

HISTORICAL OUTLINE  
OF  
THE MODERN  
PEACE MOVEMENT.



PEACE SOCIETY:  
47, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF THE MODERN PEACE MOVEMENT.

---

MODERN organised efforts for the promotion of Peace date from the close of the long Continental wars which were terminated by the Peace of Paris, in November, 1815. These wars had profoundly shocked many persons on both sides of the Atlantic, and had awakened a conviction that the Christian Churches generally had not shown any adequate sense of their responsibility with regard to the horrors and sins involved in international conflicts.

Origin of Peace movement.

In America this sentiment was represented by Dr. W. Ellery Channing and Dr. Noah Worcester, who, as early as 1814, began to urge the friends of Peace to organise themselves for united effort. A Peace Society was formally established at New York in August, 1815. In the following December the Ohio Peace Society was formed. The Massachusetts (Boston) Society was instituted in January, 1816, whilst similar societies were established in Rhode Island and Maine in 1817. These societies combined together with that of South Carolina, in 1828, to form the American Peace Society, which is still vigorous and active, having its head-quarters in Boston (1, Somerset Street), and as its Secretary, the Rev. R. B. Howard. A Society was also formed in Philadelphia in 1816, which, in 1868, was followed by the Universal Peace Union (219, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia), the President of which is Alfred H. Love, and which has to-day nearly thirty branches.

The Peace movement in England received an impulse from the reaction of national distress and discontent which followed the Napoleonic war, when the people began to feel the burdens and the misery which it had occasioned.

England.



Peace Society. In 1814, a zealous philanthropist, Mr. Wm. Allen, F.R.S., a member of the Society of Friends, assembled at his house in Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, a number of gentlemen, with a view to establish a Peace Society; but the way did not immediately open, and the project was for the time postponed.

In 1816, after the Peace had been signed, Mr. Allen, together with his friend and co-religionist Joseph Tregelles Price, of Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, again convened his friends, and succeeded in establishing the English

#### "PEACE SOCIETY."

The first impulse to its formation came from the Society of Friends, which had always borne a faithful testimony to the Christian principle of Peace. Its founders, however, did not exclusively belong to that body. Some were members of the Church of England; some were Nonconformists.

A Religious body.

It was avowedly a religious body. As the basis of its operations it adopted the broad principle that "war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the true interests of mankind." It has always been absolutely unsectarian. One of its earliest rules was, "The Society shall consist of persons of every denomination who are desirous of uniting in the promotion of peace on earth and goodwill towards men."

Unsectarian.

International.

The Peace Society has been always an International Society. From the very first it has recognised the desirability of bringing other nations, as far as was practicable, within the scope of its influence.

One of the first things done by the founders of the Society was to get their most important publications translated into French, German, Spanish, and Italian.

France.

Immediately after its formation in 1816, Mr. J. T. Price, who had been the main agent in founding the Society, visited France with a view to enlisting the co-operation of Christian men and philanthropists in that country.

Some objections were raised to the establishment of an organisation under the avowed name of a Peace Society. The difficulty was, however, obviated by the institution of "*La Société de Morale Chrétienne*," having for its object the application of the precepts of Christianity to social relations. This Society existed for more than a quarter of a century, and gathered round it, in the course of its history, many distinguished Frenchmen. Its first President was the Duc

de Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, its second was his son the Marquis of the same name. Other members were, M. Benjamin Constant, the Duc de Broglie, M. de Lamartine, M. Guizot, M. Carnot, M. Duchâtel, etc. The promotion of Peace was one of the objects of this Association. Among other means, in pursuance of this object, it offered a prize for the best essay showing that war is opposed to the true spirit of Christianity, does violence to the sentiment of humanity, and is contrary to the prosperity of nations; and indicating other means by which the disputes of nations may be settled than by having recourse to the sword. Two of the successful essays were published and circulated in France. A branch of this Society was also established at Geneva, under the auspices of Count de Sella. With both these Societies the parent Society entered into cordial relations and kept up a close and constant correspondence.

Geneva.

For several years the Society employed a Continental Agent, Mr. Stephen Rigaud, who travelled through France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, delivering lectures when that could be done, distributing tracts and other publications, and forming Committees and Associations for the promotion of Peace.

Continental Agent.

Between the years 1848 and 1851 there was a still bolder pacific invasion of the Continent of Europe by a series of Peace Congresses, which were held at Brussels, Paris, and Frankfort, and which were attended by many hundreds of delegates, representing nearly all the countries of Europe, and including many men of great distinction.

Peace Congresses.

The work was continued by Mr. Henry Richard, the Secretary, who, on one occasion, facetiously described himself as "a sort of wandering missionary in this cause." At least twenty times he visited the Continent and advocated the principles of Peace and Arbitration in many, if not most, of the cities of Europe, including Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Pesth, Dresden, Leipsic, Munich, Frankfort, Brussels, Antwerp, Bremen, Cologne, The Hague, Amsterdam, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, etc.

Continental work of Secretary.

These efforts were attended with good results. Societies were formed; the friends of Peace were roused to action, encouraged to organise themselves, and often substantially assisted and stimulated; fast friendships were formed, and an intercourse established which personally was terminated only by the death of Mr. Richard, and which was

Results.



bequeathed to his successors. The Society has always been in friendly and frequent communication with the friends of Peace in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and other Continental countries.

Awakening of  
Peace Sentiment,  
1867.

The year 1867 witnessed a remarkable awakening of Peace sentiment on the Continent, especially in France. Various Societies were the result:—

The Ligue Internationale de la Paix was founded by M. Passy. In 1872 its name was altered to La Société Française des Amis de la Paix. This it retained until its recent amalgamation with the Comité de Paris de la Fédération Internationale de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, which was founded by Mr. Hodgson Pratt in 1883. The new Society, resulting from the amalgamation, bears the title of La Société Française de l'Arbitrage entre Nations. Its President is still, appropriately, M. Frédéric Passy, member of the Chamber of Deputies, &c.; its General Secretary, Le Docteur Charles Richet; its Secretaries, MM. Thiaudière and Léon Marillier; its Bureau, 111, Boulevard St. Germain, and its organ, *L'Arbitre*. La Ligue Internationale de la Paix et de la Liberté was formed at Geneva by M. Charles Lemonnier, under whose energetic presidency it has consistently sought, by the promotion of European Federation and of the establishment of the "United States of Europe," to realise practically its objects of Peace and Liberty. There were also formed the Ligue du Désarmement, and L'Union de la Paix at Havre. But the most remarkable movement of the year was connected with a spontaneous interchange of friendly addresses and salutations between the working men of France and Germany, and the endeavour to secure permanent results by the formation at Biebrich, on the Rhine, of an Association formed of French and German working men.

Italy, 1868.

In Italy, the following year, 1868, an Italian Committee of Peace, under Count Arrivabene, Signor Mancini, and other M.P.'s, was formed in order to bring before the nation, and before Parliament, the question of the solemn repudiation of war, and the substitution of defensive for aggressive armaments.

Dutch Peace  
Society.

Two years later, 8th Sept., 1870, as the result of a visit by Mr. Richard, the Dutch Peace Society was formed at the Hague by M. Van Eck and others. Eight or ten such Associations, in consequence of this visit, sprang into existence during the year at the Hague, Amsterdam, Tivolle,

Groningen, and other places. One of these, the Ladies' Peace Society at Amsterdam, under Miss Bergerdahl, deserves notice for its advanced and thorough Peace platform. This Society was dignified by various names. It was known, in 1872, as the National Union of Peace Societies in Holland; in 1873, as the Netherlands League of Peace. Its present designation is the Algemeen Nederlandsch Vrededebond, for the promotion of International Peace. For seventeen years M. Geo. Belinfante was its indefatigable Secretary. Last year he died, and has been succeeded by M. C. Bake. Bureau, 23, Veerbade, The Hague.

In 1871 the Belgian Association of the Friends of Peace Belgium was formed at Brussels, together with a local Association at Verviers.

At home, the Peace Society—the history of which, from 1816-1870, is the history of the Peace movement in Britain—by persevering testimony and advocacy has achieved grand results.

Work of  
English Peace  
Society.

It has employed all the means by which any public question can be advanced. By lectures and public meetings; by the distribution of literature; by the diligent use of the Press; by Addresses to peoples and Memorials to Governments; by Petitions to, and Motions in, Parliament; by Missions to Sunday and other schools; by endeavours to influence religious bodies and to enlist the sympathy of ministers, students, Christian workers; by communications and conferences with Friends of Peace in other countries; by all practicable methods it has sought to promote its objects.

Means and  
Methods.

The Society has by no means restricted itself to the inculcation of abstract principles. From the first it has advocated Arbitration as a substitute for War, the ultimate establishment of a Code of International Law and a Court of Nations, and the reduction, with a view to the final abolition, of Standing Armies; while it has not failed to lift up its voice in deprecation of the actual wars in which England and other Countries have been engaged.

Advocacy of  
Arbitration.

As illustrations of its advocacy of Arbitration the following facts may be mentioned:—In the year 1840 two prizes were offered by it for the best Essays, one object of which was to show the best means of settling disputes without having recourse to arms. The two successful essays were published and had a wide circulation.

Illustrations of  
this Advocacy.

At a General International Peace Congress held by it in London, in 1843, an address, "To the Governments of the



civilised world," was adopted, respectfully calling their attention to the principle of Arbitration, and urging its adoption. This address was presented to fifty-five Governments either by deputation or through their recognised ambassadors or ministers.

The Peace Society, by a Deputation to the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers who were negotiating the Treaty of Paris in 1856, succeeded in securing, in one of the protocols of that Treaty, a solemn recognition of the principle of Arbitration.

At the instance of the Society Mr. Cobden brought forward in the British House of Commons a motion on the subject of Arbitration, which, when it was first announced, was received with murmurs of surprise and derision, but which led to a very grave and important debate.

In the Session of 1873 a motion on the same subject, of a more decided character, was introduced into the same House by the Secretary of the Peace Society, Mr. H. Richard, M.P., and was carried by a considerable majority. That led to similar triumphs in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, in the States General of Holland, in the Second Chamber of the Diet of Sweden, in the House of Deputies and Senate of Belgium, and, since that time, to other triumphs in other Legislatures.

But the most signal sign of success connected with the modern Peace movement and its advocacy of Arbitration lies in the fact that since its commencement there have been over 60 actual cases of successful Arbitration, and a large number of instances in which an Arbitration clause has been inserted in Treaties, amounting in the case of Italy alone, through the influence of Signor Mancini, to no fewer than 19.

The English Peace Society does not take to itself the credit of all this. It claims these results for the modern Peace movement and it claims for itself to have been at the heart of the movement and to have contributed its share to these results.

From their formation the English and American Peace Societies have moved on side by side in brotherly intercourse and perseverance.

There are now over forty Peace Societies in America. Besides those already mentioned, viz., the American Peace Society and the Universal Peace Union, the principal are:—

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, 310,

Actual cases of  
Arbitration  
since 1815.

American  
Societies.

Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; President, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.; Secretary, Mr. J. B. Wood;

The Women's Department of Peace and Arbitration of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of America, of which Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Maine, is the President, and which was the result of the labours in America of Mr. William Jones, late Secretary of the Peace Society;

The National Arbitration League, Washington, 615, Eleventh Street, D.C.; Secretary, Rev. R. McMurdy, D.D., LL.D.;

The American Friends' Peace Society for Indiana and Ohio, founded December 1st, 1873; Secretary, Daniel Hill, Richmond, Wayne Co., Indiana; and the International Code Committee, New York, of which the Hon. David Dudley Field is President.

For more than fifty years, as we have seen, the Peace movement in England was confined to the Peace Society, and on the Continent was largely associated with it. In the year 1885 Mr. H. Richard, in consequence of advancing years and failing health, retired from the office he had held with high honour for nearly forty years, during twenty of which he was a member of the British House of Commons, where by his personal character, influence and advocacy, he rendered essential service to the Society and the principles it represented. On his resignation he became Hon. Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. William Jones, who after three years' occupancy of the office, on Mr. Richard's death in 1888, also retired, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. William Evans Darby, the present Secretary.

In 1870 (July 25th), the Workmen's Peace Association (now the International Arbitration League, 23, Bedford Street, Strand), was formed by the members of the Reform League, a large organisation of the working men of the metropolis. Though not the offspring, it was the foster-child of the Peace Society, under whose nurture and generous assistance it outlived the weakness of youth, and reached a vigorous maturity. Two years after its formation, under Mr. W. R. Cremer, it had well-organised branches throughout the country, and nearly 100 honorary agents in different towns. Subsequently Mr. Cremer entered Parliament, and his position in this capacity has enabled him to advance the cause of Peace in a variety of ways.

Changes in  
Peace Society.

Workmen's  
Peace Association.



Ladies' Societies.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Peace Society was formed in April, 1874; Mrs. E. M. Southey, Secretary. It continued to work in harmony with the Society until 1882, when a separation took place. Part of the membership was reconstituted as an Auxiliary of the Peace Society, under the Presidency of Mrs. H. Richard, and the Vice-Presidency of Miss P. H. Peckover. It has now developed into the Local Peace Association Auxiliary of the Peace Society, and has thirty-three separate local branches in England alone. The Secretary is Miss R. B. Braithwaite, 312, Camden Road, London, N.

The other section formed itself into the Women's Peace and Arbitration Association, of which Mrs. E. M. Southey Rosenthal, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, S.E., is Secretary, and Mrs. M. Bright Lucas—who is also a Vice-President of the parent Society—is President.

The Continent. On the Continent, meanwhile, considerable progress was made.

Milan. In Italy the League of Peace and Fraternity had been formed at Milan early in 1878 by Signor E. T. Moneta, and others, at the head of the Working Men's Associations, a letter of Mr. H. Richard, published in the *Secolo*, having contributed in no small degree to its formation.

New Society in Paris. A Workmen's Peace Society was also established in Paris by M. Desmoulins and others, early in 1879, under the title of "Société des Travailleurs de la Paix."

Swedish Association. The Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association (Svenska Freds-och Skiljedoms-Föreningen), was founded April, 1883, by M. S. A. Hedlund, M.P., who became its President, and M. K. P. Arnoldson its Secretary.

Norsk. In the same year, 1883, was formed the Norsk Union against War (Nordisk Forening mod Krig) at Christiania; but that Association has ceased to exist.

Danish. At the close of 1882 (Nov. 28) was formed at Copenhagen the Danish Peace Association, Dansk Fredsförening, or Association for the Neutralisation of Denmark (Föreningen til Danmarks Neutralisering), of which M. Fred. Bajer, M.P., Copenhagen, N., is President, and which has twenty-five branches in Denmark.

Danish Ladies' Association. There is also a Ladies' Association in Copenhagen, Kvindelig-Fremskridts-Förening, of which Mme. M. Bajer is President, which places the advocacy of Peace prominently on its programme.

Guise Society. The Société de Paix et d'Arbitrage International du Familistère de Guise (Aisne), France, was founded in

1884 by M. Godin, who was indefatigable in obtaining adhesions to the principle of International Arbitration, and whose efforts and correspondence were spread over forty-two Departments in France.

Mention should also be made of La Société d'Aide Fraternelle et d'Etudes Sociales; President, Pasteur F. Fallot, Bureau 17, Rue des Petits Hotels, Paris; of the Société de la Paix par l'Education, Rue Stanislas 6, Paris; of the Société des Amis de la Paix de Clermont-Ferrand, Rue Saint Eloi 9; of the Société, "La Fraternité Universelle," Grammond, Canton de Saint-Galmier (Loire); and especially of the Association des Jeunes Amis de la Paix, Nîmes, of which M. F. Passy, M.P., is Hon. President, and M. J. Dumas, Avenue de la Plateforme 8, Nîmes, is Secretary.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association for Great Britain and Ireland was founded in 1880. It has been fortunate in securing, in Mr. Hodgson Pratt, a Chairman whose ability, leisure, means, and indefatigable zeal, make him emphatically a leader in the Peace movement, to which he has consecrated himself. His visits to the Continent have been fruitful in influence and results. He has succeeded in establishing, among others, the Frankfurt Association for promoting International Arbitration (Friedensverein zu Frankfurt-a-Main), President Herr Franz Wirth, of which Madame Fischer-Lette is a very energetic and useful member, and the Comité de la Hongrie, de la Fédération de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, Buda-Pesth; while among affiliated branches of the Associations are: The Wurtemberg Branch (Association de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix du Wurtemberg) Stuttgart, 4 Marien Strasse; The Associazione per l'Arbitrato e la Pace tra le Nazioni, Rome: President, His Excellency Ruggiero Bonghi; Unione Lombarda per la Pace e l'Arbitrato Internazionale, Milan; and various others. For in Italy during the last two years there has been a most remarkable development of sentiment in favour of Peace, an indication of which may be seen in the fact that at the recent Congress in Rome no fewer than thirty-five societies were represented. This movement has not been confined to any class of the Community, or any political or ecclesiastical party, but has extended alike to all.

One of the more recent creations is the Fédération Internationale de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, Section Belge, New Society in Belgium.

Other French Societies.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association.

Movement in Italy.

New Society in Belgium.



Rue Joseph II. 39, Bruxelles, which dates from 15th April, 1889, and is under the presidency of M. E. de Laveleye. Though the youngest of the great Peace Confederacy it is not the least promising, and like all its associates it is the child of necessity, for it is the outcome of the terrible war system of Europe, against which its existence is a protest.

Paris Peace  
Congress.

Against that increasingly intolerable system, the International Peace Congress, which is to meet in Paris from June 23rd to 27th is itself a protest. It will form the Parliament of these various societies, whose representatives, together with other friends of Peace, will there meet in fraternal consultation, both to express and exemplify their principles, and in the multitude of counsellors to gather wisdom for future effort. The Congress forms both a goal and a departure. It is a dividing line between past and future—the past which is so full of encouragement, the future which is full of promise and difficulty. A large and practical programme has been prepared, embracing such subjects as,

- International Arbitration, in theory and practice ;
- The Neutralisation of Territories ;
- The Principle of Federation ;
- The Reform of International Law ;

and, incidentally,

- The Simultaneous Reduction of Armaments ;
- The Liberation of Peoples from the Domination and Ruin of Militarism ;
- And the Promotion of the Brotherhood of Nations.

These are all subjects within the limits of the work waiting to be attempted, some of which is exceedingly pressing. The Congress assembles at one of the most critical moments in the history of Europe and of the world. It is not too much to hope that it may recognise, and with a sagacious wisdom, make the most of, its opportunity, and that it may reach some practical issues which will form the starting point of a grander history and even more satisfactory successes than those outlined here.



# THE HERALD OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PEACE SOCIETY.

OFFICE, 47, NEW BROAD STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

No. CCCCLIII. NEW SERIES.

MAY 2ND, 1887.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

PRICE 2d.;  
2s. 6d. per Annum  
Post free.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
The Example of Russia .....	209	The British Colonies and War .....	214
The Budget Debate and Armaments .....	210	The Irish Church Synod on Peace .....	215
The Belfast "Northern Whig" on the Peace Society .....	210	France and Germany—Mediation or Arbitration .....	215
The Mayor of Belfast and the Peace Society .....	211	The Army and Navy Vote .....	215
European Armaments and War Debts, 1887 .....	212	Lord R. Churchill on Departmental War Waste .....	216
Another Series of European Statistics, 1887 .....	212	New Guinea and Peace Makers .....	217
France.—Proposed Grand Council on War .....	213	North of England Auxiliary .....	219
Peace Conference in Nottingham .....	213	Lectures on Non-Intervention, &c. ....	219

## PEACE SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY WILL MEET AT THEIR

OFFICES, 47, NEW BROAD STREET,

On TUESDAY, 17th MAY, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK precisely,

To receive the Report of the Committee, appoint Officers for the year ensuing, and other business.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST

PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD IN

FINSBURY CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17th,

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN BY

SIR J. W. PEASE, BART., M.P.,

AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

DOORS OPEN AT SIX O'CLOCK.

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

PROFESSOR STUART, M.P.

JOSHUA ROWNTREE, Esq., M.P.

REV. R. E. HOPELL, LL.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, M.A.

HENRY RICHARD, Esq., M.P.

And other Gentlemen.



## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE PEACE SOCIETY,

Received from March 28th to April 27th, 1887.

TOWN AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS  
AND DONATIONS.

TOWN AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.				SUBS. AND DONS. £ s. d.				Launceston (continued)— SUBS. AND DONS. £ s. d.			
				Coggeshall (continued)—							
LONDON—								Leeds—			
Allen, Mr. E. R.	..	..	1 1 0	Nightingale, Miss	..	..	1 0	Nicolls, Mr. T. H.	..	..	5 0
Allen, Mr. W. C.	..	..	1 1 0	Rankin, Miss..	..	..	1 0	Powell, Mr. John	..	..	2 6
Armfield, Mr. J.	..	..	10 6	Simmons, Mr. J.	..	..	2 6	Prust, Mr. Albert	..	..	5 0
Bennett, Mr. A. W.	..	..	1 1 0	Simpson, Mr. Thomas	..	..	5 0	Manchester—			
Braithwaite, Mr. J. B.	..	..	1 1 0	Smith, Mr. Joseph	..	..	5 0	Ashworth, Mr. John	..	..	1 0 0
Carr, Mr. John	..	..	2 2 0	Cork—				Affleck, Mr. Robt.	..	..	1 1 0
Dell, Mr. Richd.	..	..	1 1 0	Newsom, Messrs. (don.)	..	..	10 0 0	Barlow, Mr. Thos.	..	..	5 0 0
Gillett, Mr. George	..	..	1 1 0	Evesham—				Bradley, Mr. J. W...	..	..	1 1 0
Miles, Mr. Edwd.	..	..	5 0	Brown, Mr. W. W...	..	..	2 2 0	Bradshaw, Mrs. M...	..	..	5 0 0
Peppercorn, Miss	..	..	1 0 0	New, Mr. Herbert	..	..	10 6	Bradshaw, Mr. Wm.	..	..	10 6
Ransome, Mr. E.	..	..	10 6	Pumphrey, Mr. J. H.	..	..	5 0	Bright, Mr. Jacob, M.P.	..	..	1 1 0
Reed, Mr. W. C.	..	..	1 1 0	White, Mr. Thos.	..	..	10 0	Brockbank, Mr. Wm.	..	..	1 0 0
Smith, Mr. Richd.	..	..	1 1 0	Falmouth—				Carriek, Mr. Jos.	..	..	1 1 0
Wall, Mrs. Jane	..	..	1 0 0	Carver, Mr. Alfred	..	..	5 0	Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. A. E...	..	..	2 2 0
Wright, Mr. Alfred	..	..	1 1 0	Fox, Mr. Geo. H.	..	..	1 0 0	Edmondson, Mr. J. B.	..	..	2 0 0
Wright, Mr. Thos.	..	..	1 1 0	Fox, Mr. Robt.	..	..	1 0 0	Guthrie, Mr. Edwin	..	..	1 1 0
Belfast—				Fox, Mrs. Sarah	..	..	1 1 0	Hadfield, Mr. George	..	..	1 1 0
Green, Mr. Forster (don.)	..	..	100 0 0	Fox, Miss	..	..	1 0 0	Haworth, Mr. Abraham	..	..	2 0 0
Birmingham—				Hawick—				Haworth, Mr. Jesse	..	..	1 0 0
O'Neill, Rev. A.	..	..	1 1 0	Wilson, Mr. Walter	..	..	10 0	Ireland and Co., Messrs.	..	..	2 2 0
Bishop Auckland—				Hemel Hempstead—				Johnson, Mr. James	..	..	2 2 0
Lingford, Mr. Joseph	..	..	1 0 0	Mills, Mr. G. W. M.	..	..	1 1 0	King, Mr. Joseph	..	..	5 0
Bridport—				Kilmarnock—				Knight, Mr. Lewis S.	..	..	5 0
Carpenter, Rev. R. L.	..	..	1 0 0	Drummond, Rev. R. J.	..	..	2 6	Longdon, Mr. Robert	..	..	1 0 0
Cirencester—				Hanshillon, Mr. James	..	..	1 0 0	Mather, Mr. John	..	..	2 0 0
Alexander, Mr. H.	..	..	5 0	Hood, Mr. James	..	..	5 0	Mather, Mr. William	..	..	2 2 0
Brewin, Mr. Robt.	..	..	3 0 0	Louder, Mr. Hugh	..	..	10 0	Muir, Mr. Alexander	..	..	10 6
Brewin, Mrs...	..	..	1 0 0	Marshall, Dr. A.	..	..	5 0	Neild, Mr. Edward	..	..	10 6
Brewin, Miss...	..	..	10 0	Stewart, Mr. John	..	..	8 0	Roberts, Mr. Thomas	..	..	1 1 0
Hiscock, Mr. John	..	..	5 0	Torrance, Mr. Thos.	..	..	5 0	Rooke, Mr. George	..	..	5 0
Coggeshall—				Launceston—				Rylands, Mr. John	..	..	2 2 0
Applegate, Miss	..	..	1 0	Balkwill, Mr. B.	..	..	2 6	Simpson, Mr. Alfred (2 years)	..	..	2 2 0
Charman, Mr.	..	..	1 0	Burt, Mrs. E. R.	..	..	2 6	Smithson, Mr. Thos.	..	..	1 0 0
Doubleday, Miss A. M.	..	..	5 0	Geake, Mr. Josh.	..	..	5 0	Stevenson, Mr. Hugh	..	..	10 6
Doubleday, Mr. Edward	..	..	2 6	Hender, Mr. T. B.	..	..	5 0	Swallow, Mr. George	..	..	10 6
Doubleday, Mr. T. P.	..	..	2 6	M'Cracken, Mr. Alexr.	..	..	5 0	Thompson, Mr. T. H.	..	..	1 0 0
				Nicolls, Mrs. E. P.	..	..	2 6	Walker, Mr. Jonathan	..	..	10 6
								Woodhead and Co., Messrs. H.	..	..	10 6
								Woodhead, Mr. S. B.	..	..	10 0
								Norwich—			
								Piper, Mr. J. D.	..	..	10 0
								Livock, Mr. W. T.	..	..	5 0
								Reading—			
								Palmer, Mr. Alfred	..	..	5 0 0

Remittances to be sent to Mr. HENRY CATFORD, at the Office of the Peace Society, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.—Cheques should be crossed "WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO."



## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS—Continued.

		SUBS. AND DONS.			SUBS. AND DONS.			FORM OF BEQUEST	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	TO THE	
<i>Reigate—</i>								PEACE SOCIETY.	
Binns, Mr. Richard ..	..	1	0	0	..	..	10 0	<i>I give unto the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of "The Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace," established in London in the year 1816, the sum of Pounds Sterling, to be raised and paid, for the purposes of the said Society, out of such part only of my Personal Estate as shall not consist of Chattels, Lands, or Tenements; and for which thereceipt of such Treasurer or Treasurers shall be a sufficient discharge.</i>	
Newman, Mr. T. P. ..	..	1	1	0	..	..	10 0		
<i>Scarborough—</i>									
Rowntree, Mr. Joshua, M.P. ..	..	10	0		..	..	10 0		
<i>Sheffield—</i>									
Doncaster, Mr. Daniel ..	..	1	0	0	..	..	10 0		
Milner, Mr. Chas. ..	..	2	10	0	..	..	10 0		
Milner, Mr. Isaac ..	..	1	0	0	..	..	10 0		
Roberts, Mr. Samuel ..	..	10	0		..	..	10 0		
Wilson, Mr. J. Wycliffe ..	..	1	1	0	..	..	5 0 0		
<i>Sibford Gower—</i>									
Wells, Mr. John ..	..	..	..	10 0	..	..	10 0		
<i>Stanstead—</i>									
Green, Mr. Joshua ..	..	..	..	10 0	..	..	10 0		
<i>Sudbury—</i>									
Pumphrey, Mrs. S. G. ..	..	..	..	10 0	..	..	10 0		
<i>Todmorden—</i>									
Haworth, Miss S. ..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	5 0 0		

Remittances to be sent to Mr. HENRY CATFORD, at the Office of the Peace Society, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.—Cheques should be crossed "WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO."

## PEACE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE PEACE SOCIETY. 12 pp. 3s. per 100.

PROVED PRACTICABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

A record of thirty-six instances of its use. 4 pp. 1s. per 100.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS. A

LARGE COLOURED DIAGRAM, suitable for posting in Workshops, Offices, &c. 1d. each.

ITALY AND MILITARISM. By Mr. WILLIAM JONES. 12 pp.

3s. per 100.

SANITATION *versus* MILITARISM. 4 pp. 1s. per 100.

A GOOD WAR. 4 pp. 1s. per 100.

WHERE HAVE THE MILLIONS GONE? 4 pp. 1s. per 100.

EUROPE PUTTING ON ITS WAR PAINT. 12 pp. 2s. per 100.

PEACE SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 47, NEW BROAD STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.



ESTABLISHED 1851.  
**BIRKBECK BANK.—SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS,**  
 CHANCERY LANE.  
 THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.  
 TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, calculated on the  
 minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.  
 The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds  
 Writings, and other Securities and valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange  
 Dividends and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and  
 Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
 THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.  
 FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED  
 FIVE MILLIONS.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS**  
 PER MONTH, with Immediate Possession, and no Rent to pay.—Apply  
 at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Build-  
 ings, Chancery Lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE**  
 SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with Immediate Possession, either for Building  
 or Gardening Purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD  
 LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.  
 FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

### HELPS FOR ALL BUSY TEACHERS.

SERIES OF FIVE VOLS.

## SCHOOL AND HOME,

In cloth. 1s. 6d. each.

VOL. I.—Contains all the Grades, &c.

VOL. II.—Contains the Acts Narrative Lessons, Grade I.  
 and II., and the Gospel Narratives, &c.

VOL. III.—In cloth boards, 2s.—Contains Articles,  
 Jottings on Texts, Books of the Bible explained, Pictorial  
 Exercises and Definitions, Old Testament Lessons, and a  
 Series of Scripture Puzzles and Questions.

VOLS. IV. and V. continue the above Lessons.

"With such a book as this, no home need be without that most  
 blessed of all instructions—true Bible Teaching for our children."—  
*Christian.*

"The object is an excellent one, and this book will afford valuable  
 help toward its attainment."—*Christian Age.*

The Five Vols. of this Series can be supplied for 5s. nett, on  
 application to the

MANAGER, SYSTEMATIC BIBLE TEACHING MISSION,  
 67, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

## PEOPLE, PLACES, AND PEOPLES, IN RELATION TO THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

## THREE SERMONS

Preached before the University of Cambridge,

BY

JOSEPH FOXLEY, M.A.,

Rector of Carlton-in-Lindrick, near Worksop, Hulsean Lecturer for 1881  
 formerly Fellow of St. John's College.

PRICE SIXPENCE;

Post Free from the Publishers for Seven Stamps.

"Originality and power."—*Church Bells.*

"The outcome . . . of a bold and independent mind."—*Christian*  
*World.*

See HERALD OF PEACE, April 1st, page 202.

Ask for  
**Cadbury's**  
 Refreshing.  
 Nutritious.  
 Genuine.  
**Cocoa**  
 Guaranteed Pure and Soluble.



WM. BECK'S

## LONDON MEETINGS.

JNO. D. APPLETON,

28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.,

Will be happy to send a copy of the above Work to any  
 address in the United Kingdom, for 2s. 6d.

CARRIAGE FREE.

DEMY 8vo.

## ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

## THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

Will be held at the

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL,

12, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON,

On Wednesday, May 18th, 1887,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

The subject of the demoralising influence of strong drinks among  
 native races will be brought forward. The attendance of all friends of  
 the movement is earnestly invited.

FREDK. W. CHESSON, Secretary.



# THE HERALD OF PEACE

AND

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

"Put up thy sword into his place: for all they who take the sword shall perish with the sword."—MATT. xxvi. 52.  
"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—ISAIAH ii. 4.

No. CCCCLIII. NEW SERIES.

MAY 2ND, 1887.

[PRICE 2d.]

### THE EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is the beau-ideal of militarism; she carries out, to the fullest extent, those principles of expenditure on armaments which are the envy and delight of sinecure British colonels and admirals. She not only does not listen to the voice of critical economists, but she refuses even to permit such voices to be raised. The martinet and the absolutist have complete sway under her system. She has a Government which may be praised in other lands as a pattern of excellence by panic-mongering alarmists of the Services and of the Press; she possesses the largest army in the world, and has carried out, on an unprecedented scale, the two famous mottoes "In time of peace prepare for war," and "Keep your powder dry."

Then what an enviable condition of beatitude might be expected to prevail in such an Empire, according to all standards of military wisdom! How happy must be all its people, from the Czar down to the peasant!

But alas! for the stern logic of facts. The Emperor is one of the most pitiable creatures under the sun; he and his family are walled in from their own subjects by a three-fold line of fortifications, inside which is a castle-palace, guarded constantly, on the scale and under the conditions of a state of siege. The danger of being shattered to pieces, like his poor father, Alexander II., by dynamite or gunpowder, haunts him by day and by night. It is paralysing his sway, and almost driving him to insanity. His ministers and servants, both in the Capital and in the Provinces, are nearly powerless for good, but have free scope for corruption and cruelty.

Thousands of the best people of the Empire, including many young students, with the noblest aspirations, are subjected to imprisonment or banishment, and to the most brutal insults, especially the women.

The seventy millions of peasantry are threatened with re-enslavement; but meanwhile their enormous taxes, the conscription, and other oppressions, have destroyed their former prosperity. Nearly twenty millions of them are absolute paupers. The annual death-rate, in some of the Provinces, reaches 63 per 1,000. The mortality of the wretched infants is immense. The tyranny of the police descends to the smallest details of daily life. Letters and newspapers in the post-offices are at their disposal, to read or to suppress altogether. Trade and commerce are most seriously injured and restricted by the burdens placed upon all free action.

Miserable, indeed, is the lot of the Russian, whether soldier or civilian. The latter is the slave of the police,

the former the abject tool and victim of his officers. When the young soldiers are being drilled, it is a melancholy sight to witness their brutal officers rushing at them, kicking them with heavy boots, and knocking them down with clenched fists. The ranks resound with the groans of these poor young fellows, who dare not resist the brutalities thus heaped upon them. The sickly and weaker ones, however, often find a deliverer in death itself.

Is it, then, any matter for surprise that Nihilism and conspiracy are rife in Russia? Would it not be a great wonder if they were absent? And, indeed, are they at all worse evils than the present appalling violation, by the so-called Government, of the fundamental and most sacred rights of man, women, and child, throughout the Empire? It is unspeakably shocking that such a state of things should exist, and on so large and terrible a scale, at the end of the nineteenth century.

And even for foreign warfare, Russia has become comparatively weak. She was once feared by all Europe. That dread has passed away. The melancholy picture which she now presents may render, at least, one service. It shows what mere militarism, uncontrolled and unshackled, tends to work out for a nation that is sufficiently unfortunate to be subjected to its sway. Even in England, with free criticism by Press and Parliament, the great military and naval spending departments are perpetually committing outrageous blunders, which would be ludicrous but for their cost to the tax-payer and their disastrous danger in case of war. But in Russia, where there is no free Press, no independent criticism, and where militarism has full swing for all its selfish demands, and all its savage passions, we now witness, in characters large enough for the world to read, the natural fruits of the system and the accumulated miseries it has brought upon the people and their Emperor. May the lesson be well studied and practically remembered in our own and other countries, where the classes specially interested in extending the powers and demands of the Army and Navy can still be checked by some measure of effectual resistance.

### MR. WILLIAM JONES IN IRELAND.

DURING the month of April, MR. WILLIAM JONES, the Secretary of the PEACE SOCIETY, has been holding a series of effective and well attended meetings in IRELAND, including the three provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Munster. His efforts have been materially aided by the kind co-operation of many members of the Society of Friends, such as Mr. Forster Green, of Belfast, Mr. Henry Beale, of Cork, Messrs. Henry and John Wigham, of Dublin, and others. Good notices of these Meetings have appeared in the local newspapers.



## THE BUDGET DEBATE AND ARMAMENTS.

DURING the discussions on the English Budget, in the House of Commons, on April 21st and April 25th, the following references were made to the question of armaments:—

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

"Between 1883 and 1885 there was a total gross increase in the average annual expenditure on the Army and Navy of no less than six millions of money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer never alluded to the growth of increase. All he alluded to was the increase on the Army and Navy which was due to what he called the 'naval scare' of 1884, but the increase of expenditure due to the scare does not account for the large annual increase of six millions, nor for half of it.

"The 'naval scare' accounted for an increase last year and this year of about £2,700,000. \* You cannot put it higher than that, leaving £3,300,000 unaccounted for. Now that is the point to which I should like to turn attention.

"I want to know what are the circumstances, domestic or foreign, which have caused you to increase the cost of your Army and Navy since 1883 by the sum of £3,000,000. That is the point on which I should like to have the Chancellor's opinion. It is no use the Chancellor of the Exchequer lecturing the House about the Civil Service Estimates; what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has got to do is this—if he believes an increase to be necessary in a great department he has got to place that upon the taxes of the country. If he places it on the taxes and convinces the country that it is necessary, and the taxes are raised, then the great body of the taxpayers will begin to feel the pinch, and will put the pressure upon their members to reduce the expenditure, and the moment they feel the necessity of being economic then Parliament will cease making their proposals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But so long as he does not put the expenditure on the taxes of the country, but continues by one financial method or another to conceal it from the country, so long will he be able to accuse Parliament of increasing the cost of the public service. It is from the Chancellor that reduction must come. That is the only way in which you will have retrenchment.

"I say that unless the Government leads the way and puts its foot down, it is useless to lay the duty and the responsibility of economy in expenditure on Parliament. I shall be told that retrenchment is impossible—that there is no great retrenchment possible—and that the increase in the Army and Navy expenditure is one which the country must bear. Well, all I can say is, go back to former times. In 1860 you had a Government in office determined on a retrenchment policy, and the Army and Navy Estimates, which stood then at 27½ millions, were by 1865 reduced to 22½ millions, or a reduction of five millions in five years. In 1868 the Estimates were 25 millions, and by 1871 they had been reduced to 21 millions, or a reduction of four millions in three years. Now what do you find in this year? Since 1883 the average Army and Navy expenditure has been raised six millions. Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer mean to say, in view of the figures of former years, that it is impossible to decrease that expenditure? Now, I challenge him, frankly and amicably on that point, to say whether large retrenchments are not possible.

"I am told that economy is very unpopular—that the people like a strong Army and a large Navy, coaling stations, and fortifications. Then, I say, test it; place it on the taxation. There is a gross annual increase on the Army and Navy, as I have explained. Has the Chancellor placed that on the taxes? He has not. He has manufactured a surplus by reducing the repayment of the capital of the National Debt. I do not believe his propositions will do much good. In not placing the increase in armaments on the general taxpayers of the country, I say he has injured the cause of economy and retrenchment."

MR. H. H. FOWLER.

"With regard to their Army and Navy expenditure, we get much confused by mixing up extraordinary expenditure, votes of credit, and other war expenditure incurred from time to time without watching, as the noble lord has said, the regular steady

increase of the normal peace expenditure. A return laid on the table of the House showed what the normal Army and Navy expenditure during the last ten years was. In 1876 it was £24,800,000; in 1877, £25,400,000; in 1878, £28,000,000; in 1879, £30,249,000; in 1880, £28,400,000; in 1881, £25,700,000; in 1882, £27,400,000; in 1883, £29,300,000; in 1884, £27,800,000; in 1885, £30,500,000; and last year, £31,121,000. The estimate of the right hon. gentleman for the present year was about £31,000,000. No doubt the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War would say it was absolutely necessary that the country should be put in a proper state of defence.

"No doubt if the amount asked for was £40,000,000, or even £50,000,000, they would say it was quite necessary. And not only was that expenditure steadily increasing, but they were not getting money's worth for their money. They were paying 30s. for the worth of a pound.

"They had a large increase of useless expenditure. Let them take the non-effective service, which cost for the Army three and a-half millions, for the Navy one and three-quarters; and for the Civil Service one and a-half million. They were practically paying six and three-quarter millions in pensions. They were pensioning a large number of men under 50 years of age.

"They had appointed a Royal Commission which, from the terms in which the Commission was couched, would be powerless to deal with the real spending departments of the Army and Navy. What he should like the Commissioners to inquire into was whether the Army, whatever it was, was costing more money than it ought to cost or not. The medical staff of the Army cost £350,000. He gave that one illustration of extravagance. He ventured to say that their Army was the most costly in the world, though they had fewer men. As for the Civil Service, he agreed that it was exceedingly well managed, and that they could not reduce the cost.

"He would suggest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could not increase the duty on the transfer of stock. A great quantity of property passed from hand to hand, and was dealt with on the Stock Exchange without paying duty. He thought they could reach that. At present it paid no duty at all, and it might be made an effective contributor to the revenue."

SIR J. W. PEASE, BART.

"With regard to the duty on the transfer of railway and other stocks, he hardly liked to give an opinion until he knew a little more of it; but he thought the railway companies would scarcely care to pay £400,000 a year in order that they might save their shareholders from the stamp duty. After all, however, they came to the expenditure for the Army and Navy, and he hoped there would be a material reduction of the expenditure there."

## THE BELFAST "NORTHERN WHIG" ON THE PEACE SOCIETY.

AN Editorial in the above journal remarks:—"The Peace Society and its adherents have often to put up with somewhat misplaced sneers, on account of the supposed impracticability of their ideas. It is unfortunately true that at the present day the plea for peace is almost lost amid the louder calls to arms that are resounding throughout Europe. The wolf will not yet lie down with the lamb. But the fact that the end of their labours is not within sight is no reason why the advocates of peace should not persevere in what is admittedly a good cause, spreading their doctrines, and perhaps paving the way for still more effective work in the future. An effort is now being made to quicken public interest in this subject in Belfast. Last evening a lecture was delivered in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Place, by Mr. William Jones, of London, Secretary of the London Peace Society, on 'The Recent War Panic and its Lessons.' To-day a conference is to be held in the same place, at three o'clock, and this evening another lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jones. The lecturer does not speak without personal experience. He was one of the Honorary Commissioners who distributed the War Victims' Relief Fund to the sufferers during the Franco-German



and Russo-Turkish wars, and in that capacity he had abundant opportunities of seeing the horrors of warfare. Some of his experiences were related last evening. Mr. Jones referred to the gigantic expense imposed upon nations through following out the old adage that to preserve peace we must be prepared for war; he pointed out the various penalties which nations have to undergo in order to keep up their huge armies, and strongly urged the advantages of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. As an illustration, he pointed to the amicable feeling existing between England and America after the settlement of the 'Alabama' dispute, and contrasted this with the present relations between France and Germany, whose dispute was fought out, but not settled, by the sword. Mr. Jones had much to say last evening that was very wise and very true, and doubtless much more will be said to-day, but unfortunately in these matters it is too true that though wisdom may cry in the street very few men will regard it. Nevertheless, wisdom usually gains its object in the end. The Peace Society has already done much, and it will still do more by continual perseverance in its labours, and by persistent efforts to educate the people upon the subject. It is to be hoped that the conference to-day may bear fruit in some practical form."

#### THE MAYOR OF BELFAST AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

LAST month Mr. Jones delivered a lecture on "The Lessons of the Franco-German War," in the public Hall, Belfast. There was a large attendance. The Mayor, J. H. Haslett, Esq., presided.

The MAYOR said it gave him great pleasure to be there that night, and, while he might not be able to go the entire length that some of his good friends might be disposed to do, yet his sympathies were thoroughly with the cause of peace. The object of the association had been discussed that day, and a branch had been established for that district. Anyone who looks abroad at the present time would be convinced that a very large amount of national expenditure arises from the necessary equipment of nations for the possibility of war; armaments were continually changing, and the means of destruction becoming keener day by day. If war is to be a necessity of nations, they would require to keep pace with the armaments of their neighbours, and be thoroughly abreast of the time in power to destroy, and at the same time in power to protect. The difficulty was that one nation could scarcely advance in disarming while another nation remains armed; one individual can scarcely throw down arms while another retains full power of attack. The first great arbitration this nation succeeded in bringing about was connected with the little differences between England and America, popularly known as the "Alabama" Claims. While many in this country were inclined to believe that this country paid rather severely in connection with that arbitration, yet he had no hesitation in saying that the money was a small consideration compared with the preservation of generous and kindly feelings between the two great countries. When they remembered how unjust at times might be the arbitrament of the sword, and that might may not always be right, and that while England was a mighty people to-day it might not be always so, he thought they were justified in making every honourable endeavour to bring about a state of peace, when men will no longer rest upon the arm of the flesh, but on the principles of true religion. He had much pleasure in asking Mr. Jones to proceed with his lecture.

Mr. JONES, in the course of an hour and a half, delivered a very interesting and in many passages eloquent address.

#### DUBLIN.

A LECTURE was delivered, on April 22, in the Lecture Hall, Upper Sackville Street, by Mr. Wm. Jones, on the War Panic in Europe, and its lessons. There was a numerous attendance. Mr. J. R. Wigham, J.P., presided. The lecturer alluded particularly to the result of the military despotism in Russia, and mentioned that out of the taxes paid by the people only 1½d. per head went towards their moral and educational im-

provement, while 10s. 4d. went to military expenditure. Mr. Jones gave a graphic and interesting account of his experiences in Metz, where he arrived in company with Mr. H. J. Allen, during the evacuation by the French forces. The people were in a starving condition, their allowance being half a biscuit and a little horse flesh per day. The horses were in a starved condition, and had eaten each others' tails off. Disease had broken out, and his companion, Mr. Allen, caught the small-pox; Miss Allen, his sister, came out to nurse him, and she, too, caught it, and died of the disease. She was buried in the graveyard in Metz, and so much had she made herself beloved by the people that they have tended her grave since, and kept it green and fresh with flowers. In conclusion, the lecturer alluded to the growth of feeling in favour of Arbitration, and said Arbitration settled disputes, while war only sowed the seeds of further strife. Up to the present there had been forty cases of Arbitration, and if this mode of settling differences had been successful in forty cases why should it not be successful in four hundred? A warm vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. H. J. Allen, seconded by Mr. Henry Wigham.

#### CORK.

Two addresses of deep interest were delivered last month in Cork, by Mr. William Jones, Secretary of the Peace Society, on the "War Panic in Europe and its Lessons." On each occasion a numerous audience was present, including persons of influence in the city. In introducing his subject, Mr. Jones defined his own attitude and that of the Peace Society towards the question of the lawfulness of war, stating that as a Christian he himself did not shrink from taking up what some might call an extreme position, and holding all war to be utterly opposed to the spirit and teachings of Christ; this being also the view taken by many other members of the Peace Society. Nevertheless, the Peace Society welcomes the aid of all who on any ground desire the gradual substitution of Arbitration for war, which is one of the principal objects of that Society, another being the simultaneous reduction of armaments. The workers in this cause do not look for a sudden realisation of their hopes, yet considerable progress has already been made towards the establishment of the principle of Arbitration. The lecturer afterwards gave a vivid description of the present state of Europe. At the end of each address warm sympathy was expressed with the object and tendency of the lecture, and an interesting allusion was made by one speaker to the notable change of public opinion on the Peace question since the time of the Crimean War, when it was scarcely possible to address an audience in favour of Peace, a meeting in one of the great manufacturing towns, at that date, when a Peace lecturer was hooted down and driven from the platform, forming a strong contrast with the cordial interest shown on the present occasion.

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD is one of the ablest, as well as one of the most popular, officers in the Fleet, a man noted for his daring, and certain of high command in the event of war. And this is what Lord Charles Beresford says about the value to England of the Suez Canal, that cutting in the defence of which we have spent so many millions. "England has made her great name by command of the ocean highways; and it is not for her now to go in for defending ditches like the Suez Canal. With the Cape well fortified, we might laugh at the world."

This opinion of Lord Charles as to the relative value of the Canal and the Cape was shared by General Gordon, and is held by many of the most eminent officers in both Services. Yet we keep an army in Egypt, make cordial relations with France impossible, spend blood and treasure in order to keep the Canal under nominal control, while we grudge a few thousands for the defence of Capetown.—*The Echo*.



## EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS AND WAR DEBTS, 1887.

THE "STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK," London, 1887, gives the following figures as representing the Armaments and the National Debts of the chief European nations :—

Country.	Population.	ARMY.			National Debt.	COST.			Revenue.
		Peace Footing.	War Footing.	Second Reserves and Landsturm.		Army.	Navy.	Total.	
Austria	39,322,511	284,495	1,071,034	2,071,034	£436,615,000	£11,608,617	£1,131,603	£12,740,220	£85,798,991
Belgium	5,853,278	47,270	103,860	137,457	85,000,000	1,824,964	—	1,824,964	12,785,004
Denmark	1,980,259	18,000	36,469	50,469	10,355,434	580,998	369,120	950,118	3,103,654
France	38,218,903	523,693	2,500,000	3,750,000	1,159,852,000	26,573,540	7,808,802	34,382,342	147,485,125
Germany	46,852,680	445,417	1,535,427	2,650,000	397,496,891	17,272,988	1,916,909	19,189,897	37,344,406
Great Britain	35,241,482	151,867	364,505	618,543	742,282,411	18,233,000	12,993,000	31,226,000	89,869,000
Greece	1,979,453	32,415	100,000	246,000	28,000,000	779,277	140,637	919,914	3,306,962
Italy	29,699,785	220,000	1,258,404	2,387,332	458,687,400	8,804,264	2,852,626	11,656,890	68,761,085
The Netherlands	4,336,012	53,501	93,501	133,501	91,463,679	1,997,801	1,069,333	2,767,134	9,691,435
Portugal	4,306,554	18,000	125,057	125,057	115,384,000	1,096,062	443,542	1,539,604	7,427,773
Roumania	5,376,000	19,812	120,000	120,000	28,966,864	1,142,110	—	1,142,110	5,529,507
Russia	87,850,490	757,238	1,917,904	3,200,000	507,843,450	20,618,994	3,940,575	24,559,570	86,629,500
Servia	1,902,419	18,000	100,000	210,000	9,320,000	—	—	—	1,778,400
Spain	16,958,178	107,045	400,000	400,000	233,039,771	6,050,944	1,756,382	7,807,326	34,589,272
Sweden and Norway	6,607,769	58,000	204,000	204,000	19,595,703	1,458,683	436,646	1,895,329	7,105,398
Switzerland	2,846,102	117,179	201,225	201,225	1,428,539	732,920	—	732,920	2,088,160
Turkey	9,277,000	159,122	445,122	565,122	223,196,740	4,361,011	730,391	5,091,402	14,681,705
	338,608,875	3,031,054	10,576,508	17,069,740	£4,549,286,882	—	—	£158,428,740 (Being 25½ p. c. of Revenue.)	£617,375,377

## ANOTHER SERIES OF EUROPEAN STATISTICS, 1887.

AN eminent Continental statistician, M. Neymarck, has published a work on "The Public Debts of Europe" (*Les Dettes Publiques Européennes*), in which he estimates the aggregate of the National Debts of Europe, in 1887, at the enormous sum of £4,684,000,000, or nearly 47 hundred million pounds, on which an annual interest is paid of £213,640,000.

The figures given by the "STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK," in some cases, show important differences from the figures obtained by M. Neymarck; yet it is quite possible that both may be correct, because, in national statistics, it may sometimes be perfectly legitimate to include, or to exclude, according to circumstances, certain large sums. For example, the *real* National Debt of Spain is 512 million pounds; but the *recognised* debt on which Spain agrees to pay interest, is only 233 millions. Hence either of these very widely differing amounts may be adduced in comparative tables.

If the total sum represented by these debts (according to M. Neymarck's calculations) was in hand, it would furnish about £100 for every man, woman, and child in the vast Metropolitan district of London and its suburbs—nearly five million persons. The interest alone would suffice to pay £40 a year to each of that population. Or it would purchase five thousand such splendid institutions as the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, with all its grounds and contents. That Palace cost, roundly, one million pounds.

In 1866, the sum of the European Debts was £2,640,000,000, and the interest £97,520,000; so that, in twenty years, the debts have had an addition of £2,040,000,000, and the interest has much more than doubled!

During the same period, the United States of America have reduced their debt from 600 million pounds in 1866 to 289 million pounds in 1886, and the interest from 29 millions in 1866 to 10 millions in 1886.

In consequence, the latter country is now enormously stronger in resources than twenty years ago, whilst Europe has become very much weaker and poorer, being almost crushed under the weight of debt for wars and armaments.

According to M. Neymarck, the indebtedness of the separate States of Europe, with the annual interest payable thereon, is as follows :—

	DEBT.	INTEREST.
France ... ..	£1,240,000,000	£53,440,000
Russia ... ..	723,720,000	41,760,000
Great Britain ...	713,160,000	29,480,000
Austria-Hungary	498,640,000	23,880,000
Italy ... ..	445,240,000	21,280,000
German Empire...	358,160,000	15,120,000
Spain ... ..	241,680,000	10,960,000
Portugal ... ..	112,840,000	3,560,000
Turkey ... ..	104,880,000	2,200,000
The Netherlands	90,400,000	2,800,000
Belgium ... ..	70,840,000	3,480,000
Roumania ... ..	29,160,000	2,360,000
Greece ... ..	13,920,000	1,320,000
Sweden ... ..	13,800,000	640,000
Denmark ... ..	10,960,000	480,000
Servia ... ..	9,760,000	560,000
Norway ... ..	6,040,000	240,000
Switzerland ...	1,280,000	80,000
	<u>£4,684,480,000</u>	<u>£213,640,000</u>

The annual cost of the maintenance of the Army and Navy alone, is, for each country, as under, according to M. Neymarck :—

Russia ... ..	£39,520,000
France ... ..	34,360,000
Great Britain ...	29,600,000
Germany ... ..	21,600,000
Italy ... ..	13,720,000
Austria-Hungary	13,680,000



Spain ... ..	£8,000,000
Turkey ... ..	8,000,000
The Netherlands ... ..	2,800,000
Belgium ... ..	1,840,000
Portugal ... ..	1,560,000
Sweden ... ..	1,400,000
Roumania ... ..	1,160,000
Denmark ... ..	920,000
Greece ... ..	920,000
Norway ... ..	720,000
Switzerland ... ..	680,000
Servia ... ..	640,000
<hr/>	
	£181,120,000

The European States therefore pay annually :—

For National Debts... ..	£213,640,000
For Army and Navy ... ..	181,120,000
<hr/>	
	£394,760,000
The United States pay for both ...	18,000,000

#### AMOUNT OF NATIONAL DEBT PER HEAD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following calculation as to the relative proportion of National Debt to each individual in some of the chief countries of the world :—

	Amount per Head.	National Debt as Multiple of Revenue.
Australasia ... ..	£39 1 7	5.67
Spain ... ..	30 9 2	16.35
Portugal ... ..	24 14 4	15.27
France ... ..	21 2 1	5.71
United Kingdom... ..	20 5 3	8.64
Cape of Good Hope ...	10 12 11	9.28
Italy ... ..	15 9 6	7.70
Egypt ... ..	15 4 8	11.31
Turkey ... ..	11 19 2	19.87
Austria-Hungary ...	11 14 2	6.16
Russia ... ..	9 1 8	6.34
Canada ... ..	8 7 4	5.54
Natal ... ..	7 11 6	5.26
Germany ... ..	6 10 3	2.71
United States ... ..	5 19 9	4.48

The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world, except France, which is larger by nearly fifty millions. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australian colonies with that of other countries, it should be borne in mind that, whereas the latter was mainly issued for war purposes, the former was, as a rule, contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

#### FRANCE.—PROPOSED GRAND COUNCIL ON WAR.

THE *Courrier des Ardennes* publishes the draft of a Bill taken from a pamphlet on the "Law of Nations," by the Abbé De-fourney. The object of this Bill is to constitute a Grand Council, charged with the examination of all international disputes, and without whose sanction no declaration of war should be issued. This Bill would establish a council similar to our own Privy Council before it was mutilated by the statute of Queen Anne. The *Courrier des Ardennes* says that several Paris papers have been discussing this remarkable project; and the French Government appears already to have taken advantage of its suggestions, if it is true that no military movements in France are to take place without the authorisation of the Conseil d'Etat. The following is a translation of the proposed Bill :—

Concerning the exercise of the prerogative of the President

of the Republic and of Parliament in the matter of declarations of war :—

Article 1.—There shall be instituted by the side of the French Government a Grand Council of the Law of Nations, acting in the same manner as a High Court of Law, for the examination and criticism of the justice of causes of war. Despatches, reports, correspondence, and generally all documents relating to international conflicts shall be communicated to it by the Foreign Office.

Article 2.—The President of the Republic is judge, with Parliament, of State reasons in the matter of a war to be undertaken, and he disposes of the armed force against other nations with the assent of the Chambers. But the President shall not be able to ask for this assent, nor the Parliament be able to give it, and neither the one nor the other shall be able to decree a war without the Grand Council of the Law of Nations having previously been put in possession of the matter, and without the Council assembled as a High Court having given its judgment with reasons establishing the justice of the *casus belli*.

Article 3.—Neither before nor after the assent of the Chambers shall the President of the Republic be able to proclaim war, nor the Ministers be able to order any act of hostility whatsoever against a foreign nation, or tribe, before having declared to it the *casus belli*—that is to say, having notified to it by embassy the judgment, accompanied by reasons of the Grand Council, and having called upon it to repair the injury committed against the French nation described in the said judgment, and having certain knowledge of its refusal to do justice.

Article 4.—In case of a declaration and proclamation of war at the same time that the order to commence hostilities is transmitted, the judgment of the High Court, or summary declaration of the just cases of the war, extracted from the said judgment, shall be publicly read at the head of each squadron and battalion of the French armies, and placarded in all the communes of France.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE IN NOTTINGHAM.

ON March 30th, a conference of Christian ministers and workers was held in Nottingham, "to consider if any means can be adopted to abate the war spirit at home and abroad." The meeting voted Alderman Gripper, J.P., to the chair. Amongst those present were—The Rev. Geo. Edgcome, the Rev. J. Stevenson, the Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell, the Rev. J. B. Brindley, Ald. Lindley, Ald. Gilpin, Mr. Henry Taylor, jun., Mr. Adlington, Mr. McConnel, Mr. William Jones (Secretary to the Peace Society), Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. S. F. Armitage, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said the conference was the outcome of a circular which had been sent to ministers of the various religious denominations by the Peace Society, asking them if they could not do something to abate the war spirit. When that spirit reached its full height it was useless to attempt to stem it, but now the Christian denominations might do something to abate the spirit, and thus prevent an outbreak of war. There was a great consensus of opinion that it was desirable that Christian ministers and workers everywhere should hold conferences to discuss this matter, and see how far they were able to co-operate in the interests of peace.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Peace Society, addressed the meeting on the causes which were in operation to prevent the abatement of the war spirit, and amongst these causes he mentioned the great lack of spiritual religion from which continental nations suffered. The platform of the Peace Society was broad, and they welcomed the co-operation of all men who desired the maintenance of peace.

Various resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Ald. Gilpin, seconded by Mr. Goodliffe, it was resolved that the resolutions should be printed, and copies sent to all the ministers of the town, accompanied by a request that they bring the matter before their congregations.

The Revs. J. B. Brindley, J. H. Hollowell, G. Edgcome, J. Stevenson, and Messrs. S. F. Armitage and W. Lawrence, were appointed a committee to carry out this.



## THE HERALD OF PEACE.

LONDON, MAY 2ND, 1887.

### THE BRITISH COLONIES AND WAR.

THE relations of the British Colonies to the mother-country is a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention in these days. There has been, for some years past, much talk about some scheme of federation, by which these great settlements might become more closely incorporated with the British Empire. Nothing, however, has been proposed of a very practical nature to accomplish this purpose. The more sagacious and experienced among the Colonial statesmen, while proclaiming in general terms their desire for some nearer alliance, have raised very formidable objections to most of the projects which have hitherto been formulated with that view. There is a Conference, now sitting in London, of the representatives of the various Colonies, under the presidency of one of the Ministers of the Crown, but it is understood, we believe, that the difficult problem of Federation is not to be seriously discussed. It is very gratifying to know that the actual relations between us and our kindred beyond the sea are, on the whole, genial and cordial, presenting a pleasant contrast to what existed in a former generation. Many of us, who are not very old, can remember a time when our Colonies were in a state of chronic discontent, and sometimes of open revolt. Happily, by conferring upon them a large measure of self-government, amounting almost to independence, we have laid that evil spirit. ~~We sometimes fear lest by any premature attempts to draw tighter the somewhat loose bonds which now unite the Colonies to us, we may produce results the reverse of what we all desire.~~

Above all, we hope no attempt will be made to inoculate them with that insane spirit of militarism which is the curse of Europe, and which will become the curse of the Colonies too, if they fall under its influence. In our opinion, the despatch of a small contingent of men by one of them to the Soudan, was an act of evil omen. Of course it was received with a loud hullabaloo of applause in this country, partly sincere and partly hollow and factitious; but it was a movement conceived in that spirit of boastful and aggressive patriotism which ignores all higher considerations of morality. Those who promoted it do not seem to have made the least inquiry into the merits of the quarrel in which they were going to fight. The invasion of the Soudan, and the slaughter of the people of that country, who, as Mr. Gladstone said, were fighting, and rightly fighting, for their liberty, was then felt by many, and is now nearly acknowledged by all, to have been a proceeding as unjust as it was preposterous. It is true that the Colonial Contingent took no part in the fray; but they meant to do so, if they had the opportunity, and they gave their full sanction to the enterprise. The advice which Washington impressed upon the great Republic which he helped to create, was this:—"Don't let yourselves be entangled in the quarrels of Europe." We think it is a piece of advice to which our Colonies, also, would do well to give heed. But if they are prepared to rush headlong into all the disputes which the folly of our statesmen, or the passion of our people, may provoke, they will have work enough on their hands; but surely prudence, if not principle, should

deter them from this course. Marvellous as is the progress they have made, and proud as England may well be of such an offspring, they are yet but young communities, or in the words of Burke, "a people who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood." They have a great work before them—to go in and fully possess the lands they occupy, to develop their vast resources, to cover them with means of communication, to make the wilderness and solitary place glad by cultivation and plenty, and to prepare a place for the great nations into which they are destined to grow. Most of them have already contracted large debts, but happily this has been done, for the most part, for the construction of ports and railways, and other works of utility, which, in process of time, will prove amply re-productive. But if they allow themselves to be persuaded by military counsellors in Europe, to plunge into the barren expenditure of warlike preparations, they will find that their present debts are mere bagatelles in comparison with those into which they may be drawn by such ruinous enterprises. And their population, though it has grown with remarkable rapidity, has not yet attained such proportions that they can afford a large waste of human life in romantic expeditions sent to the ends of the earth, for the gratification of their local vanity. There are men who advocate war in the old countries on the humane plea that it is necessary, in order to clear away the surplus population by which the soil is encumbered. But surely there is not yet such a glut of humanity in Canada and Australasia that they want to send men to be killed to thin the inhabitants.

There is another reason why our Colonial friends should look with distrust on the attempts that are now covertly made to infect them with the military fever. That is because, by yielding to these attempts, they will be doing a great disservice to the mother-country. They want to show their loyalty to and their sympathy with the old land from which they have sprung. And no doubt it was some blundering sentiment of this kind that was at the bottom of the eccentric expedition to the East to which we have previously adverted. But whatever tends to flatter and encourage our fire-eaters at home to pursue the path of military ambition, and to compete with Continental Europe in that fatal rivalry in armaments which threatens to involve all European nations in a common ruin, must be held to be doing, not a kindness, but a mischief to the old country. And those who are impelling the Colonies to enter upon this fatal path of armed preparation, are doing so avowedly on this ground, that by that means England will have a great reserve force on which it can draw when it thinks fit to embark in fresh warlike enterprises. "We cannot cope," say our military Hectors, "with the huge hosts of the Continent by our own domestic resources. Our foolish people at home would raise a tremendous outcry if we tried by the conscription to press all our male population into military service. But if we can induce our Colonies to train their men to the use of arms, we can threaten our rivals with the help we can derive from that quarter." And so they hope by the blood and treasure of our Colonial kindred to back them up in the quarrels they are ambitious to provoke.

There is another point to which we wish to call attention in this connection. Why should the national and racial jealousies of Europe be perpetuated in the new worlds opening before us in distant regions of the earth? Why should English colonists throw themselves into transports of indignation because the men of other nations—French and Germans and Italians and Dutch and Danes



and Swedes—are spreading themselves over the unoccupied parts of the world? Why should they not rather welcome them as fellow-helpers in the great work of peopling the earth? Do not these nationalities, who go in such large numbers to the United States, contribute to the strength and prosperity of that country? Why should we always look upon other races as enemies and rivals, instead of parts of the great family of Him "who hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth?"

#### THE IRISH CHURCH SYNOD ON PEACE.

THE Dublin Auxiliary of the Peace Society, with a laudable vigilance, took advantage of the holding, in their city, of the Annual Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland (under the presidency of the Archbishop of Armagh), to invite the attention of that important body to the recently issued Peace Message from the Society of Friends. The subject was favourably introduced to the Synod by the Rev. Canon Jellett, on April 22.

THE BISHOP OF CORK said he had no doubt they all agreed with the spirit of this Message. (Hear, hear.) He had pleasure in moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hamilton, and unanimously adopted, namely:—

RESOLVED:—"That the general Synod of the Church of Ireland having received a communication from the Representative Committee of the Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain, cordially reciprocates the desire therein expressed for the maintenance of peace in Europe, and is happy in the thought that the prayer of the Church will continue to be as it has ever been, that our Heavenly Father may so control the passions of men that peace may be maintained, and the kingdom of our Redeemer extended; and that the President is requested to convey this Resolution to the Secretaries of the Committee."

(Signed) ROBERT ARMAGH,  
Archbishop and Primate.

#### FRANCE AND GERMANY—MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION.

A SOMEWHAT threatening incident having occurred by the arrest of a French official, M. Schnaebele, by the Germans, on the Franco-German frontier, at Pagny, it is announced in the *Times* that Pope Leo XIII. has sent a confidential communication to the French and German Governments, offering his mediation for the purpose of averting any serious consequences and assuring the maintenance of good relations between the two countries.

A subsequent issue of the *Times* mentions that the alternative course of a resort to Arbitration, if needful, is talked of in Paris, the name of the King of the Belgians being coupled with the suggestion. It is hoped that the difficulty may be easily arranged by reasonable concession on the part of the German Government. But, meanwhile, it is encouraging to the friends of Peace to notice that on the first occurrence of a threatening incident, the ideas of Mediation and Arbitration are suggested to the public mind so promptly and as a matter of course. This is very different from former years, and marks some cheering progress.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY VOTE.

THE retired "Colonels" recently had their yearly parade in the Commons. During the last ten or twelve years the vote for the Army and Navy has increased by leaps and bounds from twenty to thirty millions, yet the "Colonels" are not satisfied. Like Oliver Twist, half-starved in the workhouse, each veteran of them asked for more. They all professed to fear invasion; and General Sir Edward Hamley offered, for six millions or so, to make the shores of England and Scotland impregnable. It was the old story. By the parsimony of its people, Great Britain was left as a prey to any hostile power that cared to enter in and devour it. Thirty millions were spent every year on the army and navy indeed; but, like the policeman, neither the one nor the other would be on the spot when needed. What had not been done since the Norman Conquest, though attempted by the French in Henry VIII's time, by the Spanish Armada fifty years or so after, and by the first Napoleon, seemed to the brave "Colonels" to be the easiest thing in the world now. If so many more millions were not spent on coast fortification the enemy would have nothing to do but to come, and see, and set up their Ebenezer. When will the country have a Government that is strong and honest enough to knock this sort of thing on the head? Mr. Gladstone got eleven millions to fight Russia with on the borders of Afghanistan. The money was spent, and we presume, accounted for; and £350,000 more disappeared mysteriously along with it, leaving not the shadow of a *quid pro quo* behind, nor a voucher to tell which way it had gone. In 1885, again, yielding to another war-scare, got up by interested coteries in London, five millions were added to the annual vote for the navy, the parsimony of tax-payers having, it was alleged, left the nation without a single iron-clad that could be depended upon to fire a shot in battle, or out-ride the perils of a moderate storm. What became of all these millions of the people's hard-earned money? Speaking afterwards, Lord Charles Beresford, the naval hero of the expedition to Khartoum, declared that they would have been as well thrown into the sea, for any good they had accomplished in strengthening the country's defence. Yet, in spite of these things, the retired "Colonels" rise up in the House of Commons, and, as they have been doing from time immemorial, demand an increased expenditure as the only expedient they can conceive of for saving the realm from invasion. Is it not time the ruinous farce should be brought to an end? If the constantly swelling millions of public money spent in the name of the army and navy never avail anything, the fault must lie with the great spending departments—with the very men who inspire both the cry for more and the complaint that the more also has been spent in vain. The "Colonels," however, dare not say a word against them. Evidently, no change for the better can be looked for at present. The ruthless robbery of the tax-payer must just go on until the nation, goaded to madness, will stand it no longer. Insatiable greed and unbounded incapacity have got themselves quartered on British toil, in the shape of the Admiralty and the War Office; but though their power of self-defence is equal to their power of squandering other people's money, the day of the nation's awakening to their doings will be the day of doom.—*The Orcadian*.

#### THE SUMNER PRIZE AT HARVARD, U.S.

THE prize, for which the Hon. Charles Sumner bequeathed the annual income of 1,000 dols., has been offered to students in any department of the Harvard University. The subjects are "The Effect of Military Conscription on the frequency and duration of War;" "The Experience of the last Half-century, in the light it throws upon the possible resort to Arbitration as a substitute for War." The essays offered must be, in the judgment of the committee, worthy of publication as a creditable contribution to the literature of the subject. The benefit of such an annual prize is decided; it insures interest and investigation on the part of the student, and will furnish annually, if earnestly competed for, valuable contributions of facts and arguments in favour of peace, which an enquiring public will appreciate.—*Boston Peace Advocate*.



## MORE ADMIRALTY SCANDALS!

A CONSERVATIVE Metropolitan journal remarks:—"So the truth is out at last—that is, the official truth—about our defective cutlasses and sword-bayonets. A more humiliating and discreditable revelation it would be impossible to imagine. On February 14th last, a committee was appointed to make a searching inquiry into these particular weapons as supplied to the Navy, and yesterday their report was presented to Parliament. Two short extracts will be sufficient to show how the public money has been wasted, and the fighting capacity of the Navy ruined by official negligence and ignorance. The committee report: (1) 'That they believe that the converted cutlasses and cutlass sword-bayonets, pattern 1871, with which the Navy is now, for the most part, armed, are absolutely inefficient, untrustworthy, and unfit for service.' (2.) 'It is extraordinary that so weak a pattern as that of 1871 should have been designed for use as a bayonet, and that it should have been accepted as efficient by the Naval authorities.' What have the Naval authorities to say to this? Through the gross incompetency of those to whom we are accustomed to look for the proper arming of our forces, the British Navy is in possession to-day, for the most part, of weapons that are perfectly useless. Some one, surely, ought to be called to account for this shameful state of things."—*London Evening News*.

## LORD WOLSELEY ON MILITARY MORALITY.

"ALL spies should be petted and made the most of, and large rewards given them when they supply really useful information. A few thousand pounds is of no consequence to a nation, but if well laid out in obtaining information, it may be the indirect means of adding to the victories of one's country." . . . "As a nation, we are bred up to feel it a disgrace even to succeed by falsehood; the word spy conveys something as repulsive as slave; we will keep hammering along with the conviction that honesty is the best policy, and that truth always wins in the long run. These pretty little sentences do well for a child's copy-book, but the man who acts upon them in war had better sheathe his sword for ever. Spies are to be found in every class of society, and gold, that mighty lever with men, is powerful enough to unlock secrets that would otherwise remain unknown at the moment."—*The Soldiers' Pocket Book* (page 169).

## AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANS AND PEACE.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has passed unanimously a resolution in favour of international peace.

The following resolution was also carried at the Pan-Presbyterian Council, lately held in New York City:—

"Resolved, That this Council, representing the common Christian faith, and civil and religious liberties of many lands, respectfully and earnestly lifts up its voice for the preservation of the peace of the world by the application of those principles of Christianity which underlie the system of modern international law; which have already prevented war between the most powerful Christian nations by successful arbitration, and which are the heritage of the world through the gospel of the Prince of Peace. Whereas this Conference approves of the foregoing sentiments; and whereas it is important and essential to the ultimate triumph of a religion of peace, that the principles of Christianity, which underlie the systems of modern international law, acting in harmony, and promotive of the gospel of the Prince of Peace, should be maintained assuredly as vital and important as temperance and other reforms; Therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Conference, and at ensuing conferences, to be styled the 'Committee on Peace,' whose duty it shall be to make a report to the Conference, as upon other subjects of moral reform."

[When will the Scotch Presbyterian Church follow this good example?]

## U.S.A.—THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

A MEETING under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held last month in Quantrell's Hall, Philadelphia.

Mr. Alfred H. Love delivered an address. He maintained that the United States Civil War had cheapened life. The Government has appropriated money for the purchase of torpedo boats. It is a dreadful state of things to talk carelessly about taking human life. Although we have only an army of 25,000, yet behind them is the militia, 6,000,000 strong, ready for service. The fisheries is one of the vexed questions of the day, but Mr. Love had no fear that it would involve the nation in war.

An address was read from the London Peace Society to the people of the United States on the Fisheries Question.

Mr. Love offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

"Resolved, that we commend President Cleveland's reply to the American Fisheries Union of Massachusetts on the Fisheries question as considerate and pacific under all the circumstances."

"Resolved, that the Fisheries question is capable of peaceable adjustment by diplomacy and arbitration."

"Resolved, that this misunderstanding between a portion of the United States and a province of Great Britain furnishes one more example of the need for a permanent International Court of Arbitration, and for which we appeal."

Addresses were also made by Mr. Ellwood Longshore, Messrs. John J. Lytle and John Branson.

## LORD R. CHURCHILL ON DEPARTMENTAL WAR WASTE.

ON April 2, Lord R. Churchill addressed his constituents at Paddington, and, in the course of his very able and eloquent speech, said:—

I was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I had the honour of being leader of the House of Commons, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer I was almost entirely responsible for the public expenditure of this great empire; as leader of the House of Commons I was largely responsible for the general policy of the Government, which had to be exposed and defended night after night in the House of Commons. As Chancellor of the Exchequer I had to feel an absolute and honourable certainty in my mind that I was not taking one shilling, as it were, from your pockets, or from the pockets of the people of this country, which was not absolutely required by the exigencies of the public service. Now I ask you—Do you think, knowing what you know now, that I could have felt any certainty upon that point?

Look at what has taken place since the beginning of the year. Look with regard to the expenditure of public money. Look at the sad discoveries and disclosures—I must really call them shameful—which have been brought before the public by the committee which has been appointed to inquire into the system of negotiating Admiralty contracts. I go further. I ask you to look at the report of the committee only just lately appointed to inquire into the cutlasses and the bayonets which were supplied to your sailors, and on the excellence of which your sailors in time of war would have to rely. Yes; but is not it extraordinary that you have in the War Office a great department spending 18½ millions of public money, and that that department since 1871 has allowed your sailors to be armed with weapons which the Commission described as absolutely inefficient, absolutely untrustworthy, and absolutely unfit for service? That department has allowed that state of things to continue since 1871 and would not acknowledge that it was so, denied the statements of the Admiralty, and would not acknowledge it till an independent committee told them that this was the case. That is a department which spends 18½ millions per annum.

I want to ask you this. Look at the speeches which have been made recently in Parliament by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary to the Admiralty, in their speeches in Parliament; they have pleaded guilty in the past, without qualification, to an expenditure of public money which really would not have discredited the Government of Russia.

If you want to go further than this, I invite you all to study



a Parliamentary paper which you can easily procure—viz., the report of Sir William Dunbar, the controller and auditor-general of public finance, on the expenditure of that vote of credit of eleven millions which was taken by Mr. Gladstone in 1885. If you study that, you will come to the conclusion that, after all, on that particular matter which I put before you, I could not, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, have the smallest certainty that I was not taking money out of your pockets which would be wasted as much as if it were thrown into the gutter.

I daresay some of you will say, "That is all very well; there have been great scandals, but these would all have been known and dealt with without your taking so strong a step as resigning your office." I quite admit the apparent plausibility of that position, but I traverse it directly. All these things could not have been known, or if they had been known they would have attracted no attention whatever. Things would have gone on just the same as before. You would have had a plaintive remonstrance here and an indignant letter there; but the great wave torrent of other public matters would have swept them out of sight. No remedy would have been applied to them. Now, gentlemen, as a matter of history, I believe I am right in saying that no Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever resigned before on the question of the expenditure of public money. Not one. I believe that many Chancellors of the Exchequer have threatened to resign. I believe that many Chancellors of the Exchequer have been within an ace of resigning, but for some reason or other the crisis has been postponed.

But my resignation had this effect—that it created, for one reason or another, such a stir that it turned and concentrated the full glare of public opinion—what I may call the electric light of public opinion—on to those two great spending departments, and it illuminated and brought before the eyes, even of the blindest, all the dark nooks and crannies and all the odd ways of going to work which characterise those two departments. Lots of people began examining and writing and speaking, and things began to ooze out and to be discussed, and be put in the way to be remedied, which otherwise would not have been known, or if they had been known would never have been noticed.

Well now, gentlemen, there is more than that. As far as the question of expenditure was concerned the commotion which was caused by my resignation of office did unmitigated good, and the more the press denounced me the more I rejoiced, because I was perfectly certain that the more noise that was made the more the public would rouse and wake themselves—for the British public is at times so sluggish and so deaf, and so fast asleep, that you have to beat them to make them move—the more noise was made the more the public would rouse themselves, and wake themselves to a sense of the enormous national seriousness of the questions which were at issue. I resigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer because I knew what you know now, but what you did not know then, that the state of the public service, especially as regarded those two departments, was so scandalous and so dangerous to every interest which you have at heart, that nothing but some great resounding blow would bring about the commencement even of a better state of things. I was one man alone, unsupported by any of my colleagues, and a man in this position must expect to receive here a hard blow and there a shrewd dig. What was the result? Those two great departments, the War Office and the Admiralty, which between them absorb more than three-quarters of the whole of your Customs and Excise, have been exposed, have been placed upon their trial, and, I venture to say, have been condemned, and I hope are now in a fair way to be thoroughly reformed and renovated.

Do not think for one moment that I place the smallest confidence in any of the professions brought forward by the War Office and the Admiralty of future amendment. They have been very much woke up, but I remember those lines—

"The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;  
"The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he."

And I have not the smallest doubt that if public attention were to relax, or if public attention were to be withdrawn and diverted to other matters, these two great departments would

sink back into their former state of profuse, extravagant, and wasteful expenditure.

But they shall not. The great work of economy and public retrenchment, which, mind you, was the great keystone of policy with Sir Robert Peel—that great work, still only begun, shall, if I can do anything, go on; and these two departments, and other departments which dispose of large sums of public money, know this—that they have in me a relentless enemy, who is supported, I am happy to say, and assisted by many members of Parliament, by many agents, and who has under his control many sources of information, and who will never cease from watching them, from criticizing them publicly in Parliament and in the country, until we get their expenditure of public money put upon a healthy and more business-like footing.

#### JERSEY MILITIA LAW.

ON April 21, Mr. FENWICK asked the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, whether his attention had been called to the arrest of William Burch, Patsy Breen, and William Naish, militia-men, on the island of Jersey, and reported in the *Jersey Advertiser* for the 16th of March, 1887; whether the law provided that judgment might be given by default; and, if so, whether such arrests were legal; whether information had reached him that strong opposition had prevailed among the working men upon the island to compulsory military service, and that a great number of the inhabitants were fined and imprisoned for refusing to attend drill; and whether he would consider the advisability of appointing a Civil Commissioner to inquire into the working of the militia law on the island.

MR. MATTHEWS (Home Secretary).—No, Sir; I have no information as to the particular cases quoted, and cannot express an opinion as to the legality of the arrests. Under the militia law of 1881, persons who failed to attend when summoned are liable to a fine, and on the third default if the fine is not paid they may be imprisoned for four days. The law provides for exemption from drill in special cases. Although some complaints have been received at the Home Office, I have no reason to believe that the feeling against compulsory service is general in the island, or that a great number of persons are fined or imprisoned for declining to serve. The present militia law was passed on the report of a Committee sent by the War Office to the Channel Islands in 1879, and I do not think any further inquiry necessary.

#### NEW GUINEA AND PEACE MAKERS.

REV. J. GRIERSON SCOTT recently paid a visit to New Guinea, and gives a very gratifying account of the work of Rev. W. G. Lawes and his wife, who have laboured for many years at Port Moresby. Writing of his coasting voyage, Mr. Scott says:—"Very varied were our experiences during that time. We were often alone in the midst of excited crowds—eager to watch the doings of the 'men of peace,' as the missionaries are called—but not the slightest rudeness was shown; nothing but good-humour prevailed. One fact speaks volumes: we landed at a spot where, four years ago, several teachers with their wives had been killed and eaten. Others, however, had taken their places. The natives crowded about us, and filled to overflowing the church where service was held, showing the utmost attention; following us to the boat, and promptly helping to get it through the surf.

"A few days after our visit the captain of a gun-boat and the doctor landed at the same place, but were almost immediately attacked; the captain was severely wounded, and both made a narrow escape with their lives. Where is the difference of treatment? We belonged to *Misi* Lawes, and his name is known everywhere as the symbol of peace and kindness. You may go anywhere with that, and feel perfectly safe. But the gun-boat represented to these savages cruelty and outrage, and so, without distinguishing things that differ, they wreaked their vengeance for past wrongs on the first comers, innocent though they were. These rude tribes understand right well the comparative value of love and peace.



"New Guinea is a noble country. It has mountains that almost rival the Alps, and waterfalls that can compete with Niagara; its vegetation has all the richness and variety of the Tropics, and its people, though fierce and treacherous, are strong and quick-witted.

"Great Britain has assumed the protectorate of the southern part. Will the usual result follow, that the white invader will exterminate the natives—that the gun and the bottle will undo what the Bible and missionary have done?"—*The Christian*.

#### WORKING CHILDREN IN GERMANY.

ACCORDING to the *Conservative Monthly* there are in Germany no less than 460,474 children under fifteen years of age supporting themselves. Of these, 142,262 are engaged in manufacture, 27,629 of them being girls. There is scarcely a branch of industry in which children are not employed. In mines and salt works alone 5,500 children are employed. Brick, porcelain and glass works employ 5,474 more children, a large proportion of whom are employed at home in glass-blowing—a kind of work especially hurtful for the breathing apparatus—which is still in process of development. In spinning-mills there are 6,942 children. The figures touching the spinning industry are very complete, and the conclusions which inevitably follow from them are terrible. Besides the 6,942 child-spinners, there are 34,000 persons ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years, 13,000 in the years between twenty and thirty, and but 15,700 between thirty and forty. The majority of these workers are women. The natural consequence is the fearful mortality of the children in spinning and weaving districts such as Silesia, a mortality which has increased of late years. In Breslau, for instance, this mortality has increased from 277 per thousand children as the average of the years 1876-1880, to 290 in 1883. In Liegnitz, during the same time, the infant mortality increased from 288 to 296 per thousand, and in the whole province from 255 to 266 per thousand. But these figures are by no means the worst. In the actual seats of manufacture the statistical showing is frightful. Beuthen and Waldenburg have a very dense population, chiefly employed in mining and smelting. In both the proportion of deaths of children was 430 per thousand. The population of Landeshut is occupied in textile manufacture, and here the mortality reached 486 per thousand. Yet, the employment of children, according to the latest reports of the factory inspectors, is everywhere steadily on the increase. How much of this is caused by the conscription and war?

#### THE FORTIFICATION OF LONDON IMPOSSIBLE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* lately interviewed Sir Andrew Clarke. One of the leading objects of the interviewer was to ascertain his views upon Mr. Arnold White's proposal, that the idle hands at the East-end should be employed in the creation of the long-projected fortifications for the defence of London. "It is utterly impossible," was his reply. Sir Andrew is altogether opposed to the construction of the forts in anticipation of their ever being needed. One of the earliest advocates of earthworks for forts, when he entered upon the post of Inspector-General of Fortifications he was rather in sympathy with the scheme for the erection of a series of forts for the protection of London. But the cost of the land—£4,000,000 or £5,000,000—so out of proportion to the expenses of construction—£500,000—and, above all, the difficulty, nay, the downright impossibility, of protecting by forts a city covering, as does London, so immense and constantly-expanding an area, the like of which is unknown in history, drove him back into a cordial acquiescence in the traditional policy of the country—dependence, in the first place, upon the fleet, and, in the second place, upon taking the offensive; and this opinion he adheres to, despite the fact that he has recently proved that a fort which under the old system took two years to construct and cost £64,000, can on the earthworks principle be built in three weeks for £6,000. Even if the construction of a series of forts covering London for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles on

either side of the Thames were desirable, no plan of the kind has yet been "tabled," and all the the difficult negotiations with landowners with respect to sites for as well as "clearance lights," a most costly item, and approaches to the forts have not been begun. Besides, the scheme would take the unemployed twenty miles from their homes and families. In the opinion of Sir Andrew, the only distinctly military work about the metropolis which the unemployed could be engaged upon—though he does not think it is necessary—in fact, he speaks of it as a luxury—would be the construction of a great military road round London. This military road might be combined with the "belt of health" project of which certain worthy enthusiasts are enamoured.

#### WAR SPIRIT IN AMERICA.

WE have been brought to notice, not without considerable sadness, the large amount of space which is being given in periodicals in the United States to narrating the incidents of the terrible war of secession. It is giving the youth false ideas of glory and sowing the seeds of a martial spirit which may hereafter be a curse to the great Republic. Were it only the secular journals it would be bad enough, but we greatly regret to notice that the religious newspapers appear to have been affected. For example, the last number received of the *New York Examiner*, one of the ablest conducted religious newspapers in the world, gives three long columns to minutely telling a portion of the frightful story. And this is number 27 of the series. On the Old Continent we are cursed enough with ideas of martial glory, and have been wont to point to America as placing some nobler conceptions of life before its youth. Most respectfully and earnestly would we plead with our Baptist contemporaries in America to do their best to keep the war spirit as far away as possible. See how we are suffering just now in Europe from this "beast that has ascended from the bottomless pit." It is most alien to the Spirit of Christ. Even if it be granted that war is sometimes a stern necessity, there is no need for the Christian church to crown it with glory.—*Freeman* (Baptist organ).

#### LEEDS.

LAST month a lecture was given by Mr. Frederic W. Ridgway, of Dewsbury, on "Peace or War," in the Friends' Mission Room, Great Wilson Street, which was listened to with marked attention by a considerable audience, mostly of working-men.

Mr. A. K. BROWN, in seconding a pacific resolution, remarked that it was exactly opposite to one lately carried by the German Parliament, by which they surrendered the right of declaring war into the hands of their Government for seven years. His impression was, that were the resolution which he seconded faithfully carried out, it would put an end to nine-tenths of the wars, so far as our own country was concerned.

#### LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD LADIES' PEACE ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting of this Association was held at the Friends' Institute, Islington, last month. Among those present were Mrs. Edward Crossfield, Mrs. Proctor, Miss Wells, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Binns, Miss Dismore, Miss E. Robinson, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Harpin, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Walker, &c., most of whom took part in the proceedings. Miss Thompson presided, and after alluding to the loss of life and treasure in Burmah, and the deplorable evils connected with our army of occupation in Egypt, drew attention to the encouraging evidence that some of the leading statesmen in Europe increasingly deprecate recourse to arms, and that here and there were strong protests against augmented military expenditure. The honorary secretary, Mrs. F. Clibborn, read the annual report, and the statement of accounts was submitted by Mrs. Bake, honorary treasurer, both being adopted.



## NORTH OF ENGLAND AUXILIARY.

**BENTHAM.**—On March 11, the Rev. J. Freeston lectured in the Friends' Meeting House, on "Arbitration better than War." The chair was taken by Benson Ford, Esq., who made some excellent remarks. There was a good attendance, considering that the evening was very stormy.

**SWINTON.**—The Rev. J. W. Kiddle lectured, March 9, in the Congregational Church, Mossley Road, on "The enormous Cost of War, and how the Bill is paid." The Rev. W. H. Chesson presided.

**MANCHESTER, Rooden Lane.**—The Rev. J. W. Kiddle lectured, March 23, in the Congregational Schoolroom, on "International Arbitration," and was ably supported by the Rev. A. Cooke, and other friends of the cause.

**WITHINGTON.**—On March 21, in connection with the Literary and Debating Club, a debate on the question, "Is War Justifiable?" took place at the Schoolroom of the Presbyterian Church. Messrs. John Mather and E. Leicester attended as a deputation from the Peace Society, by invitation. There was an interesting discussion, but the question was evidently new to many members of the Club.

**MANCHESTER.**—Mr. Pollard lectured at the Roby Schoolroom, on March 28, on "War, and its Remedies." Considerable discussion followed.

**MANCHESTER.**—On April 16, Mr. Pollard spoke at the Byron Street Schoolroom on "War and Heroism," taking for his texts some relics from battlefields.

## LECTURES ON NON-INTERVENTION, &amp;c.

By Mr. ARTHUR O'NEILL, of Birmingham.

**POLESWORTH.**—On March 21st, the Baptist Chapel was crowded. Mr. Clamp presided. Mr. Darlow, Congregational Minister, spoke.

**FOLESHILL.**—Next evening, a good meeting in the Methodist School, Carpenter Lane. Mr. Mason spoke well as Chairman.

**WALLBROOK.**—On the 24th, a large meeting. Mr. Morgan presided. Messrs. Slater, Davis, and Butler spoke.

**NECHELLS, BIRMINGHAM.**—On the 29th, in the Methodist School. Mr. Hopkins, the Minister, presided. Mr. Wildes spoke of his experience in the army in South Africa.

**LONGFORD, NEAR COVENTRY.**—Next evening, a good meeting. Mr. Hodson presided. Messrs. Smith and Allen took part.

**BELBROUGHTON.**—April 1st, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Mr. Hughes presided.

**BROADWAY.**—On the 4th, Mr. Owen Morris in the chair. Mr. Bagnall, Congregational Minister, spoke well.

**CHILD'S WICKHAM.**—Next evening, this village was visited for the first time. The Congregational Chapel was filled. Mr. Morris, Junr., of Broadway, presided.

**BRACKLEY.**—On the 13th, a spirited meeting was held. Councillor Curtis presided. Mr. Jeavons and Councillor Judge spoke with much effect.

**BUCKINGHAM.**—Next evening, a small but very friendly audience in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Mr. Priestley, the Minister, presided. Mr. Stallybrass, Congregational Minister, and Mr. Brewer took part.

**BICESTER.**—Next evening, a lively and numerous assembly in the Free Methodist Chapel. Mr. Ryder spoke ably as Chairman.

The oldest religious paper in the world is the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, and belongs to the Christian Connection of America. It entered its 79th year in 1887.

## MR. JOHN GILL AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

TWENTY-ONE Sunday Schools have been addressed by Mr. J. Gill, in different parts of Cornwall, since January 30th, at all of which peace tracts, &c., were freely distributed to every teacher and scholar, and in some instances to parents and members of the congregation who had been invited to be present. Many of these schools are situated in country districts, several miles from a town, and in such places the visit of a stranger is highly appreciated. In March and April, Camelford and Wadebridge, in the North of Cornwall, were visited, and being situated a distance from the railway, it took three days in each case to accomplish the work. At Camelford, by the kind assistance and co-operation of Mr. Haynes, Superintendent of the United Methodist Sunday School, the Bible Christian Sunday School united in hearing the address in the morning, when the speaker met with a hearty reception. In the afternoon of the same day, the school in connection with the church was addressed, and also a small school in the country, about two or three miles from Camelford. At Wadebridge, three Sunday Schools, Congregational, United Methodist, and Wesleyan, were separately addressed, and in the evening of the same day at a village near Wadebridge the aims and principles of the Peace Society were explained to the congregation after the usual service.

The members of the Society of Friends in West Cornwall, at their Monthly Meeting, held recently at Redruth, recorded the following Minute:—"Our dear friend, John Gill, a member of this Meeting, being much in the habit of visiting Meetings at a distance, and Schools of all denominations, on behalf of Peace, we desire to signify to all among whom he may come, that he is in good esteem amongst us, and that we hope that he may be encouraged and sustained in his labours in this cause, so dear to our Religious Society."

## HEROISM OF CAPTAIN GRACE.

WHILST ordinary acts of duty become magnified into deeds of wondrous daring under the clamour of military glory, we hear little of those acts of real heroism which are continually being done around us. As devoted a victim to duty as ever fell amidst the blare of trumpets and the smoke of battle has just been consigned to the grave at Chester. Captain Grace, of the Atlantic liner "America," and Commodore of the National Company's fleet, encountered a succession of fierce gales during his last voyage. Whilst the storm lasted he did not desert his post for a moment, but stood on the bridge for forty-eight hours, drenched with the waves and nearly frozen by the cold. When the storm subsided he retired to his cabin, went to bed, and in a few hours succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs, against which, so long as duty called, he had struggled during storm and cold and darkness. The blood-stained pages of military glory record no brighter deed than that of Captain Grace, but as a civilian and a hero of everyday life, he goes to the grave unhonoured and unsung as far as the State is concerned.—*Echo*.

## ADMIRALTY WASTE OF THE TAXES.

IN the recent debate in Parliament on the Naval Estimates the waste of the taxpayers' money by bungling Admiralty administration under both political parties, for many years past, was exposed by several speakers, including Mr. T. Sutherland (chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company), Captain Colomb, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. A. Illingworth, Mr. H. Cosham, and others. But Mr. Louis J. Jennings, M.P. for Stockport, made a specially practical speech, which deserves the grateful attention of all taxpayers.

MR. JENNINGS remarked that he was satisfied that the great body of the taxpayers thought that a great deal too much was spent for such a navy as we had got. It was very easy to understand that there should have been a very considerable increase in the cost of the Army and Navy since the Crimean War, but was it not a fact that wastefulness also had increased? Else how was it that they heard from the hon. member for



Cardiff that a million-and-a-half had been as much wasted as if it had been thrown into the sea; and, from the First Lord, of vessels the armour of which was below the water-line? If such expenditure was stopped, which benefited no one but particular contractors, the burden of the taxpayers would be a good deal lightened, and we should have an excellent fleet. They have heard that it was the practice to build vessels on the Clyde and send them to Devonport to be pulled to pieces before they had done any work.

The last report of the Controller and Auditor-General abounded in statements which showed that the money of the taxpayers was not devoted to its legitimate use. How was it that, while the price of materials had decreased in other ship-building yards, the Admiralty paid more? The report of the Controller and Auditor-General told how advances were continually made to contractors to which they were not entitled, and that the view entertained in the dockyards was, that because money had been voted it must be spent within the financial year. With such an opinion in the dockyards there would be no difficulty in spending twice the money. Therefore it was no wonder that we should be told that most of the armour of our ships was below the water-line, and that our ironclads were only fit to be the coffins of those who manned them.

Then we were told that there was no co-operation between the heads of departments, and that £15,000 had been paid for work which the contractors offered to do for £8,000. Then we heard that contracts were not scanned closely, and when Mr. White was asked about it, his answer was, that to do so was unfortunately against the Admiralty traditions.

*In fact, idiotic folly of all sorts was committed.* Jamaica rum was sent out to vessels in the West Indies, flour from Deptford to Hongkong, and rice to India. The only parallel to that would be if the ships abroad were to send back their coals to Newcastle. There was a sort of saturnalia of extravagance and folly. Ships were taken up and never used. In the report just issued by the committee appointed to inquire into dockyard administration, it was shown that there was no proper examination of goods sent in, and that the Admiralty might assume that all sorts of rubbish were shot into the dockyards at Bond Street prices. In one passage they stated they were impressed by the fact that large quantities of tools issued from the tool store proved to have been of inferior quality, and although their failure was frequent in the hands of the workmen, it was left to an Admiralty officer to bring the fact to notice during an occasional visit.

Then there were innumerable pensions to all sorts of bangers-on, and the relations of hangers-on—people likely to be useful at elections; and when any complaint was made of that wild expenditure, humble representatives of the taxpayers were told that they were no judges, and that it was their business to come down and vote the money. The public had had enough of that system, and whether under a Liberal or a Conservative Government, it would not last much longer. In these days, when the industrial classes felt it more and more difficult to find employment, when trade was depressed at home, and was not allowed to extend itself into foreign countries (hear), there was an overload of taxation, which Administration after Administration placed upon the backs of the people.

He believed the Conservative party had now got the best opportunity it had ever had, of putting an end to this tremendous evil. One of the leaders of that party had publicly identified himself with the cause of retrenchment, and had made sacrifices never equalled in these days or any other. He believed the public would look to this Administration for the realisation held out, of hopes of retrenchment, of practical reform, and of a mitigation of taxation which now weighed upon all classes with a severity which could not long be endured.

At an auction in Cologne, £320 was given for a little book containing a letter written by Christopher Columbus, in Latin, in the year 1498, consisting of only four leaves. It is said that this is the largest price ever obtained for so small a volume.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

### THE CONSCRIPTION IN RUSSIA.

REV. CANON MCCOLL remarks in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The hardship of the military system was another engine of which the Nihilists made skillful use. And, indeed, it is not easy to exaggerate that hardship. One instance which came under my own notice will show how the system of conscription works. A very clever young cabinet-maker in St. Petersburg, who had established an excellent business, found himself suddenly drafted into the army; torn from his wife and young children, whom he might never see again, and with his trade ruined even if he did return. Multiply that all over Russia, and it is easy to see what a potent engine of mischief the conscription may be in the hands of a Nihilistic evangelist."

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESS.

THE Rev. John Charter, of Middleton-in-Teesdale, delivered a lecture, last month, at Middlesbrough, on Peace. He appealed to all citizens in their private and public capacity to oppose the war spirit, and urged the duty alike of platform, press, and pulpit to commend the better way. "I gladly take this opportunity (said Mr. Charter) of expressing my deep and unfeigned pleasure at the position taken up by one of our Northern newspapers—I refer to the *Northern Echo*—on this war question. That paper, by its able advocacy of Peace principles, and by its strong denunciation of the madness of war, is doing great service to the cause of humanity. If other newspapers, irrespective of their political creed, would follow the *Echo's* good example, their combined influence would be very great in the direction of the maintenance of peace. And here let me say that while our newspapers may be the echoes of public opinion, they are really far more than that—they are to a great extent the leaders and originators of it; and they are to a very large extent responsible—by the way in which they continually publish, in large type, war rumours, war scares, war gossip, for keeping up the war spirit, and consequently for the maintenance of those huge standing armies, which are the perpetual nightmare of Europe."

[The London *Echo* has also maintained a laudable and meritorious position on this question.—Ed. H.P.]

### THE SOLITUDE OF DUTY.

HAVE not the earnest-minded servants of the Most High been in a minority in all ages. Noah was probably alone as he mourned over the wickedness around him. Abraham was alone as he sat at his tent door in the heat of the day. It was the same with Moses, as he stood on holy ground at Horeb; with Joseph in the Egyptian prison; with Daniel and his companions at Babylon. Elijah was alone (as a servant of God) amid the awful scenes upon Mount Carmel. The early disciples of our Lord were but a little company, and occupied merely an "upper room" at Jerusalem. Let not His servants be timid in firmly upholding what they believe to be right, but, if placed at any time in trying circumstances, seek to say with Jehoshaphat, the King of Judah, "We have no might against this great company that cometh against us, neither know we what to do, but our eyes are upon Thee." He whom they desire to obey has all power in heaven and earth, and He would deliver them.

It is the noble testimony of King Solomon, that "the fear of man bringeth a snare, but that whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe." Surely all true-hearted people should strive to belong to that happy company of whom our gracious Saviour so clearly says—"Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

A. H. RICHARDSON.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 116, Park Road.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.—Q.: "What is a diplomatic instrument?" A.: "It is the instrument which the Great Powers play in the European concert." Q.: "And what do they play with this instrument?" A.: "They play—the little Powers."