

if we diligently search for it, we may find it nearer home than we at first believed.

Take all the hated foreign "goats" and "Christian hogs" away from this enraged people of China, and when their hot anger has cooled, send a minister of the gospel of Science and Humanity to each of their cities, and we could soon say with more satisfaction than it was ever said before, "we have met the enemy (millions) and they are ours."

The Pacific Shore: Its Lessons in Peace or War.

BY T. B. WAKEMAN.

The Pacific is the grand ocean of our planet. It is like the scientific disclosure of the universe, so awful and sublime, that it says "peace!" to all human efforts and worry, and so becomes comforting and restful to look upon. Such is the impression as we lie on its fine, clean, white shore-sand, so gradually sloping out to unknown depths. Then the long, long breakers come rolling in like columns of sea nymphs, all as slow and distant and orderly, as if they were bringing the messages of peace from those Universal Powers which guide the planets and swing the tides. And so they gently break into a kiss at your feet, and retire for another in rolling columns of endless succession. There is calm today, and it is far different when the storms come, but then only the wave columns will be larger and change their kisses to a roar; but they must always be those slow long off in rolling columns, for the very gently off shelving beach, the low five-foot tide, the steady winds, the seagulls slowly sailing as though they always had "halcyon days"—all tell the same story. We are on the shore of THE ocean always grand enough to be at peace, if it has its own way, but terrible if obstructed by a rocky promontory like Tillamook, with its night-winking light-house.

But sea lights and sea monsters are nothing to the revelation which this ocean makes in human affairs! Only gaze on that glorious sun! It is so awfully large and broad, and yet so light that it quivers to the waves as it floats over, before being hidden by them, as it leaves our continent for the old, which has now become, to us, the new. Think of it! The sun has never really carried us THERE before. But on this shore sand we are lying across the shore-line that runs from pole to pole of our planet, which till now divided inevitably the new world from that old; but which now is acquiring a newness of its own. And the character of that newness certainly involves our fate. In a word: If the new fate of Asia is republican, with self-developing home

governments, it will make this sublime Pacific an American lake of peaceful commerce and intercourse, and its borders the largest water-rin of "The Earthly Paradise."

If the new fate of Asia is not republican, but imperialistic, colonial and dependent, that result inevitably changes the fate and future of the world, including our own. It does not take much thought to foresee that result. Let us try:

The march of human progress began years ago with the advance of the Aryan peoples from Central Asia westward towards the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In the last three hundred years it has swept across the American continents and is now arrested by the Pacific Ocean extending from pole to pole. Its ten thousand miles of distance might be overcome by steam and electricity, but the copper, yellow and tawny millions of Asia are too numerous to be removed from existence as was done by the primitive tribes of North America; yet their fate is ours! The example of India, Siam, the Philippines and China discloses the fact that they must fall under the dominion of England or Russia, or their allies, as dependent colonies; or be preserved as they are, until they can become home governments, like Japan, and finally republics.

The Republic was the highest form of political and social life reached by the Europeans as they became Americans. The Republic will be arrested by the Pacific or these subsidiary millions must be brought under its influence, and become co-operative with it. Theirs is the casting vote, which we must cast for them. If they become consolidated or united with the great empires, as India has become with England, or Siberia with Russia, the vast mass of the peoples of the earth will pass under imperialism, and the only question will be whether it shall be that of England or of Russia. The result cannot be doubtful; Russia assimilates and consolidates her subjects in politics, religion and socially, as England does not and cannot. Russian assimilation may not be "benevolent;" it may be rough, as in the case of the Poles and the Fins, but it is effective and permanent. In the great war in which the Russian supremacy must result, England and the rest of Europe will become second to the Russian influence, and finally subject to Russian domination.

But what will be the effect of these imperialisms, and their great struggle on the United States and the American republics? Why, evidently we shall not be able to hold our own and maintain our independence, unless we become an empire too. Certainly, this will be the case if we begin to play at Oriental imperialism now. A navy

large enough to cope with England or Russia, or both, means a revenue that can only be raised by a standing army, controlled by an Imperial President independent of the States and People. Another standing army must be kept in each foreign dependence. The best estimate is that it will take 100,000 men to hold the Filipinos in safe subjection. Militarism, with its drafts and its social discriminations added to wealth, means the end of all "government of, for and by the people." This would be the result even of our own imperialism, but we must, in addition to its navy and army, be able to meet our rival empires on sea or land, or both. The Republic could then be remembered only as a dream of the past. The earth would be a planetary despotism.

But is not this the inevitable human future, because these subsidiary millions of people are "unfit" to manage their own affairs, or to become republics? True, we cannot make them our States and take their representatives into our Senate or Congress. But what has been done by and for the Indians and few Europeans of Mexico, and the Republics of South America, can be done by and for them. The Monroe Doctrine, if good for this Western Hemisphere, was and is good for the Eastern. Independence led by the Great Republic of Republics means that every form of government of these subsidiary races will be republican, and gradually becoming more and more worthy of that name. The Japanese may be induced to lead the way, and the English colonies would not stand out against their union with The Grand Federal Republic of the World. France and Siam could not stand aloof. And against such a Republic, neither England nor Russia could avail, nor would they long desire to continue a ruinous isolation. The peaceful and beneficent habitation of this planet by the human race would be solved.

But, do you say, "A purse cannot be made of a sow's ear," nor a republic formed by Cubans, Malays, Hindoos and Chinese? Not so! Such is not the lesson of Sociology. They have always been trying to found and keep simple and social republics. That is the meaning of the Tribe-Systems, the Hindoo Village, the Russian Mir and the town meeting the world over. The Republic is the natural government of mankind in every age and clime. Let the Monroe Doctrine hold off the Imperialism and foreign domination, and republics will spring up like a natural growth from the needs and co-operation of all peoples the world over.

The people of the Pacific States are mistaken in forcing imperialism upon the Orient. It is bad business. The way to make the Pacific ocean an American lake is

to make it a Republican lake. The friendly commerce of reciprocity, with sister republics surrounding it, is worth more than all the colonies in the world, even from the business point of view.

Let the Pacific, then, as its name implies, remain the ocean of peace instead of imperial wars and subjugations. That means, let the sun bear the light and protection of the Great Republic from the shores of the new world still westward to the old!

Peace and War.

BY HENRY FRANK.

The spirit of war has broken out again throughout the world. We are surprised. We had thought the age of peace had come to stay for centuries perhaps. The dream of a universal parliament and international harmony had so strongly seized the modern mind that when the Russian Czar proposed the Peace Conference at the Hague, the leading nations cheerfully and hopefully responded. But scarcely had the Conference adjourned when the first spark of war ignited the whole world, and now the nations are mutually trembling at the gates of China lest, when they have demolished her empire, they be leaping at each other's throats.

Why, then, we ask, did not the strong thought of peace which had become so prevalent, manifest its supremacy and become registered in the external conditions of life? Because, concealed beneath the thought of peace was a deeper and a stronger thought which was ceaselessly expressing itself unconsciously in the bosom of civilization. That thought was that each of the nations was simply simulating a desire for peace, and was really suffering peace to prevail only until an advantageous moment would arrive when one or the other—England or Russia, Germany or France—riding on the flowing tide of opportunity, would sweep down her opponents beneath the gory crests of desolating war. The feeling for many decades has been instinct in the mind of man that Russia or England or one of the other nations was but waiting her opportunity to pounce upon her hereditary foe, crushing him with one fell blow and establishing thereby her own international supremacy. The proof of this existing disposition is found in the vast military system which prevails throughout Europe—each nation armed to the teeth, ready, at the word, to be hurled headlong in precipitous war upon the other.

With such conditions the thought of universal peace could never sincerely exist. Outwardly some would mention peace, inwardly they would dread or dream of war. Under such conditions war was sure