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PERSONALITY.

Great Master, touch us with Thy skillful hand,
Let not the music that is in us die;
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us, nor let,
Hidden and lost, Thy form within us lie.

—Bonar.

Where is Theodore with his proposition of peace by military preparedness?

Edison once said he could "excuse an ignorant man groping in the dark," but he "had no time to waste on a man that knew he was in the dark and didn't find his way out."

WHY THE WAR?

The fields of Europe are strewn with the dead and mangled dying. Why? Carlyle asked that question: "What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toll in the British village of Dumdrudge usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men. Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them. She has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupoise. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red and shipped away, at the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted. An now to that same spot on the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart, were the truest strangers. Nay, in so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their governors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."

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HASTINGS ON WAR.

(Continued from Page One)

on Belgium openly violates a great international compact.

"Prudent Temerity.

"When Frederick the Great 'with prudent temerity' opened the Seven-Years' war by attacking Saxony, the whole world, except his confederated enemies, was with him as soon as he found in the queen of Poland's baggage, taken at Dresden, the proof of the coalition against him, and that Saxony was a party to it.

"But suppose that Saxony had been not only peaceful and friendly, but under Frederick's protection as a joint guarantor of its neutrality.

"Suppose that he was not threatened by any immediate attack but had placed himself behind Austria in an aggressive attempt on Serbia and had gotten into collision with Russia, knowing the latter's French alliance.

"Suppose that he was confident of his ability to vanquish both those countries in the field, and had no reason to suppose that political conditions would let England interfere, even if some of its rulers wanted to do so.

"Suppose that some years before he had obtained England's tacit support to a dismemberment of France by revealing a secret correspondence in which the French ruler proposed a violation of Saxony's neutrality.

"Suppose that such neutrality had been held inviolate for nearly a century by statesmen and soldiers alike and had become solidly fixed as a part of European public law.

"Suppose that under its protection in reliance upon Frederick's guarantee, Saxony had become the most densely peopled, the most perfectly cultivated and the best built up land beneath the sun, 'the land of art,' as Griffis calls Belgium in his book, and proves its right to the title.

"Suppose that this neutrality of Saxony had been at least as much of a bulwark against his enemies striking him if they had been threatening to do so, as it was against his assault on them.

"Suppose that there was no thought on their part of such a violation of neutrality.

"Suppose that there was no thought on their part of such a violation of neutrality.

"Suppose he had other clear though not so convenient roads.

"Suppose that under all these circumstances he had suddenly marched his armies to the Saxon frontier and given its authorities 12 hours in which to decide to give up their fortresses and give him possession of the country, utterly renouncing his guaranty of neutrality, but offering, if they would give up, a new one of integrity of territory and payment of damages at the close of the war.

"Suppose that England had told him, 'I, too, have guaranteed the Saxon neutrality; if you invade it, I shall deem it war on me and shall so act.'

"Suppose that the great Frederick in the face of it all had gone on with his program with all the resources of his time and all the horrors of the 19th century invention added, carrying death and destruction without warning or previous complaint against a friendly and related people many of whom used German speech and whose only fault was to be in his way and to have his pledge that they should not be disturbed—would the sympathy of the world have gone to Frederick under such conditions? Would all the mental resources and heroic resolution displayed by Frederick and his people in the Seven-Years' war have availed to redeem its infamy if started under the conditions and prosecuted in the manner of the present attack on Belgium?

Gladstone on Belgium's Neutrality.

"Mr. Burgess is a publicist. He knows that Gladstone's declaration that the violation of Belgium's neutrality by any great European power would be a more heinous crime against civilization than all history could

show, is well within bounds. The attack on Belgium was the first move of the Kaiser's armies. It has been as ruthless as thorough, as completely prepared for as it was unprovoked. Its manner of execution shows how thoroughly and how long it had been rehearsed.

"Mr. Burgess says, 'it is claimed' that the French were already acting there. The proof is before the eyes of anyone who looks at a map and follows the course of events that the German rulers have been committing this crime constantly in their minds for years. Did they find the proofs of hostile plots at Brussels as the great Frederick did at Dresden? If they had, such proofs would have been more promptly published than were the Polish queen's letters. Did they not first try offers of guaranty of the integrity of Belgian territory and of indemnity of loss of injury if possession of the fortresses and frontiers and free passage into France was given? Was there not even surprise expressed at the unwillingness of Belgium to abandon all self-direction and turn herself wholly over to this guarantor of her neutrality at the moment when he was showing his utter faithlessness? Only then did the wolf discover that the lamb had rolled the water. So, upon this devoted little country, the one which showed in the midst of military Europe what peaceful industry can do, that terrible German army was let loose. It was an act of an outlaw. Whoever takes up its defense even at the bar of German opinion must abandon all self-respect and regard for truth, or else admit as much.

"Of course, this is not to condemn it finally. Individuals and nations sometimes get beyond all law without fault of their own. Of two swimmers in midocean, both having hold of the same plank which can support in their exhaustion only one, the stronger may push the weaker off to feed a pursuing shark. We do not admire such an action, but necessity condones it.

"Suppose, however, that instead of only two there are six on the same raft with room in plenty for all and no immediate shortage of food or water. At one end of the raft is a huge Russian strong enough but with few weapons and little skill. Next to him is an Austrian smaller but better trained and with better weapons. Next toward the west is a German supplied with every offensive and defensive weapon and completely skilled in their use and declaring he can whip them all together. Next to him to the west is a Belgian whose own raft has gone to pieces; so small is he that he has no chance whatever in a contest with any of the others, but so useful and agreeable that they all agree that he shall in no case be molested and he has some timbers arranged for a protection. Next, are a Frenchman and an Englishman, who together have the west end of the raft.

"The raft is the balance of power in Europe. There are smaller rafts each carrying a single representative of other European nations. All the rafts taken together might represent the political organizations of Europe carrying over the ocean of ignorance and barbarism the cargo of European civilization. The Servian raftsman is disrespectful to the Austrian just in front of whom he is, and the latter starts to chastise the Servian. The Servian, frightened for the safety of his little raft, appeals to his kinsman, the Russian, and the latter begins to prepare to attack the Austrian, if necessary, to protect his Servian relative.

Owing to lack of space the continuation of this article has been delayed until tomorrow.

Honor System.

Nearly one hundred representative students from every branch of college activities met in the auditorium of the Law building last night to consider the proposed adoption of an honor system at Minnesota. Two minute speeches were made by a number of students

and two or three alumni. The meeting resulted in a petition being signed requesting the All-University Council to submit the question to a vote of the student body. The question if presented will result in one of the most momentous discussions ever staged at Minnesota.—The Minnesota Daily.

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