

season, one for day-wear and one for evening. Lady Warwick is still one of the most gifted and attractive women in England. Distinguished as a painter, a musician and an author she was in her youth an intrepid rider to hounds, a four-in-hand whip and has always been a sparkling conversationalist. To-day, although she probably no longer rides to hounds or tools a coach, she is a dominating figure in the social life of Great Britain and a trenchant writer on all subjects which call for reform.

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"F. P. A." (Mr. Franklin P. Adams) in his "Conning Tower" in the *New*

**We are  
Flattered**

*York Tribune* has again discovered a number of typographical errors in **THE**

**BOOKMAN**—there were twelve of these little offences in the March issue and the fact of this discovery by Mr. Adams is a source of extreme gratification to us. We write our editorials and collect our articles in the forlorn hope that the Big Public will be interested—and some of them are kind enough to write us let-

ters appreciating or criticising this or that part (we wish there were more of such kindly people: we like letters). But to feel that there is at least *one* subscriber who reads our magazine from cover to cover is inspiring and comforting and brings an added sense of responsibility to us to make the magazine worthy of this delightful attention. And, too, it is our sincere hope that the contents is proving attractive in itself; so interesting that our critic would continue to devour it *in toto* even though by some lucky chance there should not be a single typographical error in a whole issue. More power and keenness to F. P. A.'s all-discerning eye!

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In the February "Chronicle and Comment" a poetical tribute to Raemaekers was quoted from "The Sun Dial," the column in *The New York Evening Sun* conducted by Don Marquis. It has been called to our attention that we should have added that the responsible author is Miss Luella Stewart and not Don Marquis as might be assumed from the paragraph of acknowledgment.

# INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

BY WILLIAM I. HULL

## A NEW ERA

It is widely believed that the world in our time has come to the dawn of a new era. On the one hand, the World War is expected to solve many problems of European politics which are hoary with the dust of centuries, or bristling with the acerbities of modern imperialistic colonisation. On the other hand, it is expected that a new international organisation will emerge from the existing chaos and anarchy, and that it will prevent forever all further attempts to cut the Gordian knot of international disputes by means of the sword of national armaments.

## TWO SETS OF PROBLEMS

Facing these expectations, the world's statesmen are grappling with two sets of mighty problems. The solution of a full score of national, infra-national and sub-national questions in the Eastern Hemisphere is engaging the absorbed attention of most European thinkers. The thought of the New World, on the contrary, has turned away from the wreck-strewn diplomacy of the past and is seeking to devise means of settling all present and future disputes among the nations by civil instead of by military process. Peace through victory, justice after triumph, is the watch-word of the first group; peace without war, justice by means of law, is the maxim of the second. The ancient confession of *Inter arma silent leges* is being challenged in a new and promising way by the demand that *Arma cedunt togae*.

## THE MODERN NATIONALITIES

When the Roman Empire of the West had fallen before the onslaughts

of the Teutons, the imperial unity of the civilised world was replaced by inchoate nationalities. These nationalities waxed definite, strong and independent during the thousand years that followed, until first one and then another of them made unsuccessful attempts to conquer their neighbours and to restore the imperial unity of ancient Rome. Hundred Years' wars, Thirty Years' wars, Wars of Aggression, stained Europe's annals with blood and filled its homes with death and misery.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Out of the ashes of this incessant warfare there arose, in the seventeenth century, in France, Holland and England, a great idea. It gradually crystallised in the minds of such men as Emeric Crucé, Hugo Grotius and William Penn. This was the belief that a new *Pax Humana* could be organised, and that, unlike the old *Pax Romana*, it could exist in the midst of a society of independent, sovereign states. For two hundred years this great idea has been slowly assuming tangible and potent reality. It has had to struggle for existence in competition with such theories as the Balance of Power, The Holy Alliance, the Concert of Europe, and Offensive and Defensive Alliances. Territorial expansion, commercial supremacy, colonial empires, land power and sea power, have sharpened its struggle for existence. But it survives stronger than ever, even in the midst,—and largely because,—of the present wholly unprecedented war; while to its speedy triumph are dedicated the efforts of many virile personalities and several vigorous societies in almost every land.