

work and the sending of appeals, will be borne by an auxiliary committee of Armenian young men of New York City, so that every cent contributed by churches and individuals will be sent out intact to relieve the widows and orphans in whose behalf the appeal of the International Committee has come to the people of the United States. Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, will act as depository of the funds. Those who would contribute should remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly."



THE POOR SEALS

The question, What shall we do with the seals? has now been answered. The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States prescribed a sixty-mile zone from the Pribylov Islands within which seals should not be taken out of the Pacific. But the provision has been nugatory through its restrictions to vessels operated under the protection of the American and British Governments. The immune zone has become to Japanese sealers the most inviting field for hunting just because the sealing craft of other nations are forbidden to enter it. With nearly forty schooners, carrying about two hundred and fifty small boats, the Japanese have formed a cordon through which the breeding females, when driven to the open sea in search of food, could penetrate only with the certainty of the slaughter of many of their number. In the slaughter of many years prior to the Paris arbitration all the nations interested have participated. When Alaska was turned over to the United States, there were more than four million seals in Pribylov Island waters. Now there are about one hundred thousand. Accordingly, negotiations have been taken up in the Nation's interest by our State Department, for the only way to stop destruction of the seal herd is by international negotiations and agreement. We propose to do our part by prohibiting any killing of seals except under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The bill in Congress to this end was about to be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when it was objected that seals may be regarded not only as a natural but also

as a National resource, and that the measure should be referred to the newly erected Committee on the Conservation of National Resources. In the debate Senator Root referred to the Bering Sea Tribunal's decision that seals were not natural resources, hence the bill should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the other hand, Senator Nelson opposed that committee reference because a measure referring only to the killing of seals on United States territory bore no relation to the conduct of any foreign nation, but was strictly a question affecting the natural and National resources of the country. Mr. Nelson's views prevailed, and the bill was referred to the new Committee, of which Senator Dixon, of Montana, is the energetic Chairman. The Committee promptly and favorably reported the bill, and the Senate, we are glad to say, passed it as promptly. Later the House did likewise. We have thus shown our good faith in the matter.



A NOTEWORTHY TRIBUTE

The Richmond (Virginia) papers lately gave an account of a tribute paid by the Westmoreland Club of that city to an old negro servant. Nathan Moore for over thirty-one years was in the employ of this Club, and for a number of years was its head doorkeeper. On his left arm he wore six gold service stripes, one for each five years of continuous service, and on each Christmas he received five dollars for each stripe as a mark of esteem from the members. Though for a number of months past unable because of ill health to attend to his duties, he had been retained on the Club's pay-roll, and his post kept open for him in the event of his recovery. At the funeral the members of the Club, which we believe is the oldest and most aristocratic club in the city, assembled at the club-house and marched in a body to the Second Baptist Church (colored) to attend the service—"an honor," says a Richmond paper, "that has never been paid even to a member of the Club." The incident is worth recording for the benefit of Northern readers, who are apt to imagine that the only attentions paid to negroes in the South are those rendered by lynching parties.

A HOLY ALLIANCE

The Outlook agrees absolutely and without qualification with the principles defined by Mr. Roosevelt in his Nobel address, published on another page.

There are two ways of securing national peace: by being so weak that we cannot fight; by being so strong that we do not need to fight. The Outlook believes in the second method; it disbelieves in the first.

Again: we can attempt to persuade the nations to discard the implements of war, and so make war impossible; or we can persuade the nations to provide some other method than war for the fulfillment of their duty, and so make war unnecessary. The Outlook believes in the second method; it disbelieves in the first.

The function of government is to protect persons and property. To protect them from wrong-doers within the nation, it has sheriffs, constables, police, militia. To protect them from wrong-doers without the nation, it has an army and a navy. Time was when the private castle was surrounded by a moat, approached by a drawbridge, through a portcullis, with armed men to keep watch against enemies. The moat and drawbridge and portcullis and armed men have disappeared, because there are courts to determine the issues between private citizens, and police to enforce the decrees of the courts. Forts and navies and big guns will disappear from our harbors when we have an International Court to determine the issues between nations, and adequate means to enforce the decrees of such a court. For this three successive steps are necessary:

I. An agreement among civilized nations to submit their controversies to arbitration; in other words, to substitute the appeal to reason for the appeal to force. Such agreements as between one nation and another have already been made by most of the civilized nations, and they have been carried into effect in a sufficient number of important cases to prove that the ideal is practicable of realization.

II. The establishment of a permanent Court of Judicature to which all international controversies shall be referred as a matter of course, in lieu of the creation

of sporadic courts of arbitration created after the controversy arises for the purpose of settling it. The civilized nations of the earth have agreed on the desirability of constituting such a Supreme Court of International Law, although they have not yet agreed on the method by which it should be constituted.

III. The third step, *power* to enforce the decisions of such a tribunal, has not been taken. It is not probable that any nation would now consent to turn over its navy to such a Supreme Court and trust wholly to that court and to the navy under its control for protection. But Mr. Roosevelt points out how a first step in that direction might be taken even now:

Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

For example: Suppose Great Britain, the United States, and Japan were to enter into a treaty providing that if one of these nations were attacked, the other two would come to its defense; that no one nation would attack without the approval of at least one of the other two; and that all questions arising between the three contracting nations should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal. The joint navies would be a guarantee of peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions. Such a treaty would not guarantee a world peace, but it would guarantee peace so far as these three nations are concerned, and it would render unnecessary any increase of armaments by them for defensive purposes, since all three navies would be available for the defense of each nation.

We suggest Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to initiate this movement because Great Britain represents the West, Japan the East, and the United States stands midway between the two; and all