PARIS IN ITS GLORY

City Is Blaze of Light in Honor of Edward.

HE SEES REVIEW OF TROOPS

Dazzled by Splendid Cavalry Charge—He Drinks Health of Paris and Makes Speech at City Hall—Brains and Beauty at Opera.

PARIS, May 2.—King Edward today witnessed the maneuvers of 14,000 picked French troops on the parade grounds at Vincennes. It was a martial panorama, presenting as nearly as possible the conditions in real warfare, the troops being uniformed and equipped for actual service.

The King drove to Vincennes in an open state coach, accompanied by President Loubet, the Cabinet Ministers, and the head of the army and navy. The streets were densely packed, and the people continuously acclaimed the King. As the equipage entered the field of the maneuvers, batteries of field guns, in a deafening rear, fired a royal salute. On ascending the tribune, where, under a canopy of flags and surrounded by the chiefs of staff, the King witnessed the review, the spectators vociferously acclaimed him, the women crying, "Bravo, Edward."

General Faure-Biguet, the Military Governor of Paris, commanded the troops. The troops defiled before the King, who rose and saluted each French flag. A dramatic climax to the revew was a furious charge of the whole brigade of cavalry. It was a bloodstirring sight as the solid line of horsemen swept straight toward the King's tribune, the cavalrymen yelling and brandishing their sabers, and terminating with an abrupt halt in unbroken column in front of the tribune.

The King rose and bowed his acknowledgements of the salutes of the commanders, and addressed words of congratulation to President Loubet on the splendid discipline and appearance of the troops.

Guest of Municipality.

Later King Edward was driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he was welcomed as the guest of the municipality. The crowds everywhere continued their friendly manifestations.

At the Hotel de Ville King Edward made his first formal speech in France. He referred to the beauty of Paris, and assured the officials he would not soon forget his visit to this charming city or the bounteous reception accorded him. The King drank some champagne from an exquisite cup presented to him by the municipality.

The Mayor expressed his best wishes for the health of Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, for which the King heartily thanked him.

Longchamps was the center of attraction in the afternoon, and there King Edward was the chief feature. It was a typical French racing scene. Ideal weather drew an enormous crowd of fashionable and aristocratic persons to the race course. King Edward and President Loubet were warmly acclaimed as they took their places in the royal box, where Mme. Loubet, Mme. Saint Prix and a party of officers waited them. Between the races King Edward chatted with the Prince D'Arenburg, president of the Jockey Club, and other leading men of the French racing world.

Brilliant Scene at Opera.

Tonight the city was magnificent with radiant electric effects. The colossal outlines of the opera were traced in jewelled lines of light, and the road by which the King proceeded to and from the opera was aflame from end to end. The sumptuous brilliancy of the Rue de La Paix culminated at the Place de l'Opera in an enormous crown made up of thousands of colored electric jets, sparkling like diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds.

Following the state dinner at the Elysee Palace, King Edward drove through the blazing, brilliantly lighted thoroughfares, continuously acclaimed by the dense crowds which had gathered. The magnificent interior of the Opera-House was filled by an audience representative of the French Capital. In the audience were officials of the navy and army, the diplomatic corps in full regalia, the 40 immortals clad in green velvet uniforms and the fairest women in France.

The King occupied the royal box with Madame Loubet and the Ministers and Ambassadors. His Majesty wore the black and gold uniform of a British Admiral, and he appeared especially to enjoy the superb ballet presented.

NOTHING TO LOSE.

Defeat of Portage Road and Corporation Tax Costless Undertaking.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—Upon my return today from Southern Oregon I found numerous telegraphic and letter orders for more blank petitions in the referendum questions accompanied by the statements that the people are signing them rapidly and that they have awakened to the fact that the mere signing of the petitions does not affect the laws as passed, one way or the other; and that there is nothing to lose in submitting them through the referendum to the people, while there is everything to gain for the taxpayers in general; the workingmen in particular and the mining men, who are attempting to develop the resources of the state, are to be especially benefited by the repeal of the Portage railroad bill, the corporation tax bill and House bill No. 282, or the exemption amendment. These orders come from both Eastern and Southern Oregon.

I found much enthusiasm all through Southern Oregon and the Willamette Valley on these questions, and even those who supported the corporation tax bill, and still believe that it is a good thing in the main, are yet willing to submit it to the vote of the people, and have signed the petitions to that end. A large majority of the people south of Portland are opposed to the Portage railroad bill and the exemption amendment.

Now that the War Department has made plain the fact, which I have previously recited, that the Federal Government cannot transfer title to the right of way for the Portage road, and cannot decide as to the rights in the premises between the Federal and State governments until after the next session of Congress, so far as concerns the right of way question and other matters in connection with the Portage road, the taxpayers are all the more anxious that the Portage railroad bill should be repealed. There is no authoritative statement from any reliable engineer as to the exact cost of the construction of the proposed Portage road, and the Governor of Oregon can only obtain such information by making a complete survey, the expense of which would naturally be taxable against the $165,000 appropriated, and this expense would be considerable. Engineers who are familiar with that country and with railroad construction are unanimous in the opinion that if even the right of way were donated by the Government, or somebody else, the cost of building the road would be very largely in excess of the amount appropriated. The cost of the terminal docks and warehouses alone would almost eat up this appropriation. Then there is the laying of rails, purchase of equipment and operation of the road for two years.

It has been clearly shown that this Portage road bill was made the pivot of a lot of political log rolling, which resulted in the repeal of the coyote scalp bounty bill and the saddling upon the taxpayers of the corporation tax bill and exemption amendment to the present tax laws, which strikes the poor man under the belt. While in Cottage Grove I met a State Senator from Multnomah County, who is a well-known business man here and whose name is withheld for obvious reasons. He told me that he voted for the Portage bill simply to help beat the scalp bounty act for political reasons, and not because he believed in the Portage bill, and he added that other members had done the same thing, which thoroughly corroborates what ex-Speaker Reeder told me a few days ago at Medford.

There is now every incentive to hold up these three bills, which were linked together by the politicians both before and during the recent scramble for Federal office, by the use of the referendum, which the workingmen say cannot possibly harm anyone and will give all a chance at the polls in 1904 to pass upon these matters so vital at the present time and in the present stage of the development of the state to the interests of both the large and small taxpayers. They are backing their belief by signing the petitions.

W. C. COWGILL.

NO REMEDY FOR MORMONS

Ambassador Tower Says Germany Has Right of Expulsion.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A long mail report has been received at the State Department from Ambassador Tower at Berlin, recounting the results of his investigation into complaints that certain American Mormon preachers had been expelled from Germany. These cases antedate those recently reported in press dispatches, but as far as can be seen they are similar in principle. If the German authorities take the view that the Mormon preachings are objectionable to German law and order and morality, this Government can do nothing to prevent the expulsion of the missionaries, for it reserves a similar right of expulsion to itself. Of course, it could not admit any such right on the part of the German government, if the missionaries were persecuted because they were Americans, but Mr. Tower's report negatives this.

The failure of the Berlin Foreign Office to hear of any recent approaches by the United States in the interest of the Mormons is probably because Mr. Tower has not yet had time to prepare his case.

PEAK OVERHANGS TOWN

People Warned to Keep Away From Threatening Mountain.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 2.—A committee of the Board of Trade examined Turtle Mountain this morning, and decided to warn people to keep at a safe distance for at least a week so that the town will be absolutely deserted for a time at least. The reason for this conclusion is that an immense peak of Turtle Mountain is now overhanging the southern part of the town. Its fall might destroy the remaining buildings in the town, although experienced mining men believe that another slide would spread over the valley, destroying the buildings of the coal company at the base of the mountain, but not overwhelming the town proper.

Mine Is Not Damaged.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., May 2.—Walter E. Dowlen, consulting engineer of the American-Canadian Coke Mining Company operating at Frank, N. W. T., received a dispatch this evening from ex-Governor A. E. Spriggs, of Montana, one of the directors of the company, stating that he had been all through the mine and finds it entirely uninjured.

Strange Story of a Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The body of a man who shot himself last night in a cab at the Liberty-street ferry was identified today as that of E. A. Patseauer, a master in a training school in Brooklyn, in which Hooper Young, the murderer of Mrs. Pulitzer, was formerly employed. The identification revealed an extraordinary story which Patseauer told at the District Attorney's office, a few hours before he shot himself. He told an Assistant District Attorney that he knew that Young was innocent of the murder, and that he was in a position to prove it. He also said that he himself was engaged to a young woman who had been murdered, and that her body would be discovered in a few days, when, he said, he would give information that would lead to the arrest of the murderer. The young woman referred to was found today. She denied that she was engaged to Patseauer, and said he had been drinking heavily and appeared to be crazy.

No Colonel Ericson a Prisoner.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—Concerning the widely published reports from Arizona points telling of the capture of one Colonel Ericson by Yaqui Indians and the holding of the prisoner for a large ransom, the Associated Press today received the following telegram from J. McCallum, president of the Arizona & Sonora Chamber of Mines, at Nogales, Ariz.:

"Report that Colonel Ericson has been captured by Yaquis absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation. There is no Colonel Ericson, millionaire, in Sonora.

"J. M'CALLUM."

No Troops Have Crossed the Yalu.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—With reference to the reports of trouble between Russia and Japan regarding the ownership of property along the banks of the Yalu River, it is authoritatively stated that no Russian troops have passed the Yalu River.

Cholera Deaths in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Acting Adjutant-General McCain has received a report from General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, in which he says that of ten deaths since his last report, seven were caused by cholera.

Consul Sanger Must Explain.

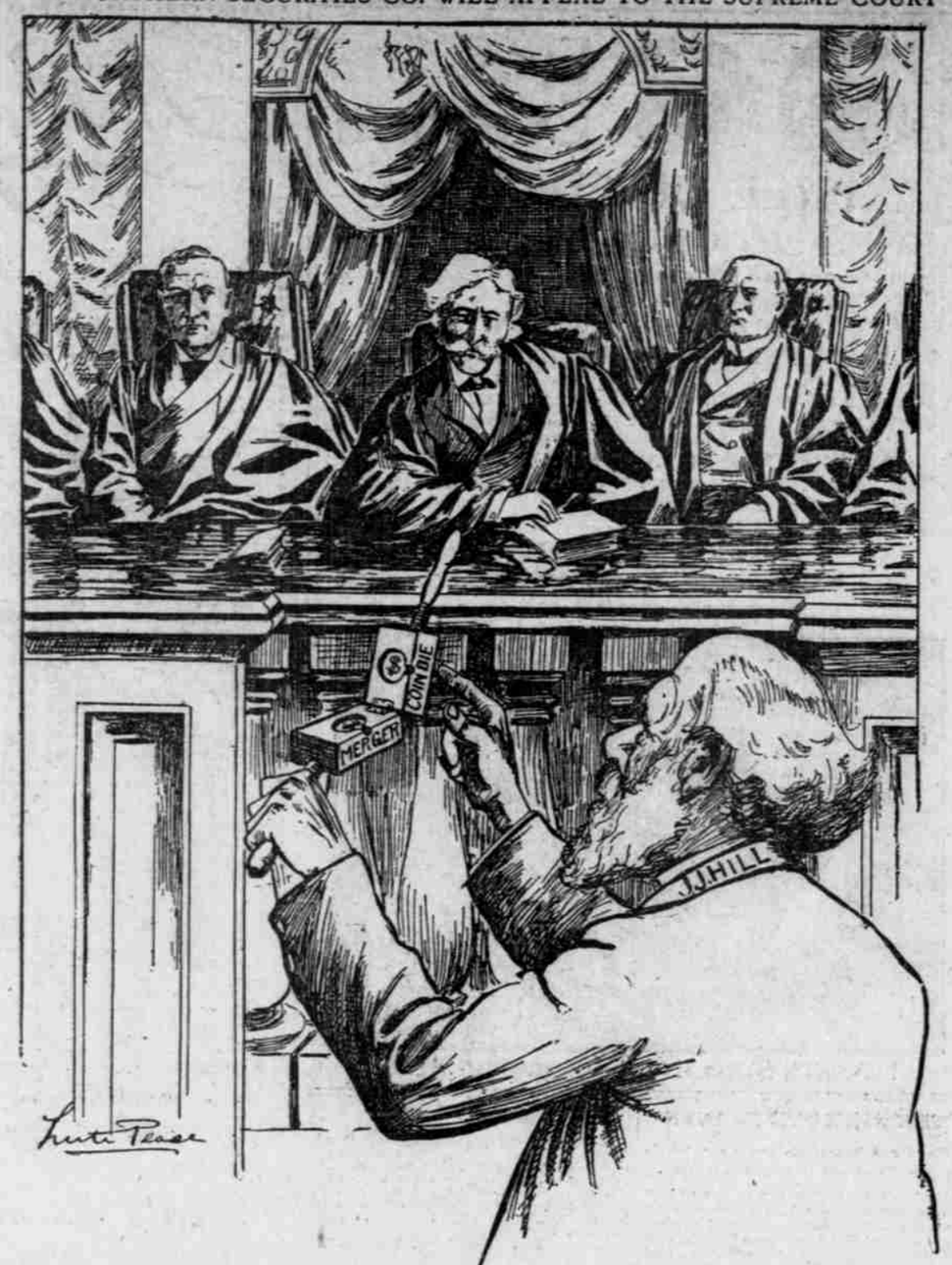
WASHINGTON, May 2.—The State Department will call upon United States Consul Langer, at Solingen, Germany, for a report on the imposition of a fine upon him for contempt of court, as reported in the cable dispatches.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

E R Armstrong and wife, Detroit
E W Hammer, Chgo
H Miller, Chicago
J H White, Salt Lake
L M Stern, N Y
V M Vickery, N Y
D M Fitzgerald, N Y
E L Gibson, Boston
J E Ransome, Utica
A M Marshall, Duluth
W C Smith, Saginaw
J Smith, Cleveland
S D Landecher, S F
A P De Sanno, N Y
G D Gray, San Fran
S L Miller and wife, San Francisco
W G Ebbs, N Y
A B Neil, San Fran
A Harris, N Y
G V Reifel, Cleveland
M Hern, San Fran
J B Murphy, Seattle
E J F Rea, Salt Lake
F M Stephens, Chgo
L S Michelson, N Y
S Glidden, Chicago
H B Cornwell, S F
S Gilmer, Chicago
J C Walker, Minapls
J W Collins, San Frn
T Buford, St Louis
A W Thornton, Seattle
T Boehn, Pontiac
C E Hanley, Corinth
W Gibson, Los Angls
W H Heywood, wife and child, Holyoke
N Bennett, Tacoma
G H Walker, Seattle
D A Fechter, No Yak
J W Robinson, Boston
J F McElroy, Seattle
Mrs H Teator, Wash
Dr B E Miller and wife, city
J Morgan, San Fran
C E Irwin, Rochester
Mrs D D Walker, N Y
Martha Pittman, N Y
M Sprast, N Y
F Kenion, Chicago
J Loewenstein, N Y
G M McKinney, Chgo
F C Bunger, S F
S H Cadden, Minapls
E B Webster, Seattle
G A Parker, Montevideo
A G Rockel, St Louis
T Holland, Philadlphia
F S Whedon, N Y
S Sternberg, N Y
H S Reinstern, S F
J Israel, San Fran
D Singer, Pa
Miss R Singer, Pa
Mrs Lingerman and dtr, Seattle
G H Bond, Cincinnati
I N Heidelberg, wife and two dtrs, N Y
J E Levi, San Jose
W F Eells, Phila
J Orchum, and wife, Oakland
A Alderhill, N Y
Miss Clarke, Toronto
M Sondheim, Frankfort
Mrs N A Goodwin, S F
Dr J B Conway and wife, Tacoma
W P Story and wife, Bozeman, Mont
Mrs N Story, Sr, do
L A Hutschnidt and wife, San Fran
L Carpenter, Vanovr

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CO. WILL APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT



Mr. Hill—Your honors, the lower court says it is unlawful for me to have this combination coin-die and squeezer in my possession, but I assure you we will use it only for beneficent purposes. We will make genuine dollars with it.

RUSSIA EXPECTS WAR

FORTIFYING NIU CHWANG AND ARMING CHINESE.

Japanese Propose to Send Army to Manchuria and Force Opening of More Ports to Trade.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2.—Mail advices were received here today that Niu Chwang is being strengthened by the Russians, who have explained to the Chinese authorities that this course was made inevitable, as Russia may soon come into conflict with a certain power. It is also reported that Russia has formed nine regiments of Chinese troops in Manchuria as auxiliaries to the Russian garrisons. The number will be increased to 50,000 in three years.

The Yomiuri Shimbun of Tokio had an interview with Professor Takashashi, one of Japan's eminent jurists, in which the Manchurian question is discussed. He suggests that, if Russia refuses to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, Japan should also send an army to be stationed there. He says Manchuria would thus be maintained as neutral territory.

The Asahi Shimbun on the Manchurian question suggests that Japan take advantage of the provision of her commercial treaty in China to open new ports in Manchuria. Hung Kiang, at the head waters of the Liao, Ta Tung at the mouth of the Yalu, and a point higher up the Yalu are the places suggested. The Asahi says that what Hangkow is to Shanghai, Hung Kiang is to Niu Chwang, and the opening of the port would facilitate Japan's Manchurian trade.

News comes from Shanghai of an insurrection which has broken out at Huaching Fu and Menghsien, in Honan Province, where the people are indignant at the extortion of the officials on the pretense of having to raise funds for the indemnity of the foreign powers. The Yamens at both places were attacked and destroyed, and the officials have fled. The rising is interfering with the operations of the Pekin syndicate (British), which has mining and railway works in Honan.

CONGER'S REPORT CONFIRMED.

But Hay Will Await Action Before Protesting Again.

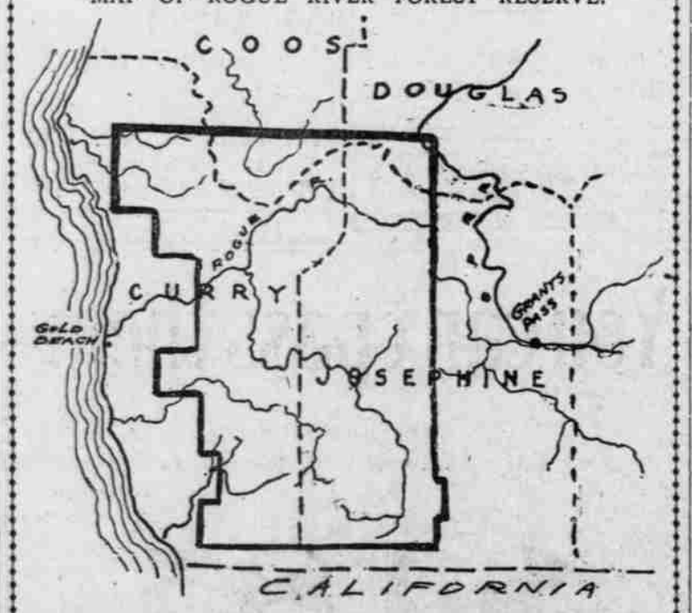
WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is learned that Mr. Conger's original statement of the Russian demands has very recently received further support in the shape of several reports from different sources—all official—but the State Department feels bound to accept without question that explanation of the Russian Government as made through its Ambassador here, and through Count Lamsdorff in St. Petersburg, and does not feel called upon to make any further representations at present upon this subject.

Be Ready for Emergencies.

HONG KONG, May 2.—In connection with the American and Japanese engineers' incident and the generally disturbed conditions in the interior, the United States Monitor Monterey, stationed at Canton, and the American Consul at that port are urging that more ample moorings be supplied in the river in order to provide for emergencies.

A brother of the late "Bill" Nye has undertaken to exonerate ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, which is fully as humorous as anything of "Bill's."

MAP OF ROGUE RIVER FOREST RESERVE.



The above sketch will give an idea of the territory embraced in the proposed forest reserve in the Rogue River country, in Southwestern Oregon. A strong recommendation by the Geographical Survey to the effect that this reserve be maintained has resulted in Land Commissioner Richards' order for the temporary withdrawal from entry of practically the entire mountain district of the Rogue River region in Josephine, Curry and Coos Counties, extending from Bone Mountain, in Coos County, southward to the California line.

The reserve will embrace 1,249,920 acres of land, mostly mountainous, and heavily covered with timber. A portion of the land has been proved up upon as homesteads, and a large portion was originally included in a railroad grant and is now held by the Southern Pacific.

The Interior Department is considering the advisability of purchasing the railroad lands outright, if they can be had at a reasonable price. It is possible that an exchange with the company of adjacent lands of equal value may be effected by the Government.

The destruction of the forests has had a marked effect on the flow of the many streams that penetrate the reserve, and this is looked upon as likely to prove disastrous to the surrounding country, should the onslaught on the forests be continued. The timber of the reserve is principally of yellow or Oregon fir and larch, as well as a very good quality of hemlock. Sawmills for some time established in the withdrawn land will of course be compelled to close down, it being impossible to get timber except from the few homesteads proved up upon.

TWO BOOKS ON PEACE

SUMNER'S ADDRESSES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Polish Jew, Jean Le Bloch, Says War Has Ceased to Be Practical Settlement of Disputes.

In his famous address on "The True Grandeur of Nations," delivered at Boston July 4, 1845, Charles Sumner, arguing against war as a just arbitrament of national disputes, made among his prefatory remarks the following allusions to the Oregon question:

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, peace with Mexico is endangered, while by petulant assertion of a disputed claim to a remote territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, ancient fires of strife are kindled anew on the hearth of our mother country. . . . Far from our Nation and age be the sin and shame of contests hateful in the sight of God and all good men. . . . Springing manifestly from an ignorant and ignoble passion for new territory, strengthened, in our case, . . . by unnatural desire to add new links in chains yet destined to fall from the limbs of the unhappy slaves. . . . What just man would sacrifice a single human life to bring under our rule both Texas and Oregon?

While making a great and on the whole just argument for a grand consummation, Sumner, in the actual solution of at least one of the great questions of the day, showed his lack of appreciation. Had he fully understood the Oregon question, or had he known what Oregon was, he would not have made precisely the allusions he did. On the other hand he might, even then, have cited the history of Oregon, up to that point, as a remarkable example of the efficiency of peaceful occupation and settlement as the true principle of extending national power and territorial area. For two years at that time the embryo settlements in the Willamette Valley had been living under a little government of their own, whose object was to maintain the peace between Americans and English and Indians, and at the very time that Sumner was addressing Boston and making an epoch in the peace movement, the Oregon settlers were devising how to gain the co-operation of the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in their organization, and Jesse Applegate was inducing the passage of a resolution that did actually bring about the desired result. McLoughlin himself, though cut to the heart by the taunts of his own countrymen, undertook from almost that moment to avert all cause of war in the valley of the Columbia between Americans and English, and steadfastly followed a course that, while sacrificing his relations with his company and gaining nothing for himself from the Americans, brought about a result that could not have been improved in point of justice by a war that could scarcely have cost America and England each less than a billion dollars. Sumner certainly could not then have known this, but could he have foreseen it, he might have added the very illustration that recent history afforded to contrast the accuracy and justice of the determinations of peace with the harsh and often blind fates of war. If he could have penetrated the future, also, he would have seen that the demand of the uninstructed West for Oregon held in it the very elements that at length brought about the paramount influence of the free states, and caused the chains to fall from the limbs of the unhappy slaves.

But this only proves that history was wiser than Sumner. It is not intended, however, to discuss a remarkable feature of National history, but simply to call attention to two very valuable books brought out during the past year, showing the progress of the movement for some international tribunal that would settle international disputes without recourse to war. One of these consists of three addresses of Charles Sumner, and the other is the sixth volume of the great work, written in Russian by the Polish Jew, an immensely wealthy banker, lately deceased, Jean de Bloch. The interest of Sumner's addresses, aside from their masterful oratory, lies in their ideality, and superb humanitarianism. The note is given in one sentence of his, often quoted:

I say that the kingdom of God can come in this world, that peace and justice and fraternity can come among men, that democracy itself has a safe future, only as some elect people, with sublime abandon, in a great opportunity, does this thing—taking, in this world of undeniable and conflicting risks, the heroic risk, the risk which alone has in it hope for the world and relish of salvation.

This was the note of his life, though these particular words were written more than 25 years after his Fourth of July speech at Boston. We lack in him, however, the penetration of the historian; especially of the modern historian, who has long since ceased to look for the best or greatest results through social cataclysm, but has infinitely increased faith in evolution.

The work of Bloch, recently completed, shows the effect of the last 25 years of industrial development. All humanitarian arguments are excluded. One is at first inclined to believe that the author is simply a new Shylock, converted in no respect except that he has shrewdly learned that the pound of flesh is of no value—or of the most value to the money-lender on the breast that drives the arm of labor. But careful persual shows that the humanitarian argument is exercised simply because it is taken for granted; the author simply presupposes that people no longer desire to be killed, or to kill each other; the age is industrial, not military. He therefore does not stop for an instant to repeat what the age has already learned, or to call up arguments of humanity that no one disputes. The book therefore proceeds with the undeflected flow of a river that does not even wrinkle over the inequalities of its bed, and never breaks its foam.

The book is all one long and perfectly sustained argument, with the intention of overbearing every objection to the thesis; that is, that war has ceased to be a practical method of settling international disputes. It would be impossible here to enter into even a resume of the contents of this sixth volume, which is itself but a resume of the other five. The constant argument is simply that war has now reached a point of destructiveness such that it cannot be sustained. The proofs of this thesis are found in the five volumes that precede the translated sixth, and in the sixth the scope of the discussion is condensed under the following chapters: Part first: How wars will be waged on land; plans of campaigns; the future of naval warfare; does Russia need a navy? what wars have cost in the 19th century; what they will cost in the future; the care of the wounded. And in part second he considers the economic difficulties in time of war, in Russia, in Britain, in Germany, in France, together with the effects of war on the vital needs of peoples, and probable losses in future wars, and closes with a rapid review entitled "War and Its Nemesis."

The discussions are all economic and military, and are illustrated with almost an infinity of figures, and many maps and diagrams. While a specialist in economics, the author does not claim to be a military specialist, but does claim that he can understand military discussions, and it is said that in his debates with Army and Navy officers he has seldom been worsted. Some of his conclusions are startling; for instance, that in future wars most of the officers will not survive, that the mortality will reach practically one-half of the casualties on the field, and that the difficulties of taking care of the wounded will be such that the most of these will die before relief is possible.

Another conclusion upon which he dwells at great length and often repeats is even more grave; that is, that future wars will array entire peoples against each other; there will be practically no noncombatants. A people acting on the defensive can hold out—owing to the advantages given them by modern arms—as long as supplies last. This will compel the offensive to desolate and ruin all places of refuge and supply. Towns will be destroyed, fields wasted, stores captured or destroyed; habitations and all shelters, even fences and orchards and walls, laid low; and in the general ruin the old, the women and children will suffer equally with the soldiers; while all the able-bodied men will be compelled to be soldiers. This is a state of things which he believes no civilized people will now permit; the governments that bring about, or are allowed to be drawn into such a wholesale ruin as war now will require, owing to improved methods of defense and destruction, will not be sustained by their people. They will be deemed public enemies.

That this prediction of the changed character of wars, from the time when it might be chronic and yet the people live in comparative comfort and safety, the soldiers being but a small part of the adult men, to the present, or future, when all the men must be soldiers, and all the population exposed to the horrors of battle and siege, seems to be well sustained by the most recent conflicts. The following, reported in a late Salvation Army paper from a Boer prisoner in Ceylon, might have been inserted in this book as an illustration. The prisoner, being asked if he were happy gave the following short history of his recent life: "Before the war I had a beautiful home, a loving wife and twelve good children. Seven of my sons and myself were commanders, and six of them were killed and one sent to St. Helena and myself here (Ceylon). My wife and five children were sent to a refuge camp. I received a letter that three of my children had died of measles and the week following another one died. The last letter says that my wife has died also, and God alone knoweth the whereabouts of my last little one in South Africa." Here was the almost complete annihilation of an entire family, non-combatants suffering imprisonment and death the same as combatants, and every able-bodied man being made a soldier. The fate of this family was simply that of many others. The war in South Africa proves that a people on the defensive will resist, and can resist until practically the entire population is killed or imprisoned and their property entirely destroyed, and that the most civilized people of the world, such as the English, will devastate territory and imprison both men and women until such a large proportion succumbs that the remnant of men left in the field fear the complete extermination of their race.

The war of Weyler in Cuba, with his reconcentrado camps, and the war of the Americans in the Philippines, with their burning of villages and reconcentrado camps, illustrate the same. Boer, Cuban, Filipino, and even the Chinese boxer, will resist until his home is desolated and his family captured, and American as well as Spaniard, or any other civilized people, will accept the logic of military necessity and destroy the home and capture the family or loot and burn the villages and cities upon which the defenders rely for supplies. These wars show an increase in suffering and severity such as Jean de Bloch clearly foresaw. These are not to be attributed to a mere cruel disposition, but rather to the improvement in the weapons of defense and the consequent requirement that power of resistance be taken away. Soldiers are probably no more cruel than ever, but war has become almost infinitely more cruel.

The social reaction is then noted. Against the severities required by modern warfare the masses of the people will protest. The process has been illustrated in Spain, in the United States, and in England. The soldiers themselves were first condemned as brutes, but on second thought given a somewhat cold forgiveness as but performing what was deemed a military duty. The rulers or administrators bringing about the wars, were at first denounced as returning to the condition of monsters, like Alva or Nero, and except for the exigency of the moment they would not have been sustained, and there is no question that promoters of war are generally regarded with coldness and aversion; or excused with a sardonic grimace. The logic of the situation demands that not the soldier, or even the statesman or politician, who but uses war as the recognized means to an end, but war itself will be condemned. This is clearly stated by Bloch. He notes the growth of Socialism as the protest against war, and that this must be heeded. Governments can no longer compete for military superiority; if they do their subjects will become Socialists, who demand abolition of war. He notes also the rise of Anarchy, and attributes this to the same cause. There is not only the propaganda of Socialism, that all men and governments are to be comrades, but the propaganda of Anarchy, that rulers are the chief criminals. He notes also that war preparations and military service, exhausting the resources of nations on arms, fortifications and fleets, that may in a short time be turned into rubbish by a superior arm or fort or ship elsewhere, and the conscription of able-bodied men are little less burdensome than war. He considers that civilization will little longer bear the burden. To quote exactly his last sentence: "Such are the consequences of the so-calley armed peace of Europe—slow destruction in consequence of the expenditure on preparation for war, or swift destruction in the event of war—in both events convulsions in the social order."

The above is certainly no review of this great work. It cannot be reviewed; for proper and popular understanding it rather needs the treatment given a text-book—to be explained, illustrated and restated for current applications. It is the great modern text-book on Peace. In these days, when the matter of increasing our own Army and Navy, and following a policy that will compel us to support a large military establishment, is up, every one should have both the addresses of Sumner and the monumental work of Bloch. Those favoring a military establishment cannot do so intelligently, or without blame, unless they know and can answer his reasoning; while those opposing a military system in our republic need his overwhelming array of facts. There is need, however, of still another work on the subject; that is, to treat the practical questions from the American, or New World, standpoint, with the same thoroughness as Bloch has done from the European.

One cannot help the remark, on closing this book, however, that the cause of peace seems now further advanced than heretofore. No great confidence seems as yet to be placed in The Hague tribunal. Those who at first hailed it as a great step in humanity became cold upon soon finding that it was at once converted into a coalition of the great powers, so that they might the more easily maul the smaller ones; and that it was not for humanity, but for the exaltation of race; its benefits were denied to those not having had the good fortune or opportunity to be signatories. Nevertheless it is a sign. The great powers, though in a suppressed fever, or in a cold sweat, and if the day of peace is breaking, greeting it with the sullen face of a dismal morning, still are willing to retreat behind The Hague in face of the threat of war. The great war between great powers has lowered now for more than 30 years, and still is postponed. This may be a mean and wicked peace, and prolonged only from fear of results; but it tends constantly to make militarism hateful, if not ridiculous. The little wars that have occurred within a few years have been chiefly butcheries, and have solved no military problems. Nations, or their rulers, that are afraid to fight each other, and then pick a quarrel and fall upon a little people, one-hundredth their power, and annihilate it, gain no glory. They may gain territory, but probably lose power.

Much happened within a few years after Sumner's speech for peace to discredit his conclusions. The Mexican War was justified by its complete success. It was deemed that the Civil War in the United States solved a great question of humanity, as well as of government. The aggressors were beaten. Sympathy was generally with Juarez in Mexico in expelling a European usurper. Those favoring free institutions generally sympathized with France and England in checking the despot Nicholas of Russia; while those favoring free and united Italy rejoiced in the downfall of Austria before Louis Napoleon. Sympathy was also with Prussia, as a progressive, intelligent Protestant state, in its victory over decadent Catholic Austria at Sadowa. In the war between France and Germany, the former was the aggressor, and was thought to represent the imperial idea, and it was generally believed a step forward in civilization when the French usurper was made captive at Sedan. Even in the Russo-Turkish War, almost all the civilized world was rejoiced at the defeat of the Porte, and the liberation of the Danubian provinces. There was much, therefore, to lead even good men to believe that good results might yet be obtained by war. It was declared and believed, too, that war itself was becoming humane—to a degree.

But the events since the defeat of Greece by Turkey have all—unless the Spanish-American—been of a contrary character. Wars since that time have mostly been disproportionate, and pursued for ends of conquest and to increase despotic authority in the world. The awards of battle have shown no correspondence to right. Certainly we are as yet less able to see what will be the end of these petty and unequal events, where approximately unarmed or vastly inferior people have gone down before modern steel. But there will be an increasing number who believe that their best result will be to discredit war itself.

H. S. LYMAN.

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