

**World Peace Foundation**  
Pamphlet Series

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

VOLUME III

1913

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The Pamphlet Series was issued monthly during the year 1913, instead of quarterly as in previous years.

In this volume, besides the Pamphlet Series, are included certain publications issued in the same format and of permanent value. With the exception of one that is closely related to an issue of the Series, these casual publications are gathered at the end of the volume.

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World Peace Foundation  
Pamphlet Series

THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

WORK IN 1912



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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# THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

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## ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION BY THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Budget for 1913 is separately submitted. The 1912 appropriations were on the basis of an income of \$50,000 from Edwin Ginn and \$825 interest on the invested fund from the bequest from the estate of Frederick B. Ginn. The Foundation has received during the year additional contributions of something over \$600, and the year's receipts from the sale of books will be about \$800, which item the coming year will be much increased. In 1913 the second quarter of the amount due Ginn & Company for the books taken over from them by the Foundation last year is to be paid, this payment being \$1,872.

Since the last annual meeting one volume has been added to the International Library,—the important volume presenting Senator Root's argument in the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration, edited by Dr. Scott, which work has been placed in the hands of all of the Trustees. Two other works are now in press, and will be issued in December,—Andrew D. White's work upon "The First Hague Conference," reprinted from his Autobiography, and a work upon "The New Peace Movement," by Prof. William I. Hull, whose valuable work upon "The Two Hague Conferences," published in our International Library four years ago, is the most popular and useful brief history of the Conferences which has been published. Professor Hull's new work is an impressive survey of the varied activities which during the period beginning with the First Hague Conference have given to the peace movement throughout the world an entirely new character. Dr. White's account of the First Hague Conference is of unique interest and value, as the journal written day by day by the head of our American delegation, performing an office in many respects like that of Madison's journal for our Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Our pamphlet series has been strengthened during the year by many new issues, all of which have successively been sent to the Trustees. These pamphlets, which have been circulated in editions of from 10,000 to 20,000, have been prepared with reference to the international exi-



gencies of the year and the needs of the various classes in the community among whom respectively they have been chiefly circulated,—educational, religious, commercial, agricultural, and other groups. Several of these pamphlets were prepared for special service in the campaign last winter in behalf of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France; and two of these were prepared by our own Trustees: the discussion of the legal aspects of the treaties by Mr. Pillsbury and the pamphlet upon "Arbitration and our Religious Duty" by Mr. Cummings. I may here say that no pamphlet in our series has aroused deeper interest or wider demand than the last issue, the address upon "Foreign Missions and World Peace," by Mr. Capen of our Board of Trustees.

The campaign for the arbitration treaties was the most strenuous and, perhaps, the most important single effort of the year on the part of the Foundation as well as of the other peace forces of the country. Besides constant work for the treaties through our pamphlet service and the press, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Scott, Dr. Brown, Mr. Holt and the writer, among our Directors, gave numerous addresses in many parts of the country; and the services of Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Capen, Professor Dutton and President Swain, among our Trustees, were hardly less constant. No man in Congress served the cause more persistently or more effectively than Mr. McCall, whose untiring service in our behalf, and especially his coöperation with the writer during his visits to Washington in behalf of the peace interests, make him always one of the most valuable members of our Board of Trustees. Although the treaties in the complete form submitted by President Taft failed to pass the Senate, they are, even as modified, an advance upon our existing treaties, and will undoubtedly be concluded by the President before the close of his administration, as the alternative would be the renewal of the existing treaties, which are of more limited scope. Whatever the particular conclusion of this matter, the indirect service of the long and earnest campaign was invaluable. No other campaign for our cause was ever so broadly conceived or so well conducted. There was no class to which our message was not carried; there was hardly any class whose influential representatives did not somehow declare themselves in behalf of the broadest possible provisions for arbitration; many new organizations were established which will endure; and vital impulses were given in a thousand places which will continue to operate until treaties of the broad scope proposed by Mr. Taft are ratified between all the great nations.

Hardly second in importance to the campaign for the treaties was

the movement to secure the noteworthy success for our cause which was achieved through the meeting in Boston in September of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce; and in this effort the Foundation took a much more creative and responsible part. We have constantly recognized the fundamental necessity of securing the coöperation for our cause of the leaders of the business world and especially of our American commercial organizations; and many of our publications have been addressed expressly to this end. Three years ago we saw how much might be accomplished if the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce could be brought to the United States for its biennial session the present year; and it was through our initiative and prompting that the invitation for this was presented to the London Congress of 1910 by representatives of our Boston Chamber of Commerce, which undertook the provision for the Congress in the United States. The result is well known, as the Boston Congress in September was not only the most important commercial gathering ever held, but proved in many ways the most impressive peace demonstration ever seen. For three years, through correspondence with every important Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in the country, and the careful circulation among them of our pamphlets and other literature, and latterly through the activity of the writer as a member of the Program Committee of the Congress, we did everything in our power during the period of preparation to strengthen the sentiment most favorable for the broadest influence of the Congress in the promotion of international good understanding and good will in the business world; and the Foundation devoted to the work during three years not less than \$8,000. At the Congress itself Mr. Ginn, Mr. Capen and the writer presented the special claims of the peace movement. The Congress was by far the largest and most important which has been held by this great organization, the most influential and representative commercial organization in the world. Over forty foreign countries were represented by more than 500 delegates, 300 American delegates also being present. The Congress was in session at the Hotel Copley-Plaza during four days, September 24-27; and the foreign delegates were then taken by special trains upon a tour to the leading commercial cities of the country as far west as Chicago, concluding their stay in America with a great meeting in New York.

The Congress was a great peace congress and a wonderful witness to the profound and pervasive conviction of the world's commercial leaders that the imperative interests of trade and industry to-day demand decisive action for the supplanting of the present system of

war and monstrous armaments by international courts and the judicial settlement of disputes between nations as between men. It took no other action which aroused such deep interest or such great enthusiasm as its endorsement unanimously of the effort to establish the International Court of Arbitral Justice and the united endeavor of the nations to prevent the atrocities of war. The resolution making this declaration of the sentiment of the Congress was offered by the President of the Congress himself, M. Canon-Legrand, in an eloquent address. The resolution was supported in earnest speeches by Sir John E. Bingham, former member of the British Parliament, representing the London Chamber of Commerce, and several other members of the Congress, and the scene of its adoption was the most stirring and impressive scene of the Congress. At the great banquet in the evening following this memorable demonstration President Taft, amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, closed his impressive address with the following words:—

“I wish to speak of the influence upon the world by the coming of these delegates and these chambers of commerce to meet us and our meeting them. You come here for trade, to promote trade; and trade is peace. And if trade had no other good thing connected with it, the motive, the selfish motive in love of trade that keeps off war in order that trade may continue, is a sufficient thing to keep up trade for. I believe that we must have some escape in the future from the burden that is imposed by this increasing armament of nations. And you will never have the solution until you have furnished some means of certainly and honorably settling every international controversy, whether of honor or vital interest, by a court upon which all nations may rely. And if, as I believe, meetings like this stimulate the desire and the determination to reach some such result, I hope they may continue year after year until the dawn of permanent peace shall be with us.”

The promotion of the coöperation and friendship of the great commercial bodies of all nations, the advancement throughout the world of industry and trade of honor, integrity, high standards, good understanding, and good will,—these are the things which make these great international commercial congresses so beneficent and powerful. It is a good thing for the captains of industry and merchants of the world to get together to simplify and unify and make more intelligent their usages] about checks and bills of lading and calendars and systems of statistics; but far deeper than these things, and the sure guarantee that all these will be rightly and wisely settled in due time, is the feeling of mutual trust and common purpose and reciprocal

service strengthened by such great gatherings as that which made that September week memorable in Boston and throughout the commercial world. Mr. Ginn feels, as does the writer, and as all of us must feel, that the Foundation has rendered no single service more distinctive and far-reaching in its probable consequences than in its initiative of this Boston Congress and its long and generous work in preparation for it and in helping toward its signal success; and from our own point of view few things in connection with it are more hopeful than the large number of important connections which were established through it with influential leaders in England and other countries, whose coöperation in our work in the years immediately ahead of us will be of peculiar service. I hope that the day is not distant when we may see in England, with perhaps similar results afterwards elsewhere, a Foundation essentially like our own, independent, yet working in close and hearty coöperation with us; and, if this desirable organization is ever established, I believe it will be largely through the efforts of strong English commercial men who took part in this great Boston Congress.

It should in this connection be repeated that, by his express desire, the name of the founder is in no formal or public way ever associated with the Foundation by the administration. His strongest wish is that the work which he has begun will so approve itself that other able men will take as deep an interest in it as himself, increasing its resources commensurately with its growing demands and great opportunities, and especially ensuring affiliated Foundations in the other great countries of the world.

The work with our American Chambers of Commerce, almost all of which are in sincere sympathy with our movement, will be systematically continued. Many of these bodies, at their occasional banquets and other meetings, give prominent place to addresses in behalf of our cause. Mr. Albert G. Bryant, who comes to us from California early next year, with warm commendations, to act as our business agent, to promote our general financial interests and push the sale of our publications, will look particularly after this work, and may be regarded as the head of our *commercial department*.

Let me here say, with reference to our International Library and other publications, that the taking over of all of these by the Foundation from Ginn & Company, who had heretofore published them for us, while imposing upon us a great increase of detail duty, will, I believe, in the end be a distinct advantage. This will be true, however, only if we push the sale of our books as they have never yet been pushed, with booksellers and with libraries; and to do this will be one of Mr.

Bryant's special duties. While our desire always is to give many books away, as one of the best forms of propaganda, there is no reason why, with the rapidly growing interest in the peace movement, every new issue in our International Library should not, with proper business enterprise, be made to pay for itself.

Attention was called in an earlier report to the deep interest in the peace cause manifested by the National Grange and other organizations of our American farmers. The National Grange has for several years had a special committee upon the peace cause; and the resolutions of its conventions have been most pronounced in our behalf. I ask special attention to our pamphlet on "The Grange and Peace." This interest has been manifested especially during the campaign for the treaties; and there is now a strong desire that the peace cause shall be regularly presented to the different Granges in connection with their annual courses of lectures. The Grange is in many of our farming communities the place where the people meet most frequently and most freely together; and it offers an educational opportunity which has not been adequately utilized. One of the leading members of the American Forestry Association, whose practical services in the great movement which that organization represents have not been second in importance to those of any other American, has profoundly at heart the enlistment of the Granges in the peace cause, especially in connection with our Foundation, of which he has long been a warm and useful friend. If the work in this direction proves as large and successful as I hope it will, I may later suggest to the Trustees an invitation to him to become a member of our Board of Directors. There is perhaps no interest in the world to-day which is better organized internationally than the agricultural interest. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, with experts from over forty nations constantly at work in its bureau in standardizing and making uniform the crop reports of the world, with the issue of monthly bulletins in several languages sent to all countries, is rendering an incalculable service. The fact of its conception and founding by an American citizen, David Lubin, is something of which Americans may well be proud; and President Taft has just emphasized by his broad and earnest message the necessity of our farmers learning from other nations of the rural credit system, whose operations, especially in Germany and France, are so beneficent. The central aim in the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture was to bring the farmers of the world into closer, more intelligent, and more efficient coöperation; and the Institute in its activity, as was conspicuously true of its original motive,

is a great peace agency. So important is this broad interest that the wise establishment, as soon as it can be well done, of an *agricultural department* of the Foundation is something to be carefully worked for; and in this I hope for much help from the best men in the field.

No less important is the establishment, as soon as it can be deliberately and well done, of a department devoting itself systematically to enlisting and utilizing the interest of our *workingmen*. The workingmen of the world are in essential sympathy with the peace movement. Where they are not in sympathy with it, it is usually not their fault. The great Social Democratic parties of Germany and other European countries, made up almost entirely of workingmen, are everywhere anti-military parties, so earnest and active for peace that more than once in recent times their demonstrations in critical exigencies have had a clear and perhaps determining influence on governments; and the workingmen's organizations of this country have declared themselves repeatedly and emphatically for the peace and arbitration cause. These men are voters. They will largely determine the issues of our politics at home and abroad. We are at last securing their proper participation in our peace congresses; and a broad and systematic work of education in this field is one of the cardinal necessities of our movement. With individual leaders in the labor organizations I have long been in close touch, constantly placing our literature in their hands.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs, including a million women, which two years ago at its Cincinnati convention first gave our cause a place upon its program, has the present year, at its convention in San Francisco, committed itself definitely to work for our movement, creating a special committee to promote its interests, prepare programs for the clubs throughout the country, and carry on in its great membership a systematic work of peace education. This gives new importance and new opportunities for our own *department of women's organizations*, which, under the able and earnest management of Mrs. Duryea, has during the present year greatly increased its activity and its usefulness. Mrs. Duryea's report of her year's work will be separately submitted. Through the additions made by the late national election, in nine of our states women now have full suffrage; and this new political status gives new importance and urgency to work in this great field.

No other influence in behalf of our cause among the women's organizations of the country has during the year been more inspiring than that of the Baroness von Suttner, who came here from Austria in June and will return next month after a six months' campaign,

in which she has delivered nearly 150 addresses throughout the country from Boston to San Francisco. Her first address indeed was at the great convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs at San Francisco, immediately after which she spoke at the convention of the National Education Association at Chicago. In the preceding two years we had had visits from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Count Apponyi, both of whom rendered our cause most significant service; but the longer campaign of the Baroness von Suttner has perhaps been even more fruitful. She came upon the invitation of an earnest group of women in the Chicago Woman's Club, who worked indefatigably for the success of her campaign during its whole period. They asked our coöperation at the start, and it was warmly given. The Foundation met the expenses of the Baroness and her companion from Austria to New York (\$500), and has contributed otherwise to her campaign. The American Association for International Conciliation contributed \$1,000. The Baroness's New England engagements were entirely arranged at our Boston headquarters; and throughout her stay we have coöperated in every way in our power to ensure for her work the fullest measure of success.

The work of Miss Anna B. Eckstein in the circulation of her World Petition in behalf of International Arbitration, which petition is to be presented to the Third Hague Conference, has been carried on untiringly throughout the year with the same zeal which Miss Eckstein had shown in the previous two years. She has spent the whole year in Europe, and has added millions of signatures to her great petition. This work, which is sustained by the Foundation, was earnestly supported by Mr. Ginn, and is carried on by the Foundation in fulfilment of his engagement with Miss Eckstein, because he felt that, aside from whatever direct influence the petition might have with the coming Hague Conference in the advancement of its immediate end, the agitation for it would have a pervasive indirect influence as a means of popular education, accompanied as it has been by innumerable enthusiastic meetings, and focusing the minds of the millions of signers, for the moment at least, upon the peace and arbitration effort, in so many cases also prompting them to definite reading and study concerning the cause. Miss Eckstein's report of her year's work will be submitted to the Trustees.

The work of Dr. Jordan, Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. Nasmyth during the year is so fully covered by their special reports presented herewith that it is hardly necessary to add anything to what they say.

Dr. Jordan has probably given a hundred important addresses during the year, before bodies of every character. His work through

the press has been constant and often of peculiar timeliness and value; and the results of his summer investigations in the South are sure to furnish a significant additional chapter to his impressive work upon "The Blood of the Nation." The Foundation is fortunate that it seems possible for him to devote the entire last half of the coming year to work in Europe and Asia, whence many invitations have come for him to speak. I wish to express particularly my sense of the value of the Syllabus of Lectures on International Conciliation, given at Stanford University by President Jordan and Professor Krehbiel, which Syllabus has just been issued in a volume of 180 pages by our Foundation. Nothing of the sort so thorough or so useful as this Syllabus has ever before been prepared. It covers with remarkable grasp and suggestiveness every aspect of our movement; and the Foundation will endeavor to secure its introduction into every university in the country as well as into other countries. Happily attention to our cause in the higher institutions of learning is spreading and deepening as never before; and this timely outline of study will meet the needs not only of university professors, but of lecturers and teachers everywhere.

Dr. Macdonald is one of the most stirring speakers upon the American platform. His address at Carnegie Hall in New York upon "William T. Stead and his Peace Message," given on the Sunday evening following the sinking of the *Titanic*, on which Mr. Stead was coming to New York to speak at this very meeting upon the world's peace, which address has been published in our pamphlet series and sent to the Trustees, is an illustration of the eloquence, pregnancy and force with which he is speaking before great assemblies all over the United States and Canada throughout the year. His position as editor of the *Toronto Globe*, the leading paper in Canada and preëminent in the service of international progress, gives him peculiarly auspicious ground for influence with the press; and he is no less influential with the religious world, being more constantly in demand for the great conventions of the churches than almost any other man among us. Important as Dr. Macdonald's journalistic services are, it is undoubtedly on the platform that he most helps our cause; and it is to his platform services that his accompanying report chiefly relates.

With respect to the regular presentation of our cause through the press of America and Europe, we count ourselves singularly fortunate in being able to expect to have with us from next summer on Mr. Norman Angell Lane, whose newspaper work in London and Paris in recent years has been no less valuable for our cause than the service



rendered by his noteworthy book, "The Great Illusion." Mr. Lane lived for many years in the United States, being here at the time that he prepared his first important book, "Patriotism under Three Flags"; and it is hoped that his experimental year with us will result in a permanent engagement.

Mr. Myers's service in our *publicity department* during the last year, which is summarized in the brief report which he submits, has been marked by the same intelligence, devotion, talent for research, and indefatigable industry which I have before had occasion to praise. The pamphlets in our series prepared by him, as well as the various bulletins of information which from time to time we are sending out, attest the quality of his work.

The extent of our publicity work altogether during the year is indicated by the fact that, besides circulating 200,000 copies of our various pamphlets, we have circulated also 200,000 copies of various broadsides and leaflets, many of them of course in editorial offices. Our publicity work is directed not only to the United States and Europe, but ever increasingly to South America, Australia and New Zealand, China and Japan.

Mr. Arthur W. Allen, the treasurer of the Foundation and the faithful manager of its business affairs, supplements his business services by constant contributions to the statistical information required by the Foundation; and no exhibit of the cost of war and the preparations for war has ever been made in brief more striking or more useful than that in Mr. Allen's pamphlet upon "The Drain of Armaments." I wish here to pay tribute to the young women associated with the work of the bureau, Miss Fraser, Miss MacDonald, and Miss Cord, whose interest in the cause and faithfulness in their duties contribute so largely to the efficiency of the work.

In my pamphlet upon "The Present Activities of the World Peace Foundation," issued soon after our last annual meeting, I outlined the remarkably hopeful and inspiring services of Mr. George W. Nasmyth in the German universities. His survey of his present year's work, which is submitted herewith, shows what he has accomplished during the year. It is a noteworthy work, and in a field which seems to me more fruitful and promising than almost any other. The International Students' Clubs, which Mr. Nasmyth organized last year in Berlin and Leipsic, have been reinforced this year by similar clubs in Munich and Göttingen, with others already in sight at Heidelberg, Marburg and Bonn; and the work in the British universities and in southeastern Europe is outlined in Mr. Nasmyth's report. The relations which he has succeeded in establishing with

student bodies in the Balkan States will prove especially valuable with regard to the closer general relations which it is incumbent upon international workers to establish with those nations as they now enter upon a period of such vastly greater influence. I have urged the directors of the important annual conferences at Clark University upon inter-racial fraternity—with which conferences the Foundation has earnestly coöperated, recognizing them as an integral and cardinal factor in the work for international good understanding and peace—to devote their conference next autumn to the peoples of the Balkan States. The revolutionary movements in the Balkans and in China during the present year enforce anew the peculiar importance of attention on our part to the student world, and emphasize especially the exceptional opportunity and power of this country for international progress. The young statesmen who first organized self-government in Bulgaria just a generation ago were educated at Robert College in Constantinople, like so many others of the young men who are to-day shaping public opinion and policy in the Balkan States. The revolution in China has been a revolution wrought mainly by scholars, largely by young Chinese scholars who have studied in American colleges and universities; and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, their leader, has publicly declared his ambition and purpose to be the establishment in China of a federal republic like the republic of the United States. One of the most flourishing Cosmopolitan Clubs organized by Mr. Nasymth during his campaign last spring in the Near East was at Robert College, which is indeed itself a Cosmopolitan Club; and the influence which will radiate from these multiplying clubs is incalculable. One of Mr. Nasmyth's young Berlin associates, Dr. Hans Vogel, a student in the university and an officer in the Berlin International Club, is about to visit all the universities in Spain and Portugal to prompt the establishment there of Cosmopolitan Clubs and secure delegations for the International Students' Congress at Cornell University in September. The Cosmopolitan Club movement in the United States itself has, during the year, grown steadily in strength. We had hoped that the general secretary, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, of the University of Wisconsin, would this year enter regularly the service of the Foundation for the student work, to which during the past two years, through provision by the Foundation, he had devoted half of his time. His duties at the university have made this for the present impossible; but in connection with those duties he still acts as secretary of the American Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs and editor of its magazine; and he is secretary this year of the International Association, as Mr.

Nasmyth is its president, it being a provision of the international organization that its executive officers for the year shall belong to the country where that year's Congress is to meet.\* There are not in the whole student world two other young scholars who, to my thinking, are accomplishing so much for the cause of international peace and progress as Mr. Nasmyth and Mr. Lochner; and I trust that ultimately we may be able to secure their devotion exclusively to the work of the World Peace Foundation. I have no right to ask our Trustees to read too much; but if any of them should desire to see, in addition to Mr. Nasmyth's general survey of his service during the year, herewith submitted, his inspiring letters dealing particularly with his work in Germany, England and the Near East, copies of either or all of these special reports will be gladly furnished.

The chief need of the Foundation at the present moment is a strong man to take charge of the details of our general work in the colleges and universities, the proper organization of which, peculiarly imperative and peculiarly incumbent upon us, we have too long neglected; and I think that this need may in the near future be satisfactorily met.

Dr. Jordan, Dr. Macdonald and myself are the only regularly paid Directors of the Foundation. Mr. Holt serves as one of our paid lecturers, having during the year given ten lectures for us in colleges and universities. This, however, is but a slight part of his invaluable service for our cause. No speaker in the peace movement is in more constant demand, and he has given scores of addresses during the year, under various auspices; while the *Independent*, which has now come entirely into his hands, has long been the best weekly organ of our cause in the country. Dr. Brown, in his position as dean of the Yale Divinity School, is a most influential force in our American religious education, reaching hundreds of young men all over the country preparing for the ministry; and it is unnecessary to say that no man in our pulpit—and he is preaching every Sunday in New York or elsewhere—keeps our commanding cause more forcibly or more constantly at the front. Dr. Scott's regular activity is, of course, through the great Carnegie Peace Endowment, of which he is the secretary; but he keeps in close and helpful touch with the Foundation, and at this moment he is preparing for publication by us an English translation of the chapter from Prof. Otto Seeck's impressive history

\* If any of our Trustees or any influential friends of our cause could secure a contribution of \$5,000 to place in our hands to promote the larger success of this coming International Students' Congress, thus facilitating the coming of representatives of various student bodies in European and other countries, who could not otherwise be present, it would do more for our interest than almost any other equal expenditure.

of "The Downfall of the Ancient World," to which Dr. Jordan makes such a strong appeal for confirmation of the central thesis of his "Blood of the Nation." Mr. Mott is untiringly devoted to his great work of inspiring the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world to constructive international service, working at this moment in Europe. The World's Student Christian Federation, of which he is the leading spirit, holds its next year's convention at Mohonk.

The various peace conventions of 1913 will altogether be of exceptional importance, and I bespeak for them your earnest interest. The International Peace Congress will meet at The Hague, which will be throughout the summer the central point of interest for our cause by reason of the dedication of the completed Temple of Peace. It is to be hoped that our American delegation at the International Congress may be large and representative. In no other country in the world has the organized peace movement made such strides in the last five years as in our own; yet our representation in the annual International Peace Congresses has been in no way commensurate with our activities, our importance, our responsibilities, or the expectations of our European associates. If any of our Trustees, or any friends of the peace cause in their respective circles, are to be in Europe the coming summer, we should be glad at the headquarters of the Foundation to confer with them with reference to the possibility of their attendance at the International Peace Congress at The Hague.

We must none of us forget that the Third Hague Conference itself is approaching, will undoubtedly be called for the summer of 1915. In that case the committee for the preparation of the program will be created by the various governments next year; and it is the strong effort of the friends of our cause here to create vital interest and a right public opinion which will alone ensure for the United States the position of influential leadership in the Conference and in the preparations for it which it is her duty to take.

My own duties during the year have been chiefly those of the general administration and editorship; but I have written constantly for the press in behalf of our cause and given more than fifty addresses before conventions, schools, colleges, churches and gatherings of every character.

Our work for the public schools has been carried on this year as heretofore through the American School Peace League, to which this year we have contributed \$2,500. The League raises about three times that amount otherwise, but our coöperation secures the League's affiliation with us and the best instrumentality at present available for our influence in the schools, which furnish a field second surely to no

other in importance. The work of the League has been broadly extended during the year, now reaching not only thirty-seven states in the Union, with branches well organized by the leading educators in those states, but awakening much interest in Europe, where Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the efficient secretary, has spent the entire autumn. The British School Peace League is already doing admirable work, under the presidency of the Bishop of Hereford; and an International Council is now being created as a bond of union for the whole work, with such influential European leaders as Baron d'Estournelles, Count Apponyi and the Baroness von Suttner active in its interest. Copies of the last annual report of the School Peace League will be sent to all of the Trustees, as illustrating the public school work in which we are coöperating. It is not wise to create new machinery for any great department of the general work where there is good existing machinery which can be utilized and strengthened. A primary need in the whole peace work is that of economy and the prevention of duplication and waste; and to this end the various agencies should keep in close touch with each other, recognize clearly the fields which each can best occupy, and always cordially coöperate. Both Dr. James H. Van Sickle, the president of the League, and Mrs. Andrews, the secretary, are members of our Advisory Council. The secretary of the League is in constant touch with the Foundation's central bureau; and we supplement the League's efforts through the circulation of thousands of our pamphlets at its conventions and other meetings, and by mail among teachers and school superintendents. Dr. Claxton, our present national Commissioner of Education, is an indefatigable worker for the League, and has coöperated in the circulation of thousands of documents in its interest. Dr. Jordan, who is the president of the California branch of the League, presented its special claims, as well as the general claims of peace education, at the conventions of the National Education Association at Chicago and of the American Institute of Instruction at North Conway, in July; and the writer did the same at the conventions of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association at Manchester and of the Rhode Island State Teachers' Association at Providence, this autumn.

With the American Peace Society, the Mohonk Conference, and the other peace agencies of the country the Foundation also constantly and heartily coöperates, several of its Directors and Trustees being officially identified with several of them. Mr. Ginn, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Brown, Dr. Scott and the writer are all vice-presidents of the American Peace Society, and Mr. McCall, Mr. Capen, and Professor Dutton

are among its directors. Mr. Capen is president of the Massachusetts Peace Society, and the writer is one of its directors; and, with offices immediately adjoining, the Society and our own Foundation are able to coöperate in very much here in Boston and New England to great mutual advantage. I gave addresses at the public meetings at both Manchester and Portland by which the new New Hampshire and Maine Peace Societies were inaugurated in February. In the new quarters which the Foundation is at the moment seeking, in the necessity of vacating its present rooms by reason of the growing needs of Messrs. Ginn & Company, I hope that accommodations may also be found for the Massachusetts Peace Society and the American School Peace League, thus bringing the various Boston agencies together in one Peace Building. To all the Peace Societies in the country, and to many in other countries, we are regularly sending our books and pamphlets, glad, in making our material available to them, and in knowing how largely they do avail themselves of it, to believe that we are serving the interests of our sister organizations at the same time that we are serving the interests of our own Foundation and our common cause.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

NOTE.—The pamphlet upon "The Present Activities of the World Peace Foundation," issued early in 1912, briefly reviews the steps leading to the establishment of the Foundation, and more fully the work of 1911; and this pamphlet will be sent to any person applying for it. Complete lists of the publications of the Foundation are given in the pages at the end of the present report.

## REPORT OF DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN

On returning from Japan in October, I spent the months of November and December in the field, giving lectures on "The Fight against War" and similar topics at Milwaukee (2), Racine, Rockford (2), Grand Rapids, Woodstock (Vt.), Worcester, Boston, Hingham, Salem, Buffalo (3), Yale University, Smith College, Montclair (N.J.), Swarthmore College, Washington, Atlantic City, Manhattan (Kansas), and Denver (2). The sum of \$500 was received from Mr. Frank A. Miller, of Riverside, to aid in this campaign, and \$25 from Dr. Webster Butterfield, of Pasadena.

Later, after my return to the University, lectures were given at Palo Alto, Berkeley, San Francisco, Watsonville, Oakland, San José, Fresno, Alameda, Los Angeles, and Pasadena. In the second semester 1911-12 a second course of forty lectures was given by Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel and myself on International Conciliation to about eighty of the advanced students of Stanford University. The Syllabus of this course of lectures has been published by the World Peace Foundation, as a basis for similar courses of lectures elsewhere.

In the winter of 1912 I wrote a book on the finances of war, published in June by the American Unitarian Association under the title of "The Unseen Empire." Several magazine articles and letters to newspapers were also printed, the most important being "Concerning Sea Power" in the *Independent*, "Foreclosing the Mortgage on War," "The Perennial Bogey of War," and "The Rising Cost of Living," in the *World's Work*, and the "Relations of Japan and the United States" in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

In the summer vacation of 1912 I undertook, with the assistance of Dr. Edward B. Krehbiel, Dr. Harvey E. Jordan of the University of Virginia, and Mr. Laurence L. Hill, an investigation of the effects of the Civil War on the people of the South fifty years after.

This investigation is a very difficult one, especially on the most important side, the biological. It also very much needs doing, and a few years hence it will be too late. Intensive studies, covering almost the entire population, were made of Cobb County in Georgia, on the line of Sherman's march, and of Rockbridge, a typical county of Virginia. Studies less complete were made in Spottsylvania, Dinwiddie and Henrico Counties in Virginia, Wake County in North Carolina, Knox County in Tennessee, and Clark County in Kentucky.

It is evident that in the South the reversed selection, the destruction of the strong by war, cutting off a large part of the best from parent-hood, has been a large factor in retarding the progress of the generations after the war. While nothing sensational is developed and while no numerical estimates of general application are possible, the costliness of "human sacrifices" in political matters is greatly emphasized by these studies, the results of which will be duly published.

In the summer vacation, besides this work in the South, Professor Krehbiel gave a course of lectures on International Conciliation at Columbia University.

Lectures on subjects relating to Peace and War were given by me at:—

Monterey.	Erie.	San José.
St. Helena.	Chicago, 3.	San Francisco.
Portland, Ore., 2.	Culver, Ind.	Topeka.
Seattle.	Raleigh.	Lawrence.
Prescott, Ariz., 2.	Knoxville, 2.	Kansas City.
Indianapolis.	St. Paul.	Albuquerque.
Louisville, Ky., 2.	Minneapolis.	Quincy, Cal.
North Conway, N.H., 2.	Salt Lake City, 3.	Buena Vista, Va.
Chautauqua.	Pacific Grove, 2.	
Jamestown, N.Y.	Sacramento.	

For the current year I shall remain at the University with only brief absences. I am planning, however, to give the summer of 1913 and the first half of the coming academic year entirely to this work. I have been asked to give lectures in Scotland and in England, and especially to visit Persia, in the interest of the future welfare of that country. I believe that I can spend the time from July, 1913, to February, 1914, to better advantage in Europe and Asia than at home. The effectiveness of our propoganda is greatly increased by first-hand knowledge of foreign conditions.

NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

## REPORT OF DR. JAMES A. MACDONALD

The past year has been for me in the work of the World Peace Foundation a time of exceptional opportunity and activity. The results, I feel confident, justify, and in the future will justify still more largely, both the time and the effort.

My efforts have been devoted mainly to awakening, organizing and



directing public opinion in Canada and in the United States on the peace problem. I have deemed it best to take an independent course and to work not as a professional peace society agent, but as a publicist.

Apart from the constant opportunities offered through the *Toronto Globe*, I have been in close relations with the leading journalists and press associations, and took advantage of every occasion to stimulate interest in the international problem. Notwithstanding the reaction in political bitterness through the reciprocity campaign and the determination that Canada shall take over from Britain the maintenance of naval defense on the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, there is growing up in the press of Canada an intelligent and positive opinion against the military spirit and against the burdening of industry by the impositions of the war syndicates. In this regard, however, a good deal remains to be done, as the subject is new and tradition is against reform.

The most useful instruments, I find, are the churches, the great educational institutions, the conventions of industrial, commercial, financial, social, and religious organizations, and other gatherings of strong and representative people. Invitations to address these important gatherings are many times more numerous than can be accepted. During the past year I have had opportunities to address the very largest and most influential national and international conventions held either in Canada or in the United States. Except during July and August, I made from three to five addresses every week, but on an average I had to decline two hundred invitations per month. Between October 1 and May 1 I declined 1,356 invitations from outside of Toronto.

The range and character of these activities may be judged from my program for the past ten days. On Friday night I addressed the Canadian Club of St. Thomas, Ontario, with its membership composed, as such clubs always are, of the most important men in the life of the city. Saturday night was given to the annual banquet of the Canadian Society of Chicago, and Sunday afternoon to a mass meeting of Chicago Baptist laymen. On Monday night I addressed 700 Detroit laymen at their annual dinner of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Tuesday I spent at the University of Michigan. On Wednesday night and at noon on Thursday I addressed the Fifth National Convention of the Brotherhood of the United Presbyterian Church at their great meetings, 1,500 strong, in Pittsburg, and on Thursday night spoke for an hour at a banquet of the Canadian Society of Pittsburg. On Saturday night I addressed the Alma Mater

Society of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and again on Sunday afternoon spoke to more than a thousand students and professors, and on Sunday night to a crowded congregation in the largest church in the city. On Monday noon I was the speaker at the Canadian Club of Montreal, and in the afternoon addressed the students of McGill University. On each one of these occasions the problem of war and peace was the essence of my theme, and in one way and another I pressed it home on the particular organization under whose auspices the meeting was held.

My discussions of these themes have been organized around such lecture subjects as "Some International Fundamentals," "Canada's Place among the Nations," "Shall it be War or Peace?" "The World Too Small for War," "University Men and the World Problem," "The Responsibility of the Church for Good Will among the Nations," "For the Brotherhood of the World," "War and the Human Breed," "The Christmas Evangel and the Christian Church," "The Fraternity of the Nations," "Anglo-American Fraternity."

During the year I addressed many Y. M. C. A. conventions as far separated as Roanoke, Va., and Winnipeg, Man. In connection with the Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement in New York in April, I spoke with Hon. W. J. Bryan on "Christianity and Governments"—that address has been widely published—and on "William T. Stead and his Peace Message." I also addressed five hundred clergymen in New York and the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn. In May I attended the International Convention of the Advertising Clubs of America in Dallas, Tex., and gave a dozen addresses, all touching international problems. I also gave the Fourth of July address at Northfield on "The Anglo-American Fraternity." On both sides of the line I have addressed banquets of Boards of Trade and of Chambers of Commerce.

The prospects for the coming year are even more inviting. My time, as much of it as can possibly be spared from office work, is mortgaged in advance for significant occasions at strategic points. More and more the subject possesses me, and for its sake other things are sacrificed. A hard fight is on, but time and right and the currents of life are on the side of those who fight for peace.

## REPORT OF MR. GEORGE W. NASMYTH

Since my return to Europe at the beginning of the year, I have concentrated a large part of my energy upon the organization of the international movement among the students of the German universities. In this I have been impelled by the same reasons which first led me to begin the work in Berlin. I believe Germany to be the strategic position of the peace problem of Europe, and I believe that the critical hour of the peace movement in Germany is at hand. Many indications point to the coming transfer of the power of government from the ultra-conservatives, who have been in control since 1878, into the hands of the liberal and progressive forces. Within the last two years the currents of international thought, as shown by the increase of international organizations and institutions in Germany, have made remarkable progress. If the force of these currents can be brought to bear upon the students in the German universities, if they can be taught to understand the ideals and the problems of other nations, to study international progress and to look upon the nations of the world as coöperating units of a larger whole instead of natural enemies or destructive competitors, the result of their later participation in public life will be of deep significance for the future of the world's peace movement.

Briefly summarized, the results of the work in Germany this year have been the strengthening of the international clubs which had been already established at Berlin and Leipsic universities, the founding of two new clubs at Munich and Göttingen, and the formation of an association of the international clubs of the German universities, the "Verband der Internationalen Studenten-Vereine an Deutschen Hochschulen," which held its first annual congress in Göttingen at the end of last July. This union of the international student forces of Germany was of special significance, not only on account of the strengthening of the existing movement which it produced, but also on account of the extensive plans for propaganda to which it gave rise and which are now being executed. The first number of the international student publication which was planned at this congress has been printed in an edition of 10,000 copies and distributed among the students of the German universities. Two new international clubs are in process of formation at the important university centers of Bonn and Heidelberg, and the definite plans for the future extension of the movement include not only the other universities of Germany, but also those of Switzerland and Austria.

I wish here to express the thanks due to Professor Muensterberg, of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, to whom belongs a large part of the credit for the remarkable growth of the international student movement in Germany which this publication of the "Verband" reveals. He was at Berlin as exchange professor at the time of the formation of the first club, in February, 1911, and was of the greatest service both there and at Leipsic.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the movement is the number of international student workers—organizers, editors, writers, and effective speakers—which it has already trained up or called into the service of the ideal of international understanding, friendship, and progress.

Although the active membership of the four international clubs does not exceed 500, their influence extends to a far wider and a rapidly growing circle. The international club at Göttingen, for example, which is the smallest of the four universities, has an active membership of only 95, but the average attendance at the six public meetings which were held last term was between 150 and 200. At the meeting of the Munich Club at which Professor Brentano discussed "The International Character of Modern Political Economy" the attendance was between 600 and 700, and the lecture by Professor Quidde in the same club on "The International Organization of Political Life" was also largely attended. Through their literature, which is distributed as widely as their financial resources will permit, as well as through the largely attended lectures which they arrange, the international clubs stimulate a discussion of international movements and an interest in the civilization and problems of foreign countries and in international subjects among a large proportion of the German students.

All four of the international clubs have made excellent beginnings this fall, and have outlined extensive programs for the work of the year. The next congress of the movement will be held at Leipsic, May 8-10, 1913, and by that time, from present indications, the number of international clubs, which increased from two to four last year, will again have doubled, Bonn, Heidelberg, Zurich and possibly Marburg sending their delegates to join forces with the international student workers of Göttingen, Munich, Leipsic, and Berlin.

During the vacation of the German universities I have devoted all the time which I could spare from my work in Germany to the organization or strengthening of the international movement among the students of other lands. With this object I have made at various times during the past ten months three visits to England, one to

France, two to Holland, a long tour to the universities of south-eastern Europe,—Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Constantinople, Greece, and Italy,—and a trip to America to assist Mr. Lochner and the Cornell committee in the preparations for the approaching International Congress of Students.

In England I have addressed student meetings at Oxford, Cambridge, and London on the international student movement, and have visited other universities to confer with the officers of various student organizations concerning plans for international activities. At Oxford I assisted in the reorganization of the Cosmopolitan Club, and at Cambridge I addressed the East and West Society. I came into especially close contact with the British student movement which has been started by Norman Angell in the form of a War and Peace Society at Cambridge and an International Polity Club at Glasgow for the study of international questions along the lines of the thesis of "The Great Illusion." It is probable that these organizations will spread to all the British universities within a few years, as Mr. Angell is devoting special attention to the student field. He is very much interested in the German universities also, and at an interview which I had with him in London tentative plans were worked out for coöperation between the international student movements in England and Germany which give promise of fruitful practical results.

At the close of an address which I made at Robert College in Constantinople last April a Cosmopolitan Club of forty members from ten nationalities was formed. This club showed a remarkable activity during the remainder of the year, and was in the direction of other strong movements making for a coöperation of all the progressive forces of the Turkish Empire, in spite of racial and religious differences, in the cause of unity, civilization and humanity. Plans had already been made to spread the movement to Beirut and other educational centers, and I hope to keep in touch with the development of this movement after peace is restored upon what, I hope, will be a permanent basis in the Near East. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Italian students have already begun, sincerely and earnestly, the reconstruction of their peace movement upon a more secure and lasting foundation.

My chief work in the other countries I have mentioned has been to interest leading students in international organization, to build up the organization of the International Federation of Students, or "Corda Fratres" movement, which is now the most important international student organization in the world, with the exception of the World's Student Christian Federation, and to secure delegates for the

**I**nternational Congress of Students next year. The International Federation of Students includes student organizations in twelve countries of Europe and America, North and South, and is apparently entering upon a period of rapid expansion in its history. Negotiations are in progress with student organizations in the South American countries not yet in the movement, in Roumania and Bulgaria, and with the recently formed World's Chinese Student Federation, which has its headquarters at Shanghai. At the coming International Student Congress which the "Corda Fratres" movement is arranging for the end of next August at Ithaca, N.Y., it is planned to enlarge this movement to what will be in effect a confederation of all student organizations in the world for the purpose of coöperation in encouraging mutual understanding and international friendship, by means of international congresses, exchanges of visits, correspondence, and the establishment of an international student magazine.

It is a noteworthy indication of the growth of the international spirit in the universities that three international student congresses will be held next summer. The World's Student Christian Federation will hold its tenth biennial International Conference at Lake Mohonk, June 2-8. The International Federation of Students, or "Corda Fratres," as it is known from its device, "Corda sunt Fratres," will hold its eighth biennial International Congress at Ithaca, with visits, receptions, etc., at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Finally, the Dutch students are arranging an International Reunion of Students, probably about the 1st of September, 1913, in connection with the International Peace Congress at The Hague, to celebrate the opening of the Temple of Peace.

HEIDELBERG, November 15, 1912.

## REPORT OF MR. DENYS P. MYERS

In submitting my annual report, I would say that my researches and my publicity work have been mainly directed to gathering and imparting information touching the economic evils of war and the development of the legal solution of international problems. The peace worker to-day must base his efforts upon complete and accurate information and a proper appreciation of both facts and results.

The policy of bringing together the necessary books connected with the movement, with the purpose of establishing at the Foundation's

headquarters a valuable reference library, has continued, with special attention paid to the preservation of fleeting material. Books or pamphlets to the number of some 250 have been purchased or made up by binding. A proportion of these has been secured for definite uses at particular times, but the bulk of them has been bought because they were such books as were of permanent value in our work. A conservative policy has been followed in this regard, and purchases have not been made as a rule unless the book was an evident necessity or such a one as could not be secured in the Boston libraries.

Periodicals relating to the movement itself have been received during the year, and will be preserved in permanent form. By purchase from the American Peace Society we have secured 220 back numbers of the *Advocate of Peace*, completing the set for about ten years, with many volumes partially complete. We are also fortunate enough to possess a practically complete set of the early *Friend of Peace*. Our own publications have been collected and bound in annual record copies for office use, and a title-page permitting the binding of them by libraries and others has proved very popular. Effort has been made to complete sets of the peace publications of other organizations, and a number of volumes of these has been made, including publications of the American Peace Society, the American School Peace League, National Peace Council, The Hague Court, American Association for International Conciliation, and Conciliation International, Lake Mohonk reports, the Berne Bureau publications, and sets of all the peace publications issued within the past year.

A representative list of newspapers, eight in number, has been read daily, and material relative to our work taken therefrom for filing. Last year about 25,000 clippings were filed: this year probably 20,000 have been filed. The bulk of these is necessarily large, because their value consists in the completeness of the set on a given subject, and, while a single clipping may be of very small value in itself, it is frequently of great value when used with others on the same subject. The *Congressional Record* is being received, and our files contain the portions of it relating to such questions as the arbitration treaties of 1911, the Panama Canal, the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, and minor questions relating to our work. This material piles up very rapidly, and a policy is followed of indexing and binding the excerpts on a particular subject, when the subject itself is among those in which we are permanently interested.

It is along these general lines that information for the use of the office has been collected, and the success of the efforts made has been very gratifying, in that office inquiries both from our own staff

and from outside inquirers have invariably been answered expeditiously.

Aside from the considerable amount of work done in connection with the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and numerous articles and letters to various papers during the year, my public work has consisted of issuing accurate information of general interest or in reply to definite inquiries. Letters asking for definite facts or general assistance have averaged two or three a week during the year. Some of these have been notable in character, and a number of such letters have come from military and naval men who desired to be accurately informed on technical points. It has been our policy to provide the public with accurate information, and the present revised list of arbitration treaties and the bulletins tabulating The Hague cases, analyzing the convention ratifications and tabulating the same, illustrate this type of work. These have been distributed to professors of political science for use in their classes, and their appreciation of this phase of the Foundation work is very gratifying. They are also being sent to those newspapers with reference departments, so that it is hoped that our work along these lines will be successful in increasing the accuracy of all of those having to do with such matters.

During the year I have acted as the American agent of the Office Central, and I am preparing an article advocating the centralization of official international organs for its publication, *La Vie Internationale*. During the year an extensive study of the extinction of treaties has been made, the publication of which is being arranged. It is hoped that the conclusions of this study, which is based on historical facts and a study of technical conditions, will enable negotiators to appreciate the value of including in treaties definite articles relative to their periodicity.

In Morocco since 1906 there was in operation an internationalized control centered in the diplomatic corps of Tangier. This international régime was the result of Germany's intervention and the Algeciras Conference of 1906. Its failure by reason of Germany's own action in the Agadir incident constitutes one of the strikingly notable developments in international politics, with many lessons for the pacifist. I have made a study of the Moroccan question in this period, and am negotiating its publication as a book. This sort of work is both slow and laborious, but such of it as has practical application to the peace problem is certainly well worth doing.



## REPORT OF MRS. ANNA S. DURYEA

My work this year has consisted as usual in sending out literature, corresponding with those interested and those not interested, in talking with individuals and lecturing to women's organizations, churches, high schools, normal schools, colleges, and college and university clubs. All the work except the lecturing has continued through the entire year. While popular lecturers, like Professor Zueblin, tell me they cannot extend their lecture season beyond the 1st of April, I carried mine up to the middle of June and did some lecturing during the summer. I spoke from the 1st of October till June 15 on an average every other day, but my dates were often crowded in at the rate of one or sometimes two a day for certain periods.

The organizations which call upon my services are as above mentioned, and I have reached this year many which were inaccessible last year, the Colonial Dames and Women Lawyers, and am on the way, with the help of Bishop Greer, to the women of the Episcopal Church.

My actual lecture work has been confined to New England and the eastern part of the Middle States. I have been obliged to refuse many Western engagements. I addressed the Vermont State Federation at Montpelier, and while there received an invitation from officers of the Vermont Peace Society to address them this winter while the legislature was in session. I have been as far south as Philadelphia in my work. I took a trip of some days into Maine, as far north as Bangor, addressing women's clubs and college clubs. Interest in our cause is growing, as shown by the fact that clubs which two years ago felt that they had done it justice by having one lecture in several years now realize it to be a subject of study and are to put it on their platforms at least once a year, which interest will of course be helped by the recent action of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. I am in close touch with the chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National Federation, which now numbers over a million women. I am frequently asked to return and speak this year to clubs addressed last year, and especially on the "gentlemen's night." I always take literature with me when I speak, and often have to send more after my return. I never send it indiscriminately, but to special persons, in connection with letters and conversations, and accomplish much in this way in creating an intelligent interest in our subject. In ten days last winter our girls sent out, under my direction, forty-one thousand pieces of literature.

Because the Foundation has felt its interests to be centered more particularly in the educational field, I have devoted especial attention this year to high schools, normal schools, colleges, college clubs, and teachers' organizations, though this is a wide extension of my province. I could devote all my time profitably to this work. A high school of two thousand pupils, where I spoke four times last year, taking the pupils in sections of five hundred, has asked me for additional lectures this year. I have just sent out to schools about six hundred lecture announcements, accompanied by letters of commendation from Dr. Snedden, of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and Dr. Claxton, the United States Commissioner, and my mail is immediately crowded with answers. I have now engagements to speak to the women's colleges at Brown University and Columbia University, and have been invited to speak at Wells College in New York.

I have sent to the large Catholic schools and colleges a letter and my lecture announcements, accompanied by the slips giving the Pope's letter and Cardinal Gibbons's address on the arbitration treaties, and have just received my first invitation to speak at a Catholic college. Dr. Dyer, our new Boston Superintendent of Schools, promises me his written endorsement for my work. This is valuable, as all teachers are not yet alive to the commanding interest of our subject. A principal in Philadelphia recently refused our services because she considered the subject inappropriate for school-girls,—I am inaugurating a campaign of education with her. I meet much of this ignorance, though I have many letters of appreciation and gratitude from the most intelligent principals and teachers. There is an unlimited field among schools and colleges and teachers' organizations, and all efforts in this direction yield most satisfactory results.

I have given over a hundred lectures the expenses of which ranged from nothing to \$50; and these expenses, met by the societies, amounting to perhaps \$700, were their contribution to the cause. I have just returned from lectures in Wallingford and New Haven, Conn. (where I spoke in the house of the Lieutenant Governor), when I received enough to pay all expenses and the expense besides of a trip to New York for the cause, besides putting \$15 into the treasury, to which I have turned in during the year something over \$200 in fees. I have paid all expenses of a week in New York, several days in Maine, and a trip to Philadelphia, so that the financial contribution of the department to the work this year has fallen little short of \$1,000. I mention this to show that, while so much of the work is missionary work and must be free, the clubs are already waking to its importance and beginning to coöperate financially.

I hear repeatedly on all sides expressions of warm appreciation of the work the Foundation is doing. The encouraging expressions which people are generous enough to give me for my own work are very gratifying, and bring me great satisfaction in the work which I am permitted to do.

NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

## REPORT OF MISS ANNA B. ECKSTEIN

The work for the World Petition has been continued by me, as in previous years, along three lines: (1) by lectures in public meetings, before societies, colleges, etc., at all of which petition forms were distributed to co-workers, signed, and collected; (2) by personal interviews with men of science, members of parliaments, teachers, editors, business men, leaders of social and religious organizations, etc.; (3) by letters of information in response to requests from individuals and organizations of different countries, and by writing articles for publication. Some of these were published in *The Christian Commonwealth*, London, *The Woman Teachers' World*, London, and *Friedens-Warte*.

While in 1910 my work was chiefly concentrated upon Germany, and in 1911 upon Great Britain and Ireland, most of my efforts in 1912 were devoted to France, although the work was carried on in other countries as well. In November, 1911, I gave addresses in the south of Germany, one at the large public meeting at Heilbronn in connection with the annual meeting of the peace societies of Württemberg. An invitation to speak at a public meeting in London organized by the Women's Committee in Support of the International Arbitration Treaties, and presided over by Lady Courtney, and other engagements took me to London in December, 1911. (Among other accounts see that in the *Westminster Gazette*, December 22, 1911.)

In January and part of February I lectured in Germany, Holland and Belgium. The principal cities were Königsberg, the city of Immanuel Kant, Nuremberg, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Brussels. In some places several public meetings were arranged, often brilliant gatherings socially and intellectually, with instructive debates; also drawing-room meetings, as at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bekker van Bosse in Scheveningen and Baron and

Baroness de Laveleye in Brussels. Interesting is the fact that a number of these meetings were arranged by organizations other than peace societies: in Nuremberg it was a commercial organization. One of the Amsterdam meetings was under the joint auspices of the Dutch Peace Society and the Society of Liberal Christianity; another, under the joint auspices of the Dutch Society of Rectors of Schools and of two Teachers' Associations. At one of the Brussels meetings I had again the pleasure, as in the previous year, of sharing the time of the programme with Senator Henri LaFontaine, the president of the International Peace Bureau. At The Hague some prominent members of parliament signed the petition in the Peace Palace built by Mr. Carnegie, a visit to it having been granted as an exceptional favor to the organization committee of the fine Hague meeting and to myself; and arrangements were made that those who are engaged in building the Peace Palace shall be asked to sign the petition. Excellency Asser, one of the delegates of the Dutch Government at the two Hague Peace Conferences, gave me valuable information.

From the latter part of February to the middle of June I worked in France. My campaign there was under the auspices of the French Peace Societies, the "Association de la Paix par le Droit," whose president is Professor Ruysen, and the "Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations," whose president is Prof. Charles Richet. These societies were aided by "La Société de l'Éducation Pacifiste," by many teachers' societies and other organizations. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, president of the European branch of the Carnegie Endowment, kindly placed the Paris office at my disposal for headquarters of my campaign in France. Much of my time was spent in Paris. (See *La Paix par le Droit*, March 10, 1912, article by Dr. J. Prudhommeaux, general secretary of the European branch of the Carnegie Endowment.) Other French cities where I gave lectures are Guise, Clermont, Ferrand, Lyons, Nîmes, Montauban, Nantes, Parthenay, La Rochelle, Beauvais, Rouen, Bourges, Bordeaux, Limoges, etc. The local organization committees and the chairmen of the meetings were everywhere representative men and women; and the audiences, composed of various elements of society, were almost always inspiring. It was especially pleasant that the first public meeting of my French campaign outside of Paris was arranged under the auspices of the Peace Society of the Familistère at Guise. The Familistère of Guise being—thanks to the wisdom and generosity of the noble millionaire, J. B. André Godin—a model of perfect adjustment of the interests of capital and labor, it represents the complete and happy realization of a lofty ideal. The mayor of

Guisse presided, Dr. J. Prudhommeaux also addressed the meeting, and many new coworkers joined our ranks.

One of the very brilliant French meetings was that at Lyons. The large and beautiful hall of the Palais de la Bourse was so crowded that many gentlemen and ladies were obliged to stand throughout the whole evening. Mr. Vanderpol, the founder of the Catholic Peace League, presided. In several other cases, leaders of the peace movement added to the success of the meetings by eloquent addresses. Professor Ruysen, of the University of Bordeaux, delivered lectures jointly with me at Pau, Angoulême, and Bordeaux. In Clermont, at the University Hall, Professor Desdevises du Dezert presided; and in Paris, at the City Hall, Prof. C. Bougle, the sociologist from the Sorbonne, presided. In Limoges, at the new Examination Hall of the Prefecture, M. Crevelier, inspecteur de l'académie of the Dep. La Haute Vienne, presided, and Professor Allegret and the American consul, E. L. Belisle, of Worcester, Mass., were members of the local organization committee. At La Rochelle, in the large, fine Huguenot Oratoire, the American consul, Mr. Jackson, also from Massachusetts, was a delightful chairman. There would be much of interest and encouragement to report of every meeting, especially of addresses at colleges and teachers' meetings. Detailed reports of a number of the meetings were given in the fortnightly review, *La Paix par le Droit*, and in many of the French daily papers. In spite of the high wave of jingoism that prevailed, the daily press has been exceedingly sympathetic throughout: it has helped the cause of the World Petition very much by publishing clear and often full accounts of the meetings and lectures.

At the end of the French campaign there was a violent attack made upon the World Petition. The attempt was made to prevent individuals and societies from signing the petition, on the pretext that it stood for a rigid fixation of the boundaries of the nations. The fact that this attack came from two or three "pacifists" was a source of deep distress to our great and lamented Frederic Passy, as well as to other leaders and friends of the peace movement in France. For the sake of conciliation I agreed to a slight verbal change of the text of the petition for France, the sense remaining unaltered. The conflict cost a vexatious waste of time, money, and strength, so sorely needed for positive work. However, the polemics served to strengthen convictions in favor of the World Petition; and a further consequence is the realization of the necessity of defining "vital interests" and of finding satisfactory means for their protection. The hostilities thus resulted in education, and in giving evidence of what able and

stanch friends the World Petition has in France. My French campaign has filled me with deeper respect, affection, and gratitude than ever towards our French peace friends and the French people, and has inspired me with new courage and a firmer faith that the World Petition will attain its ends.

From France I returned to Germany. Here a lecture of far-reaching importance was one I gave in the University Extension Courses at Jena, where I had spoken previously, in 1911. This year the courses were attended by 746 students, many from all parts of Europe and from America; and those familiar with conditions in Germany will appreciate what a hopeful sign it is that a peace worker is accepted among the lecturers of these courses. In the debate which followed my lecture, Professor Weinel, the eminent liberal theologian, again supported the World Petition with the full weight of his deep thought and convincing eloquence, as he had done on previous occasions; and the hall was so crowded that many people were unable to find place. The evening was rich in results, as was the whole fortnight of my work in Jena.

I addressed at Magdeburg, by invitation, the large opening meeting of the national conference of the Monistenbund, at which its president, Professor Ostwald, of Leipsic, who has succeeded Professor Haeckel, joined me with warm and inspiring words in support of the World Petition. Here at Magdeburg also hundreds of petition forms found men and women who made it their duty to have them filled with signatures. My next lecture was again in French, at Lausanne, Switzerland, a public meeting having been arranged by the Peace Society of the Canton of Vaud. In September and October I attended three peace congresses: the Universal Peace Congress at Geneva, at which I represented the World Peace Foundation; the first Congress of the Verband für internationale Verständigung (German Association for International Conciliation) at Heidelberg; and the annual conference of the German Peace Society at Berlin. At Geneva Rev. Frank Thomas was among those who advanced the cause of the World Petition in an effectual way, the renowned preacher reading from his pulpit in the magnificent Victoria Hall the text of the petition, and urging his congregation to sign the forms distributed in the vestibule and to obtain the signatures and co-operation of their friends.

The committee of the International Peace Bureau, at its Geneva meeting on September 27, 1912, in order to clear up misunderstandings concerning the World Petition, passed a resolution declaring that the texts at present being circulated in the different countries nowise conflict with the principles of pacifist doctrine, since all these

texts recognize, either by implication or explicitly, that changes affecting the independence and territorial possessions of States ought not to be brought about by war, but by treaties to be concluded with the free consent of the nations and peoples concerned,—this without in any way excluding arbitration treaties. Furthermore, it again requested the friends of peace *to engage without delay in propaganda in favor of these petitions*, so that the signatures may be laid before the International Committee instructed to draw up the program of the next Peace Conference, as soon as it meets.

One of the fruits of the Berlin Congress is the co-operation of the editor of the *Ethische Rundschau*, and his request for 2,000 copies of the World Petition for distribution. At the Heidelberg Conference, which was inaugurated by Professor Nippold, and attended—among other prominent personalities, like Baron d'Estournelles de Constant—by seventeen leading men in international law, such as Professor Zorn, German delegate at both of The Hague Peace Conferences, Professor Niemeyer of Kiel University, Professors Schücking, Piloty, etc., the acquisition of signatures to the World Petition and of new co-workers was in quality remarkable.

Some time ago President Taft's and Mr. Knox's approval of and pleasure in the World Petition were expressed in letters signed by them and sent to an English gentleman in reply to his letter and a World Petition form with the signatures of seventeen members of the British Parliament. French students devoted their Easter vacation to addressing meetings in order to collect signatures for the World Petition. An Austrian inspector of schools has collected 1,462 signatures; a German gentleman, 1,035; an Alsatian lady recently wrote me that she regretted not to have been able to quite complete the second thousand; an English family sent in 4,575 signatures.

In spite of the Morocco crisis, the actual wars, and a mad jingoism everywhere, the signs of active interest in the World Petition continue to increase. Steadily the World Petition is making its way to the attention, the respect, and the coöperation not only of the masses, but also of the men of authority in science and politics. All signs indicate that the World Petition is bound to attain its ends, and that it will bring honor and joy to the World Peace Foundation and its noble founder.

COBURG, GERMANY, Nov. 20, 1912.