dismissed without discussion."

* * *

"All the nations were in some measure involved in the guilt and partakers of the crime that they one and all professed the same principles and acted on the same policies as long as those policies proved successful, and to them profitable."

* * *

"But obviously the war was not the outcome of the events of twelve days, nor of twelve years. It is the culmination of events which politically had their beginnings as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century. . . . Nor is this war rooted only in a few diplomatic and political causes; it is rooted in a hundred and one causes, economic, religious, geographical, as well as political and diplomatic. . . . All the causes suggested made Germany the initiator of THIS war. But those same causes had made other nations initiate within the last generation no less than ten other wars, with none 'Prussian Militarism' had anything to do.

"The German people had not one single word to say in the declaration or initiation of the war."

— :: —

THE TEACHING OF JESUS

But I say unto you which hear: Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you. . . .

And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. And if ye love them that love you what thank have ye? For even sinners love those that love them. . . .

But love your enemies and do them good and lend never despairing and your reward shall be great and ye shall be sons of the Most High; for He is kind toward the unthankful and evil. Be ye merciful even as your Father is merciful.

—Lk. 6: 27-37.

THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH

"The desire of our church people is that the war be prosecuted to victory; they do not want to leave the business half finished for the next generation. As for Pacifism, I think I am correct when I say that the little there is of it is more outside the Church today than in it."

—Bishop Gore, in "New York Times."

* * *

"Especially you men of Union Seminary, who are, officially spokesmen for Christianity, must be very careful how you allow even the semblance of neutrality, or Pacifism or pro-Germanism to seem to skulk under the camouflage of zeal for Christian Missions and post bellum world democracy."

—Prof. Fagnani, of Union Theological Seminary.

* * *

"The best way to win the war is by killing Germans, and we are doing very well at that, for we are killing them four to one."

—Lieut.-Col. Bishop de Pencier, Vancouver.

* * *

"We must win the war; nothing else matters."

—Dr. T. Albert Moore.

— :: —

BILLY SUNDAY IN ATLANTA

"Billy' has been in Atlanta, and the trail hitters numbered 15,518, and there has been a general toning up of the spiritual and moral atmosphere of the great southern city. But Billy's Atlanta experience furnished an incident which made good copy for thousands of papers, more particularly as it was not on the programme. Billy has his say about the Germans, and he is not sparing of his adjectives when he lets loose his flood of wrath upon the Kaiser. He uses strong and picturesque language. The Germans are a 'God-forsaken, wiener-wursting, sauer-krauting, miserable gang,' a 'weasel-eyed, hog-jawed, beetle-browed, liberty-hating crew,' and he tells them that they cannot 'shoot their cursed kultur and damnable Hohenzollernism down Yankee throats,' nor 'spit upon the Stars and Stripes.' This suits a good many of his audience perfectly, but one day a man, after trying to see Billy at his residence and knocking down a man in order to get in, mounted the platform at the big meeting and undertook to give him a taste of true German

kultur. But Billy recognized the man and sailed right in, and was enforcing his remarks with some well-planted blows when the crowd interfered and the 'other fellow' was carried off the platform. That bout helped Billy with the crowd more than a dozen sermons. Now Billy is in Washington, and is stirring things up generally, and the New York 'Times' describes his first appearance as "a patriotic bomb-shell." Here is a specimen of his Washington oratory: "Down, I say, with the slackers, and down with this God-forsaken crew of I.W.W.'s. What have they ever done, I want to know? I'll be darned if some of them wouldn't face a firing squad at sunrise if I was running things." Billy is certainly alive, and very much so."

—"Christian Guardian," Jan. 16th, 1918.

—::—

THE VICE OF PACIFISM

The old story of Moses, the man of God, smiting to his death the Egyptian slave-driver whom he found beating his fellow Israelite, has always been a fascinating story to us. We have heard it questioned if the great man had done the wise and right thing in allowing his anger to so outrun his prudence and caution, but there was never any mis-giving in our minds about that. In fact, the incident has always been a very instructive and helpful one to us in this way that it has taught us that anger may have a perfectly legitimate place in the life of a good man. Moses' flashing eye and furious death-dealing blow has seemed to say to us that if a man doesn't react in anger and fierce resentment in the presence of injustice and cruelty and masterful evil-doing there is something wrong with him, very seriously wrong too. Under those circumstances pacifism is not a virtue and cannot be made into the semblance of a virtue, but is instead a vice revealing the terrible fact that the conscience has lost its sensitiveness and the soul has lost its courage."

—"Christian Guardian," April 3rd, 1918.

—::—

CHOOSE YOU THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE

"Ye have heard that it was said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you, resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

—Jesus, Matt. 5: 38-39.

LAW OF MOSES TO BE APPLIED

London, Dec. 15.—Baron Rothermere, the new Air Minister, in outlining the administration's air policy, today said:

"My advisers have asked me to make a precise statement of our air policy. The question of reprisals comes first and foremost. At the Air Board we are whole-heartedly in favor of reprisals.

"It is our duty to avenge the murder of innocent women and their children. As the enemy elect, therefore, so be it—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and in this respect we shall strive for a complete and satisfying retaliation."

— :: —

THE APPEAL TO SUPERSTITION

"Rev. G. Leonard McCain who is filling the pulpit of St. John's Presbyterian Church during the holiday of Dr. Smith, preached on "The Angels at the battle of Mons," on Sunday night.

Divine intervention saving those of faith, was an actuality proven, despite the only passive belief in it. Scripture and latter day realisms proved the point. Quoting from Rev. Gustave Kuring, who was a chaplain at the front during Mons, giving attestations by British officers also, it was claimed that at Mons, the German cavalry horses suddenly stopped short and stood stock still. Confusion set in the enemy ranks forthwith, said the preacher.

Following the impressive sermon the latest war bulletins were announced and divine prayer for favor in the cause was offered.

* * *

Patriotic advice was given the congregation of Kerrisdale Presbyterian Church Sunday morning by Rev. M. H. Wilson who used, "Nehemiah a farmer soldier of God," as his text and guide. . . . "One of the most brazen challenges ever offered to our boasted Canadian constituted authority was that of the twenty-four-hour strike called in connection with the death of an evader, who by his own conduct has made himself an outlaw."

—"Vancouver Province," Aug. 6th, 1918.

Amazing prophecy of Johannes the Monk, in 1620, was fulfilled by people on Sunday—coming of Antichrist is clearly foretold—(photo of Kaiser Wilhelm): "All Christendom will be red, even blood will flow from air," his prediction.

"It will need the united efforts of all the powers for the cock (France), the Leopard (Britain and her colonial allies) and the white eagle (Russia) will not make an end of the black eagle (Germany) if the prayers and wishes of all humane people do not aid them." Phophecy of Johannes the Monk, about the year 1600.

Sunday, January 6th, by proclamation of King George, was observed as a day of prayer throughout the British empire, on behalf of the cause of the allies.

* * *

"The white eagle (Russia) will drive out the crescent from Europe." . . . "The end would see the Antichrist lose his crown and will die in solitude and insanity."

—"Vancouver World," Jan. 7th, 1918.

::

HYMNS OF HATE

Lissauer's terrible hymn does not stand alone. It was succeeded almost immediately by William Watson's furious chant in England; and these in turn were followed by Henri de Regnier's poem, "The Oath," in France.

The following is from "A Prayer For Our Enemies," by Louis Payon, as given by Madam Sarah Bernhardt and published in our local papers.

"Thou whom they still dare to call to lead them,
Thou whom they still dare to invoke without fear,
Lord, in Thy day which is soon to break,
If they repent, scorn their repentance.
Unleash against them every storm wind.
May Thy love refuse to unfold itself to them,
Give to their defeat an endless aftermath,
Thou who seest deep into their souls
Do not forgive them for they know what they are doing."

* * *

And here is an American contribution:

"So long I'll let the Kaiser live
Live and live for a million years.

In No Man's Land,
I'd start the Kaiser a private hell;
I'd jab him, stab him, give him gas;
In every wound I'd pour ground glass.

* * *

I'd make him sing in a stirring manner
The wonderful words of 'The Star Spangled
Banner.' "

— :: —

THE RAVINGS OF THE PRESS

"Those who are urging Canada to 'keep faith' with the naturalized enemy alien and not to disfranchise him forgot that war cancels all contracts and agreements."

—"Vancouver World," Sept. 12th, 1917.

How about that famous "Scrap of Paper"?

* * *

"The time has come when no mercy should be accorded any of the accursed race that bears the names of German . . . Chivalry is wasted on a mad dog."

—"Vancouver World."

* * *

"Karl Liebknecht"

"The future course of the world may depend largely upon what manner of man Karl Liebknecht is. That he is a man of rare moral courage is evident. . . . Today in his cell he is a greater political power than he was yesterday in the Reichstag. . . . A great democratic movement in Germany turning instinctively to leaders like Liebknecht, would put a new face on matters."—Winnipeg "Free Press, July 3rd, 1916.

"The struggles of years were behind the final incident in Karl Liebknecht's stormy life; they led up inevitably, as guided by fate itself, to the gunshot that made him no more than a name and a revolutionary symbol. Violence was in this man's blood. He turned to it naturally, and long ago, in 1906, with heat, with the violence of words only, he attacked the common-sense and moderation of Bebel. He was defeated then as he has been defeated now."—Winnipeg "Free Press," Jan. 21st, 1919.

So contrast the magazine articles on Russia when she was our ally and Russia after she had overthrown the Czarist regime.

—::—

MANUFACTURED ATROCITIES

The London "Times" prints extracts from "La Belgique," of Leyden, Holland, telling of the revolting treatment to which the Germans submit their dead. The "Times" says this version, omitting some of the most repulsive details, is as follows:

"We have known for a long time that the Germans stripped their dead behind the firing line, fastened them into bundles of three or four bodies with iron wire, and then despatched these grisly bundles to the rear.

* * *

"Trains are full of bare bodies, which are unloaded by workers who live at the works. The men wear oilskin overalls and masks with mica eye-pieces. They are equipped with long-hooked poles and push bundles of bodies into an endless chain which picks them up with big hooks attached at intervals of two feet. The bodies are transported on this endless chain into long, narrow compartments, where they pass through a bath which disinfects them. They then go through a drying chamber and are finally automatically carried into a digester or great cauldron, in which they are dropped by an apparatus which detaches them from the chain.

* * *

"Some part of the by-products resulting from this is used by the German soap makers. The oil distillery and refinery lie in the southeastern corner of the works. The refined oil is sent out in small casks, like those used for petroleum, and is of a yellowish brown color."

—"Weekly Witness."

—::—

AN EXPLOIT TO BE PROUD OF(?)

Story of How Captain Gordon Campbell Won His V. C. is at Last Told—Played Part of Frightened Mother.

"London, Aug. 6. (Reuter)—How a 'woman and baby' accounted for a submarine is told by the correspondent.

The submarine ordered a vessel to surrender and fired a few shells into her. The boats then left the ship, leaving on board a woman who ran up and down the deck with a baby in her arms as if mad. The U-boat came alongside the vessel and the woman hurled the 'baby' into the open hatch. 'The baby' exploded and blew out the bottom of the submarine. The 'woman' was decorated with the Victoria Cross."

What if a German had done this?

—"Vancouver Province."

—::—

THE CENSORSHIP IN CANADA

Under the new order:

"It is an offense (a) to print, publish, or publicly express any statement, report or opinion, which may tend to weaken or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war."

The "Manchester Guardian" comments:

"Under such ukases it is possible for the Government to suppress any opinion that is distasteful and any fact that is disagreeable to it. The public shall be allowed to know and, so far as the Government is able to control it, think only what happens to suit the purpose of a small group of individuals who for the time being are masters of the machine of State."

—::—

CANADIANS SENT TO SIBERIA

When the Siberian contingent was leaving Victoria at the end of last year, there were a number of rumors floating around as to the attitude of the troops, and the following excerpt from a letter reproduced from the Toronto Telegram, which was written by an officer, and posted from Tokio on January 11, will throw considerable light on the happenings at that time, and the attitude of the men, who were being taken to Russia to crush out the rising democracy in that country.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting the troops on board, this feat only being accomplished by using the drastic means described in the letter, which reads in part:

"In the meantime it appears that our gallant . . . or a number of them, had absolutly refused to fall in again when the signal blew, or to go down to the boat at all. So

then the colonel drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads—in the main street of Victoria—when some more got into line, though there were still a large number who would not, so the other two companies from Ontario were ordered to take off their belts and whip the other devils into line, and they did it with a will, and we proceeded.

“Guard of Honor”

“While all this was happening the general staff car was flying round with good effect, so that after marching another half mile we came to a ‘guard of honor’ (50 men in close formation, with rifles and fixed bayonets on either side of the road) who presented arms in the approved fashion to us—scouts, bugle band, and the Toronto company—but as soon as this other company was just nicely between them the order was given to the guard to ‘Outwards turn,’ with the result that this company continued the march virtually at the point of the bayonet, they being far more closely guarded than any body of German prisoners I ever saw, and they were held under armed guard till we actually pulled out to sea, and even now a dozen of the ringleaders are in the cells—the two worst handcuffed together—awaiting trial..”

—“B. C. Federationist, Feb. 28th, 1919.

* * *

“But Peter and the apostles answered and said: We must obey God rather than men.”

—Acts 5: 29.

—::—

THE BIG FINANCIERS DELIBERATE

In the meantime millions more suffer and die—for what?

“The Reactionary Peace Problem”

“The reactionaries and dynasts and upholders of absolute authority are confronted with the possibility of total extinction. They want peace. They are plotting for it. The financial imperialists have held their secret conference in Switzerland, attended by financiers of the western powers, and at which, it is stated, Herr Helfferich represented Germany. The international Jesuit conference is also said to have included representatives from enemy countries.

* * *

“The problem before the pillars of established things would seem to be two-fold. Delay in bringing about peace

is carrying Germany and Austria ever nearer to revolution, meaning the certain end of dynasties and the decline and fall of absolutism, without any centuries of interval as it has been between France and Russia.

"But the continuance of the war is further hastening Socialism in every country.

* * *

"There is also a danger to the dynasts in concluding a hasty peace, however. The certain effect of stopping the war without preparing public opinion for it, by starting people to talk peace, read peace, think peace and dream peace, would be to cause the people of every country to ask themselves and each other what it had all been about. A world restored to the state of before the war (happily impossible) would be a world conscious of the futility of three years of war sacrifice. The pillars of established things would be even more liable to come down under an unprepared-for peace.

"The preparing is under way, however."

—"Ottawa Citizen," Sept. 26th, 1917.

— :: —

THE KAISER CONQUERS AGAIN

"Spite of the millions of lives lost, the billions of property destroyed, the desecration of home, the Church, the State, so far as military manoeuvres are concerned the situation has been a deadlock. The upheavals on the Eastern battle front have been brought about through political revolutions, internal disorganizations of Russia, rather than by military triumphs on the part of invading powers. That situation still obtains. But it must be confessed that the Kaiser has not been without his conquests. He has succeeded in perverting the ideals of statesmen, corrupting the theories of philosophers, lowering the standards of religion, confusing the teaching of those who would speak for the 'Prince of Peace' and demoralizing the standards and confusing the work of the so-called Christian world. The Kaiser's philosophy, as interpreted throughout the allied countries, is the philosophy of force, the assumption that in international affairs the ultimate court of appeal always has been, is now and probably always will be, an appeal to brawn rather than to brain and that the defense of a nation must always be entrusted to armed forces and armored ships.

"Slowly, but with awful effectiveness, this doctrine has successfully invaded the realms of philosophy, education and religion. At first the ravages of this philosophy seemed to be confined to Europe, but a year ago the United States capitulated. The universities of the land, one after another, surrendered to the gruesome philosophy, the preachers with but little apparent resistance surrendered.

"Many months ago Lloyd-George reduced the philosophy of the Kaiser to an epigram when he said that nothing would settle the issue but a 'knock-out' blow. Now the last to surrender among high officials has been President Wilson if the climax of his belligerent speech at Baltimore the other day is to be taken on its face value, which we are loath to do. . . . In his closing sentence he has stated in usual masterly way the philosophy that has always justified war in defiance to the saints, sages and seers of history:

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust!"

—"Unity".

— :: —

WOMEN CAN END WAR

The first woman to sit in a National Legislature in an Anglo Saxon country is asked to poll her first vote, after the organization of a new House, on the momentous question whether the United States shall go to war! Summoned to vote she rises and says: "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."

The bravest woman in America!

— :: —

THE FAITH OF A HERETIC

(By Roger Nash Baldwin)

I am opposed to this and all other wars. I do not believe in the use of physical force as a method of achieving any end, however good. . . . My opposition is not only to direct military service, but to any service whatever designed to help prosecute the war. I could accept no service, therefore, under the present Act, regardless of its character. . . .

I have had an essentially American upbringing and background. Born in a suburb of Boston, of the stock of the

first settlers, I was reared in the public schools and at Harvard College. Early my mind was caught by the age-old struggle for freedom; America meant to me a vital new experiment in free political institutions; personal freedom to choose one's way of life and service seemed the essence of the liberties brought by those who fled the mediaeval and modern tyrannies of the old world. But I rebelled at our whole autocratic industrial system—with its wreckage of poverty, disease, and crime, and childhood robbed of its right to free growth. . . .

I seek no martyrdom, no publicity. I merely meet as squarely as I can the moral issue before me, regardless of consequences. . . . I am not complaining for myself or others. I am merely advising the Court that I understand full well the penalty of my heresy, and am prepared to pay it. The conflict with conscription is irreconcilable. . . .

But I believe most of us are prepared even to die for our faith, just as our brothers in France are dying for theirs. To them we are comrades in spirit—we understand one another's motives, though our methods are wide apart. We both share deeply the common experience of living up to the truth as we see it, whatever the price.

Though at the moment I am of a tiny minority, I feel myself part of a great revolt surging up from among the people—the struggle of the masses against the rule of the world by the few—profoundly intensified by the war. It is a struggle against the political State itself, against exploitation, militarism, imperialism, authority in all forms. It is a struggle to break in full force only after the war. Russia already stands in the vanguard, beset by her enemies in the camps of both belligerents; the Central Empires break asunder from within; the labor movement gathers revolutionary force in Britain; and in our own country the Non-partisan League, radical labor, and the Socialist Party hold the germs of a new social order. . . . Their protest is my protest.

— :: —

SOWING THE SEEDS OF FUTURE WARS

'I have to admit that for nearly four years I held opinions which I now find to have been an illusion. I clung to ideals which I now find to have been false.

We were told that England was fighting to obtain a 'righteous peace'; I am learning now what a 'righteous

peace' means! It means that when you've got your enemy down, the more you jump on him the more righteous you feel.

"I am learning what a 'peace of reconciliation means. It means that when you've persuaded your enemy to lay down his arms, on certain terms, and on condition of the fulfilment of certain pledges, you then proceed to break every one of these pledges, and leave him to reconcile himself to his own folly.

"Wilson's oft-repeated assertion that America entered the war to make the world 'safe for democracy,' should rightly be interpreted, 'safe from democracy,' since the iron heel of militarism is set down wherever democracy dares to lift its head."—Jerome K. Jerome (reported in London "Daily Herald."

— :: —

BRITISH LABOR PARTY

"Of all the war aims, none is so important to the peoples of the world as that there should be henceforth on earth no more war. Whoever triumphs, the peoples will have lost unless some effective means of preventing war can be found.

"What the war is consuming is not merely the security, the homes, the livelihood and the lives of millions of innocent families, and an enormous proportion of all the accumulated wealth of the world, but also the very basis of the peculiar social order in which it has arisen. The individualist system of capitalist production, based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless 'profiteering' and 'wage-slavery'; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the 'survival of the fittest'; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances which it produces and the degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom, may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow."

— :: —

IF IT IS NOT SEDITIOUS TO QUOTE ISAIAH

"They shall beat their swords into plough shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Is. 2: 4.

