

occurs are doing their best in education.

THE NEW HAGUE COURT

THE first sitting of the Permanent International Court of Justice has taken place. It occurred at The Hague in the Peace Palace, erected by the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The first question to be settled was that of an election of a President. It was decided that not only the eleven judges elected last September by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, but also four supplementary judges should participate in this election. The eleven judges are:

Viscount Finlay, formerly Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

André Weiss, Member of the Institute of France.

Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti, Professor of International Law at the University of Rome.

Rafael Altamira, Senator of Spain and one of the original draftsmen of the fundamental statute of the new tribunal.

Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian statesman and law professor.

Max Huber, jurisconsult to the Swiss Government in international affairs.

B. T. C. Loder, member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands and an eminent authority on maritime law.

Didrik Gjaltrup Gjedde Nyholm, of Denmark, President of the Mixed Court of Cairo, Egypt.

Yorozu Oda, Professor of International Law at the University of Kyoto, Japan.

John Bassett Moore, former Councilor of our Department of State.

The four deputy judges are:

Demetriu Negulesku, of Rumania, delegate to the League of Nations.

C. W. Wang, President of the Chinese Supreme Court.

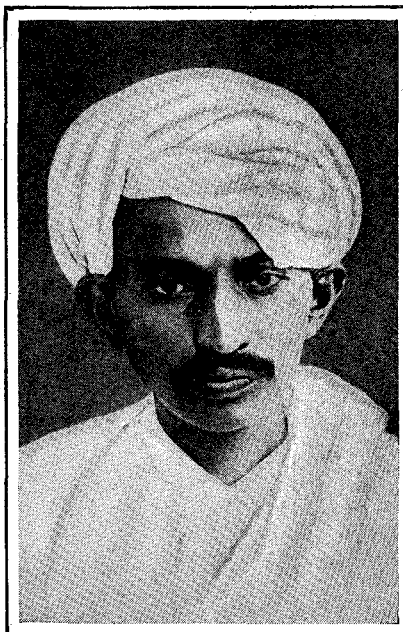
Nikhaile Jovanovich, of Yugoslavia.

Frederik Valdemar Nikolai Beichmann, of Norway.

These judges, chosen by the representatives of the fifty-one nations in the League, are to preside over a Court always open to settle disputes on the basis of law and justice rather than on that of diplomatic expediency. Moreover, the Court will be open not only to members of the League of Nations, but also to all states invited to join the League.

PRESIDENT LODER

NATURALLY, the first invitation to an American to become one of the Hague judges was to Elihu Root, who may indeed be called the father of the Court. It was he who gave the project its first impetus at the Second Hague Conference. He was then Secretary of State. According to his instructions to



Keystone

MAHATMA GANDHI

our delegates at the Conference, he would change the old so-called "Permanent Court of Arbitration," erected by the First Hague Conference (which was really neither "permanent" nor a "court"), into a real court of justice, to be always open, and to settle cases, not as subjects for diplomatic arbitral negotiations, but as cases to be judged solely by the strict application of rules of international law. The Second Hague Conference approved the project and established a court in all details with the exception of the choosing of judges. This detail has now been settled by Mr. Root, who, in his position on the committee of jurists chosen by the League of Nations to establish the new Court, succeeded in providing that the judges should be chosen by the Assembly and the Council of the League. Of course Mr. Root was asked to be one of the eleven judges. At his declination the invitation went to John Bassett Moore, a foremost American authority in international law.

Dr. Loder was appropriately elected President of the new Court. He will receive an annual salary of 15,000 florins (normally a Dutch florin is worth about forty cents) plus an allowance of 45,000 florins, while the other ten judges each draw 15,000 florins annually plus an allowance of 20,000 florins. These salaries are borne by the League of Nations.

The judges are to appear in black-velvet robes, lined with black silk, with the collars trimmed with ermine. They will wear black-velvet berettas, similar to those worn by the judges of French courts.

The new Court will, we do not doubt, do two things; it will define what con-

stitutes international law, and it will apply fairly and fearlessly the principles of right and justice.

UNREST IN INDIA

WHAT is the difference between "non-violent, non-co-operation" and "civil disobedience"? Mahatma Gandhi recently changed the first formula to the second in his propaganda for a larger share of self-government by the native people of India. The first formula indicates non-resistance or at the most passive resistance. Does the second go further? It certainly was so interpreted by the British authorities, for the India Office on February 7, according to Associated Press despatches, issued an official communication indicating "that it was the intention of the Government to adopt stern measures to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience in India" and adding that "no Government could discuss, much less accept, the demands contained in the recent manifesto of Mahatma K. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader."

Both phrases have unquestionably been used by Gandhi, although the second has been variously quoted as "civil disobedience" and "civic disobedience." Whether rightly or not, this has been interpreted by the Secretary for India, Mr. Montagu, as revolution, not evolution, and he laments that the people of India should think they could get self-government by revolution. At the same time, it is reassuring to note, the Secretary for India declares that the British Government is in favor of "swaraj" (the term used by the agitators for self-government), but points out that to obtain the same kind of self-government that Canada has means to gain the same ability and restraint, and that this must be a gradual process.

The situation has changed definitely and hopefully since this utterance by a responsible representative of the British Government. It had been generally reported that the arrest of Gandhi had been ordered, on the ground that his new plan of civil disobedience involved encouragement of violence. The fact that now in India there is an alliance between Mohammedan revolutionary teachers and Buddhist revolutionary teachers had caused some fear as to the outlook. Wisely and sensibly, however, Gandhi immediately announced that he had decided to abandon his programme of civil disobedience for the present at least. As this decision was based on disapproval of two or three recent outbreaks of violence, in one of which seventeen native policemen were killed, it may be taken to indicate that Gandhi's real feeling is still toward a

GENTLEMEN, LET'S LOOK TO OUR BUSINESS

(Othello, Act II, Scene 3)

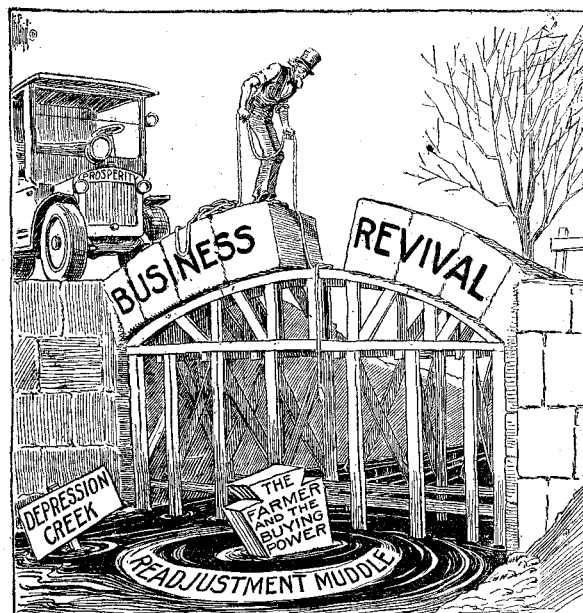
Steele in the Denver Post



UNCLE SAM—"I'LL NEVER SEE THE TIME I CAN'T TRUST THE AMERICAN FARMER!"

From Myrtle Phelps, Picabo, Idaho

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



WE MUST RESTORE THE KEYSTONE

From Miss Carolyn Bowen, Columbus, Ohio

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



• UNDISTURBED

From Frederick Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perry in the Portland Oregonian



YOU'RE WELCOME, BUT FIRST TIE YOUR PET OUTSIDE