## PSYCHOLOGY

THE world's interest has seemingly centered on the outcome of the struggle between France and Germany. wholly irrespective of the

aituation that both these combatants frontier. It may be argued that the the European conflict as construction of these fortifications ies after the initial fact of along the eastern border only indientered war as instituted by Austria against cated the wisdom of this defence on Servia. The pawn has been pushed the part of the French and yet, again, aside from the great chessboard, and the very fact that a fort or defensive the battle is between the greater position heavily armed is pushed bepieces. Psychologically this condition neath the very nose of a former or of affairs is not astonishing, for the even potential antagonist can hardly proved to their teeth. The nations tion that hurls his legions against Franco-Prussian conflict really settled be considered as other than a constant are like Cadmus of old-they have other legions, and then blatantly denothing, merely advancing a problem menace to his safety and a provocation upon the attention of posterity, and to his ill-will. both parties to the war of 1870 fully Germany is not without interest in

shirt and place himself in an attitude

\* HOW \*

DEFENCE INVITES

ATTACK

BY

CAMPBELL

MAC CULLOCH

reaped armed men. As in the tale, back to the cave man who brained his

sown the dragon's teeth and have clares his savage purpose a manifesta-reaped armed men. As in the tals.

salized it. The psychological consideration of the these have fallen at once upon each brother with a stone ax; that nation which in its panic fear, in its commershould a man strip himself to his under-where and place turns the "of-the should a man strip himself to his under-the should a man strip himself to himself to his under-the should a man strip himself to his under-himself to himself Manifestly it is impossible to breed cial greed, in its mad hunger for land of defence upon a crowded street he is lite for further din her a mental appe- peaceful; one cannot raise a million loose its armed men to stab a brother be detence upon a crowded street he is likely to find his fears realized by a tite for further conquests; then began men to the point of superior ef- man or tear him apart with bursting dozen attacks in an equal number of the true German era of warlike prep- ficiency in killing others and bid them charges and then calls on the God of araticle. It is not recordily believed held their baile to be defined and for the true of the true of

dozen attack in an equal number of minutes. An armed defence is a plan invitation to attack a forified position is a perpetual challenge to assault. Hu-man nature is built upon that plan, and yet, from the day when Alexader fenced about with thorn hedges, the fallacious apothegm of Horace, "In peace, as a wise man he should make more as a base from which to operate more as a base from which to operate allegiance to Christianity, and none tier she disproves her case, for no na-than as a position from which to de- is manifesting the spirit of the claim, tion intent upon peace will spend bilfend her national integrity. From this Since time began there have been men lions in fortifications or raise 4,000,000 point to Diederhofen she built small who have worked for peace and these men and train them to arms. When positions. Southeast from Meiz to Col- have been sneered at, scoffed at and Great Britain swears that her vast mar and Basel were others, but none even slain for the effort they have navy has been for the peace of the world and the protection of her position therein, she has known that some day she would use that navy to harry an enemy, to destroy his commerce, to Viewing the grow- Defense invites attack, but here are debar him from receiving food. When She established 12 with an equal territory. There are 3000 that disarmament would be equivalent the securing of food was an influence to suicide, and if there was ever a powerful enough to modify the bodily falsity on the face of the earth this is structure of the brute. Among those They assert that for a nation to that were hunted and preyed upon a abandon a defensive policy would be like process was simultaneously going equivalent to National elimination; and on. The hunted had to develop new the south maintain an army, it is true yet, it may be asked, how can one na- powers. They had to become Where France pushed forward a fort, and soldiers are found along the border tion prove its trust of the rest if this fleet, more wary and more astute in be not done? So long as one fortress order to survive the attacks of their exists with armed men incide it, enemies. Those that preyed upon whether they issue forth or not, across others underwent changes in form and number than the policemen in New the border from that fortress will function to meet the developing powno anticipation of attack and conse batter down the fortress, and some day, was to make and to resist war. The oner or later, the two will come to gether. Actually, psychologically, that the body and they were competent to States and Canada they would be setis an undeniable fact. Peace will only make a deep and lasting impression tled as disputes between nations become general when the military fal- the low order of mind which was evolvshould-by arbitration. cy has been overthrown, for per ce is ing in the brute. The professional fighting man is an The professional fighting man is an anomaly, a blot upon civilization; a clod of earth thrown into the face of the Man of Gallies and all He stood for. The ruler who signs the declara-

OADING a cannon to the muzzle and firing it off does not give any strength to the gun, but it proves, if the gun survives, that it was strong, This experiment, if applied to a large state. of cannons would, roughly number speaking, be equivalent to nature's process of the elimination of the weak by the survival of the strong. It may not be a kindly way of securing the result, but it is efficient. If we say that only the strong have survived, the fact accounts for the severe competition among races which exists, and it may point the way for investigation into the origin and love of armed conflict, which we know to be one of the strange contradictions in human civilization.

·· ORIGIN ··

AND

BY

HODGINS

5.

LOVE OF CONFLICT

GEORGE SHERWOOD

The glitter of the soldier's trappings. the imposing show of force and the effective precision of unified action, all worked out inhave their place in producing a strong impression on the minds of possible re-cruits. They have read of the war hero and desire to emulate his virtues. This does not, however, explain the existence instinct is shown in a picture of savage of the feeling of pride and joy at mill- man drawn by Darwin when he says: tary success among those who have "The astonishment which I felt when I never shouldered a rifle, and this feel- first saw a troop of Tierra del Fue-

hard fought games and his misplaced homage to the victors of the prize ring. The wider scope of education, if it is ever to implant the abiding love of peace in man's heart, must traverse the powerful teachings of nature from the remotest past and gradually take from us not only what we have newly acquired, but that which we have always had. The task may be most difficult, and its accomplishment be slow. but growth and free advancement imthe rightful change. It is at the highly impressionable

age of the youth's existence that he is instructed in school and college by at length became an integral part of the pleasure which was originally due those he naturally believes in and reto the result of victory. On account of lies upon. He is then passing through, in brief, the race history of his kind. lifelong repetition by individuals, gen-The youth with credulous individual-istic and tribal blas asserting itself in eration after generation strengthened by the hereditary transmission of characteristics, the confused and wrong idea his nature stands so constituted and of the cause of this pleasure actually so environed in the presence of his became fixed. Force was the only elders that early influences and immethod, and conflict was the normal pressions are most casily made, but when thus made they last throughout When primitive man slowly forced life. Youth cannot choose and age

his way upward he brought with him but stereotypes the mould, the brute instinct in which the sight In all stages of human life In all stages of human life the power of constantly recurring suggestion is of suffering and pain had, no doubt, strong. Its influence when applied to become a part of his pleasure. Savage the minds of the young is far greater man, even with his increased intellithan if it comes in maturer life. The gence, still carried with him this image young meet it, one may say, practically of the conflict, and this image, though without the power of resistance. They modified in many ways, still remains. lack knowledge and experience and The fight and the infliction of pain have no standard by which to judge the were only the necessary adjuncts to relative truth or falsity of that which the perfectly legitimate effort to suris presented to them. We erect bronze vive, yet the love of them has not entirely disappeared, and the result of statues to our war heroes, and we sat up enduring monuments to the leaders these various mental processes has of armed conflict, and youth admires The good old rule, the simple plan, That he should take who has the power And he should keep who can, and reveres. The Greeks were wiser than we are, for they erected trophies

on the field of battle, at the place The grip of this potent and primal where the enemy turned and fled. They made these monuments of such material that wind and weather might soon destroy the visible memorials of

suitable preparations for war," has gone unchallenged and undetected.

Throughout the ages man has gone on hurling mute defiance at the rest of his fellow men, and even now, with the greatest of world conflicts in progress, he cannot see that the very fact of preparedness has but worked to precipitate the very thing he has feared.

After 1871 France found herself in a humbled and shamed position before the world. She had been defeated, mulcted of treasure and territory, and set years backward on her path. Immediately tween Cologne and the Belgian line; shall find a fortified position? Where upon the completion of pence both she she organized every foot of rail she will we find a Metz, a Liege, a Strasand her conqueror began preparations owned or bought in the direction of its burg, a Koenigsberg, a Gibraltar? along different lines. France feared value in hurrying troops to the frontier, where. One hundred million people another German invasion and, to prowide against this, began the construction of a most elaborate system of defences along her eastern border. Germany, on the other hand, some years Germany has established and organ- --where their duties are largely those later, quite as evidently perceiving that yet again she would enter into conflict with her late enemy, also made preparations, but these were for offence In the light of what has occurred, these two systems, conducted from different and opposing mental attitudes, are in-

Begining at the worth, France constructed a line of forts along the Meuse -the "Meuse line," as it is known These follow the river between Verdun and Toul, a listance of some 30 miles: Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Camp des Romains, Lionville, St. Agnant, Girouville and Jour-sour-les-Cotes. Then from Toul to Epinal, some 40 miles, the frontier line is left open designedly. and at Epinal what is known as the "Moselle line" begins again and runs to Beffort, about 45 miles.

From Belfort begins another chain straight through to the Swiss border. Behind "this system lie two great intrenched areas in triangular form-that behind the Meuse line being formed by La Fere, Laon and Rheims and the one to the south composed by lines drawn between Langres, Dijon and Bensacon. In fact, every centime France has had to spare since 1871 has gone to strengthen her defences and to erect and has pushed out these defenses others along the German frontier. She against Great Britain to the extent of has not neglected the Belgian frontier. either-not that she feared hostile ac- impregnable strength.

tion from that kingdom, but because she foresaw exactly what has occurred, how you view it, the fact that the Lille, Valenciennes and Maubeuge were organization of defenses precedes the defences to take care of German incur- attack is the greatest potential fac-

The Italian frontier has a series of of great standing armies and of great which would be produced by a dumforts d'arret and along the Spanish line navies have voolferously shouted that are two camps and a series of small forts. The English channel is de-fended at the ports, and the cities of every rule of warfare since the siege the Mediterranean have defences, but of Nineveh that no other guarantee in nearly every case these are wholly secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-tended and the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-the secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-the secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-the secondary to the line of the German have bad the folly of their mouthings but probably not thoroughly under-

of these have been considered as any- made. thing but bases of operation and prac- we live, there can be found the very tically none of them came into being antithesis of the European situation. until after 1899.

ing power of France, Germany made two peoples living side by side, buying preparations, it is true, but they took and selling from each other and each an offensive form. great strategic railway stations be- miles of border, and on that border who since that time has been in counter- nine million live north of it. Those to move to the French defences.

ized a mode of attack. The present of customs police. Those to the north result is simply a historically inevit- maintain an army, also true, but less in able outcome of the policy of defense. The patient Job foresaw this attitude York and largely decorative. There is of the human mind and the consequences it entailed when he cried, "The quently no need for defense. Should thing that I greatly feared has come differences arise between the United upon me."

If Germany has not organized herself defensively along her western frontier, she has done so to the East. for she soon saw that the enemy she anomaly, a blot upon civilization; a for she soon saw that the enemy she anomaly, a blot upon civilization; a feared lay behind her Russian fron- clod of earth thrown into the face of feared lay behind her Russian frontler. There she has Koenigsberg, Danzig, Thorn, Posen and Glogau-all modern and highly developed defensive fortifications. Mark the result Russian armies are hammering at the walls of these, flowing by them hurrying onward to Berlin. By this time some or all of France: she did fear one from Russia. France fears no invasion from Italy or Spain, and she has reduced her defensive tactics along these lines to the minimum. Germany has had no fear of an Austrian invasion, but, along her 200 miles of North Sea coast she has fortifications of unquestionable value,

making Heigoland a fortress of almost Defense invites attack. No matter

without it. For years the proponents lacerated wound very similar to that wave would act.

used in modern rifles strikes a man, it through the gun barrel and the air the In either case the reward was the makes an exceedingly small puncture, bullet is set in vibration and the effects same, and a low order of pleasure was makes an exceedingly small puncture, it will have upon the tissue of the hu- produced, always and of necessity ac-and passes through both bone and tis-in all have upon the tissue of the hu- produced, always and of necessity ac-man living body will be relative to companied with the sight of blood, the

was adopted. Unfortunately, the bullet an experiment made in studying the by the same incidental sight of pain does not always act in this way, for subject. A tomato can was filled with and blood and death. The habitual pracdoes not always act in this way, for which has water and the bullet fired through it. tice of violence, always with exertion, been introduced in Germany and The entrance hole was small and al- wounds and the visible evidence of adopted by several other countries, be- most as if cut out by a punch, and the pain, and this as the inevitable con haves in a most uncertain manner. Be- edges but slightly inverted, while the comitant of victory and satisfaction.

ing quite short and conical and with a exit hole was an inch and one-half constituted a fierce kind of fox. gradual taper, the center of gravity is across and very irregular. Moreover, As time went on a dim idea of the thrown back near the base. Conse- the front end was badly bulged out, pain involved by the violent death of defences to take care of German incur-sion through Belsium. Behind all these tor in bringing the attack about. It fortifications come the second line of may be argued that to neglect defen-in its flight, when it turns sideways, sides partially collapsed. The indica-defences and the great intrenched sive preparations would be suicidal, and making the small, clean-cut tions were that the pressure or forces camps at Besancon, Grenoble and Nice, yet, as more than one statesman has perforation expected, it tears its way acted after the builtet had passed through the prime defences is to be through the tissues, making a terribly through the can and as a vibration or victor. In his mind there was the satis-the territor of conflict some The territor of conflict some the territor of conflict some through the tissues, making a terribly through the can and as a vibration or the territor of conflict some through the tissues, making a terribly through the can and as a vibration or the territor of conflict some through the tissues of the tissues of conflict some through the tissues of the tissues of conflict some through the tissues of the tissues of the tissues of the tissues of the through the tissues of the tissues of the tissues of the tissues of the through the tissues of the tissues of

Many wounds of the character above

as the origin of armed conflict and its suspicious. They possessed scarcely any life we find that conflict was practi- ward those not of their own race." cally the normal condition.

In the course of time the multiplication of species brought with it compstition among individuals for the pur- he has sprung. pose of maintaining life. Natural selec-

tion constantly rooted out the weaker, diers are directed toward the peace of and when conflict took place it ren- ignorance and fear of those they did Europe she knows she had other plans, dered competition more severe among not know were there, originating prob-It is a serted by the military class the stronger. The capture of prey or ably from the fact that among the

Competition among animals for the capture of prey and the physical exer-tion involved in the process of capture

were productive of strength and endur-Successful endeavor brought with it satisfaction and rest after the strenuous chase. Not only was the physical changes in the structure and capture of prey at all times more or less difficult, but in times of scarcity

Although the man is incapacitated the capability or incapacity of the cry of pain and the death struggle of for the time being, he suffers no per- tissues to take up and transmit the the victim. In the selection of a mate

there was frequently the fight between rivals, and the victory was accompanied

faction of possession after the masterings were constantly associated victory, and in the lapse of time they

prectice at this day takes our thoughts skill at all and lived like wild beasts faultiess logic. back to the animal progenitors of the on whatever they coul. catch. They human race. In these lower forms of had no government and no mercy to-

This brief description points to the close resemblance between primitive man and the lower order from which

These savages had no mercy for those not of their own race. Suspicion

lower animals hunter and hunted are not of the same species. These men could not reason, and destroyed without remorse those they did not under

stand. Darwin saw them in the tribal state, the individualistic stage having more previously passed away.

The individualistic condition was one in which each individual was alone. He hunted, fought, lived and died more or less apart from his fellows, perhaps the aid of a small family. Later arise other armed men with cannon to ers of their prey. The whole effort came the first idea of co-operation, and with it the ability to prosecute tribal impoverished and that their customers forces at work were potent to remould wars. It was not so much mutual helpfulness, but rather a desire to destroy also feeling the strain, those strangers with whom they could Where do we stan

not reason that was the first impelling influence that took shape in the communal state. The tribe could not make agreements, and violence was its only In our own time we find in the mode show large gains on 1913 and the hay

ern child an epitome of the race-life of his kind, just as the embryo reveals the functions of the body. Professor E. J. Smith, in his work on "Mind in the Making," alludes to the studies of Gulick and Sheldon on the perfectly nat-In either case the reward was the ural but little understood behavior of the young. Gulick found that "the games of

boys under 12 years of age are indlvidualistic and competitive, while early

adolescence, from 12 to 17, is distinctly the period of group games and the boys co-operate in team work." Sheldon noticed a "tendency to form social units characteristic of lower states of civilization. Their games and depredations are carried out under organization.

At this time boys are so far individualistic as to care little for the rights of those outside their own 'trowd.' . This coincides quite closely with the racial stage in which

primitive man united in smaller groups for mutual solace and protection. The enemy of one member of the group is now the enemy of all, and pleasures The teleration of conflict survives in without any political stimulus.

ing of opposition by force. These feel- man as the race instincts of the savage and reappears in the activities of boys. No one who has noticed the signs of with became confused and gradually they mild enjoyment on the faces of a class healthy. Peace in Europe would find ceased to be distinguishable at all The at school when one of their number is us in an almost ideally sound position. constant sight of suffering, inflicted marked for punishment can doubt the even if some of our dreams about for-for the satisfaction of appetite or of survival of this early instinct. Grown eight trade do not dome true.--Wall possession, and the overcoming by force man evinces the same in his love of Street Journal,

optimism or even on the insistence of

The teaching of what has been aptly called "civics" needs to have a wide scope than it has now. It is more important than the tariff. H. G. Wells. his recent work, "The World Set Free," points out that the political structure of the world is everywhere far behind the collective intelligence.

JUST WHERE WE STAND

Peace in Europe Would Find Us in an Ideally Sound Position

A MERCHANT who is not courting bankruptcy makes his necessary borrowing on his present assets and not on the business he expects to do next year. It is all very well to stimulate interest in a possible increase of foreign trade, due to the war in Europe We have to remember that some of our best customers are becoming rapidly in South America and elsewhere, are

Where do we stand? We had a bumper wheat crop and have done nearly as well in oats as we did last year and much better in corn. We have rather more cotton than we know what to do with. Barley and potatoes both

crop is excellent. Here are the estimated figures:

ap	Estimate. 1914, Bu.	1918, Bu.	
at	S96,000,000	763,000,000	
	43,000,000	41,000,000	
	1,116,000,000	1.121.000.000	
	2,700,000,000	2,447,000,000	
99	200,000,000	178,000,000	
	15,000,000	20,000,000	
1000	271,000,000	312,000,000	
t potatoes	55,000,000	59,000,000	
(conm)	69,000,000	64,000,000	
	74 550 000	#T.4.154 0000	

\*Linters excluded. Railroads in the Northwest are doing well, but in the South the gross earnings show an alarming decrease. This means that cotton has not its usual purchasing power. It is a problem not to be solved by Congressional action. Improved banking facilities rather than doles out of the public pocket are needed. Our new banking system should go far to solve the prolem, which is not one for inflated cur rency, but for improved credit.

There is encouragement and warning in the figures here submitted. The price of grain of all varieties is high in spite of a large harvest. When we talk of foreign trade we are apt to forget that domestic consumption advances steadily

There is no overproduction of manufactures and a forced aconomy of co sumption, which is by no means a

MODERN BULLET WOUNDS NDER many conditions, when the stood. One explanation is that by its a fight for possession often followed them may have fallen to the Tsar. UNDER many conditions, when the stood. One explanation is that by its a fight for possession of highspeed, smaller-caliber bullet tremendously rapid translation both the struggle for capture.

manent injury. This is what was vibration or wave motion, nimed at when the small-caliber rifle This can be better understood from