

# Muzzling the War Dogs - Arbitration Treaties Are Big Step Toward Peace.

Compacts Among Great Britain, France and the United States Most Important Political Move in World's History and One That Gives Big Impetus to Idea of Universal Peace—Other Great Powers Expected to Join the Peaceful Procession and Effectively Muzzle the Dogs of Warfare.

WHEN Great Britain and the United States and France and the United States came together in the signing of treaties that are to go away with war there transpired the greatest political event in the history of the world since time began.

The American Government—which is to say the American people—now has before it the most important matter that has ever fallen to the lot of a nation to deliberate and decide upon. It is deliberating upon the ratification of the great peace treaties that affect not merely itself alone, but the every nation in the world upon a governmental basis entirely different from what has been the custom of the past.

Incidentally, the decision upon the present treaties determines whether or not the taxation of the world shall be reduced 50 per cent, for that proportion of all moneys paid into governments around the world goes to war purposes, and would be saved if war were abolished.

And so it is stated that the signing of these treaties August 3 by the representatives of three great nations and their prospective acceptance by the Senate is the greatest event in history. Great Britain has had her Magna Charta, the United States has had its Declaration of Independence, Rome has known the fall of Caesar and Napoleon has been overcome at Waterloo. But these were events that affected but a single nation or cluster of nations. Their results were that certain regions were ruled thus and so that might otherwise have been ruled differently, better or worse.

But here comes an event that is a concrete, definite, monstrous stride toward international peace. Here are three of the greatest and most progressive nations in the world coming out into the open and declaring that they will arbitrate all differences that may arise between them. There are a multitude of other nations at their back awaiting an opportunity to do the same thing. Here is a taking off of the mask of diplomacy and a confiding into the open of actual accomplishment. Here is a demonstration of the actual feeling of modern nations controlled by modern intelligence. The cat is out of the bag. The world wants peace. It is ready to chain its dogs of war. Olive branches are at a premium and the dove of peace is the great international bird.

For the ratification of these treaties can mean no less. Three of the greatest and most warlike of the nations of the world herewith come forth and stipulate that as between them there shall be no war. They demonstrate to the waiting world the possibility of making such treaties. They show the accomplished fact. They confess to the

preponderating demand for arbitration. In their wake come yet other nations of equal importance and standing. Japan, the dominant warlike nation of the Far East, comes forward indicating that she, too, would like to sign such a treaty with the United States. Militant Germany, the most pugnacious of the European nations, makes overtures to the United States indicating that her only deterrent in entering a similar arbitration agreement is in the detail of a legislative check which the American Senate insists upon and which would still allow arbitration to be optional with the United States, while Germany was absolutely bound. Back of these come a horde of such states as the Netherlands, Italy, and the great, progressive republics of South America. Practically the whole world is waiting an opportunity to enter a peace compact with the United States. So spontaneous and so nearly unanimous is this international peace enthusiasm that there is no question of the force of the peace wave submerging any stubborn nation that should undertake to stand out against it. If there should be a difference between any two nations that have compacts with the United States and have thus pledged themselves to the peace idea, yet which have no agreement as between themselves, there would be no question of their arbitrating their differences. Within a decade, if the present tendency continues, any nation should refuse arbitration would be discredited among its fellows.

**Great Accomplishment Easy.**  
Yet this great accomplishment has been brought about almost as simply as might an engagement to dinner as between you and me. The beginning of it all was on March 22, 1910, when the American Peace and Arbitration League of New York entertained President Taft at dinner. The President made a little talk after dinner, in the course of which he said:

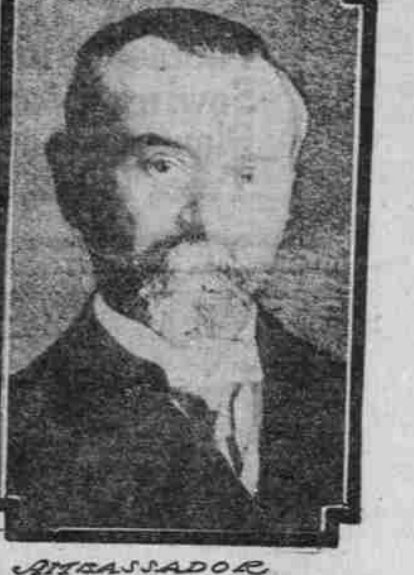
"I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor, who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as other questions of difference arising between nations."  
Here was the President of the United States taking a stand in favor of arbitrating that thing that had heretofore been regarded as respectable only with the mailed fist. No one at the banquet caught the great significance of this utterance, and it is doubtful if the President knew the importance of the thing which he was saying. The newspapers printed it without calling forth any editorial comment. Finally it was read by Andrew Carnegie, who happened at the time to be in Colorado. He realized the momentous importance of this open advocacy of arbitration, even as to



SECRETARY KNOX WHO DRAFTED THE TREATIES.



THE GREATEST EVENT IN HISTORY SIGNING THE TREATIES THAT PROMISE TO LEAD TO WORLD PEACE.



AMBASSADOR J. J. JENNINGS WHO SIGNED FOR FRANCE.

matters of national honor. He wired his congratulations to the President, and, through the New York Peace Society, had the speech reprinted and broadcasted. The whole world woke up to the fact that something big had transpired under its very nose without its knowing of it.

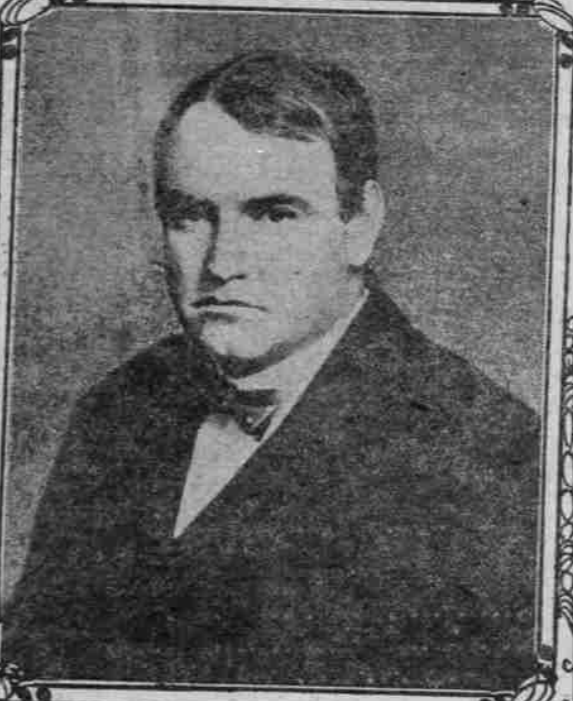
Then, on December 17 last, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the President went a step further and made an open bid to the nations of the world to enter a treaty with this country to arbitrate any possible difference. He said:

**Greeted With World Acclaim.**  
This time every diner at the banquet rose and cheered. The press throughout the world next morning gave it prominence.

Almost immediately Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, announced that the mother country would be proud to accept the offer of President Taft and enter into such an agreement with the United States. Soon France followed suit. Then, to the surprise of all, hesitating Germany began to nibble at the bait. The enlightened opinion of mankind had in the meantime with one accord given universal praise to the leadership of President Taft. The peace societies were in a frenzy of activity. Mass meetings of indorsement were held in England and America, and editorials



THIS MAN WHOM POSTERITY WILL KNOW AS THE PEACE PRESIDENT.



HAMILTON HOLT, ONE OF THE CREATORS OF THE WORLD-WIDE PEACE SENTIMENT.

of approval appeared in all parts of the world. The proposals met with universal ac-

claim. There was practically no voice in the world around that was raised in aught but rejoicing. There was need only for a careful outlining of the proposed agreement as between the United States and the

other nations to make the drafting of this the greatest of treaties, a reality. Great Britain, France, the United States, all the world, knew just what was needed. In a few short months, under the guidance of the American State Department, the agreements were written, and, presto, August 3 they were formally signed.

The treaties begin by laying down the practice of arbitrating all matters that are capable of arbitration, the justice in which may be determined by the application of the principles of law and equity. If the citizens of one country set fire to the property of those of another the damage may be assessed in accordance with law, and penalties attached. So may indemnities be collected in the case of such matters as the recent slaughter of Chinese in Mexico. Such matters may be settled through diplomatic circles, but when diplomacy fails there is the resort to arbitration. Such cases go automatically to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague, or to some similar court that may be settled upon. The justice in those matters may be reached through an interpretation of the law.

But this may not reach the matters of National honor and vital interest. If the people of one nation spat in the face of the diplomatic representative of another or pulled down its flag, which things might easily happen in times of riot, international law might have no precedent under which the difference might be settled, and the nations might be thrust into war because some hoodlums were unmannerly. The new treaties provide for meeting these emergencies.

**The International Grand Jury.**  
Here it is that a new thing in international affairs comes into being. To handle such delicate matters a joint high commission of inquiry is provided. To this commission is referred differ-

(Concluded on Page 7.)

## The Bull-Frog and the Coon

SUNG BY EDDIE LEONARD

Words by FELIX F. FEIST

Music by JOS. S. NATHAN

Musical score for 'The Bull-Frog and the Coon' with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Includes tempo marking 'Moderato' and lyrics such as '1. While doves were soft-ly coo-ing, A coon once went a woo-ing, his Su-san, his Hon-ey'.

Musical score for 'The Bull-Frog and the Coon' with lyrics and piano accompaniment. Includes tempo marking 'poco rall.' and lyrics such as 'set his mind a work-ing, my du-ties I am shirking, I'll show Sue how frog-gies woo'.