

Urges Peace Minister in the President's Cabinet

[From Philadelphia Public Ledger, January 31, 1916.]

In his discourse delivered at Temple Keneseth Israel yesterday, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf again assailed militarism and the preparedness agitation, and urged the addition to the cabinet of a department of peace and a minister or secretary of peace, to subordinate the activities of the department of war and the secretary of war.

The speaker recalled the utterances of the Czar of Russia in 1898, asking for a conference at The Hague and how the ruler of the Russians then predicted the war which now holds Europe in its grip. Doctor Krauskopf told how the delegates at the conference argued and doubted, how some were carried away with the promise of peace and thought the knell of battle had been sounded, how some sought to find a motive and accused the Czar of resorting to a ruse and how Kipling penned the poem, "The Truce of the Bear."

He told of England's clash with the Boers; of the international march on Peking following the Boxer uprising and of Russia's conflict with Japan, even after her ruler had sounded the call for peace and disarmament. Rabbi Krauskopf then referred to the second Hague conference and told how little it accomplished. He added that the next conference had been called for 1917, but, in his opinion, it would never take place, as the militarists would not permit it.

Doctor Krauskopf declared that he did not believe a single European

ruler wanted war. He said that the King of England and the Czar of Russia certainly did not desire it, that the German Emperor had ruled for 26 years without war and that many eminent students had repeatedly, in recent years, referred to him as a man of peace. So also with the King of Italy and the King of Greece. Rabbi Krauskopf added that the Frankenstein which the rulers and their governments had built up had mastered its masters. Thus, their preparedness — their great armies and navies — had provoked the war.

Warning the American people against such a folly, Doctor Krauskopf declared that an element here were building up or seeking to build a similar Frankenstein, and he quoted many great leaders of armies, including Washington, Grant, Sherman, Napoleon and Wellington, as saying that war was a thing to be done away with. The words of Napoleon, while ending his days on St. Helena, were quoted: "The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable."

It was the opinion expressed by Doctor Krauskopf that if we allow the idea of preparedness to obsess us and take root here, we shall be as powerless against war as is Europe today.

Lesson of Peace With Canada

The speaker said that we had demonstrated the possibility of peace through our relations with Canada and our peace agreement with England to have no forts along that border and no ships of war on our Great Lakes. Had there been a great wall or a series of forts between our country and Canada, in his opinion there would surely have been war.

"Therefore, knowing the blessings that have accrued to us from our Union of States," Doctor Krauskopf continued, "and from our peaceableness with our northern neighbor, knowing the needlessness of our states and neighbor maintaining army and navy, forts and armaments against one another, ours is the duty not to arm ourselves at home, but to disarm our sister nations abroad; not to prepare ourselves to meet in arms foreign powers, but so to labor upon them that they themselves shall be moved to lay down their arms. Ours is the duty to agitate a union of nations abroad akin to our United States, a neighborly peacefulness between their respective countries, akin to that which exists between Canada and ourselves, without the need of a fort or battleship or soldier to guard or menace the border between each other.

"Ours is the duty to teach them our experience that there are kinds of ships that are surer of conquest than the greatest battleship that has ever been built. They are called: Friendship and Fellowship. There are kinds of forts that are stronger than the mightiest that have ever been reared, that cost nothing to build and nothing to maintain. They are called: Fort Common Sense, Fort Justice, Fort Good Will, Fort Mutual Trust, Fort Arbitration.

"Ours is the duty, not to copy the military spirit of Europe, but so develop the pacific spirit that has hitherto welded our States and Canada into one, that it may extend to every country of our continent, and bind all of them into a United States of the New World, and then reach out further until it embraces all the nations beyond the Atlantic and Pacific, and forms them into a United States of

the Old World, with one common supreme court for the settlement of international contentions: The Peace Tribunal at The Hague."

Chance for World Federation

After praising the League to Enforce Peace, established in Independence Hall, Dr. Krauskopf continued:

"It is in our power to make of the League to Enforce Peace, that was brought into life in our independence Hall last June, another such miracle as was wrought in the same historic building in 1787, when the constitution, then adopted, welded the different, sometimes quarreling, states into one, indissoluble union.

"The nations of the earth were never as ripe for it as they will be when the war will be over and the days of exhaustion and remorse will be upon them. Now is the fittest time to prepare, not for war but for crystallizing a sentiment of peace so strong that nations will see the wisdom of it, without need of being convinced, and yield obedience to it, without necessity of being urged. If we allow this opportunity to slip, if we think but of arming ourselves instead of disarming the world, our thwarted destiny will avenge itself by creating ample use for the armament which we have heaped up. We must secure the peace of the world, if we would live in peace with the world.

"From the bleeding and mourning nations abroad comes to us the warning: 'Oh, ye, that are still spared, whose fields are not strewn with corpses, whose homes are not darkened and bereaved, whose ears are not tortured by the cries of agony that resound in thousands of military hospitals, profit by our bitter experience. Let our misguided trust shield you from being misguided. Heed not the voice of militarists, much less that of the capitalists back of them, nor of them whom they employ or entice to do their agitating. Heap not up armaments in the belief that the mightier they are the safer are you. They are means of destruction, not of salvation. The path we trod led but to ruin and death. Choose ye the path of life, which is the path of peace.'"

WHAT "PREPAREDNESS" MEANS

[From The Kansas City Journal.]

Probably no word has ever dropped more frequently or more glibly from the tongues of the American people and with so little understanding of its real meaning as the word "preparedness." People know, of course, that preparedness means being ready with an army and navy for resistance if the United States is invaded by an enemy, but the immense amount of preliminary work that must be accomplished before a state of actual preparedness is reached and how it is done are details to which the average citizen has given little thought. It is customary to imagine that mere soldiers in the bulk constitute a machine for defense, and that with an army of a million men there need be no worry about incidentals.

Assuming that one million men stood ready to take up arms for the defense of the nation against a first class power, what would they need immediately before they could take part in a single battle? Just to feed them would require 4,000,000 pounds of solid food and 3,000,000 pints of coffee daily. To equip this army would require 750,000 rifles, 2,000 field guns, 200,000 horses to haul these guns, 165,000,000 rounds of cartridges, and hundreds of other things that are not at present available.

That the citizen soldier may have some adequate idea of the tremendous amount of preparation that must be accomplished before pre-

paredness is a fact, two army officers have drawn up a schedule of war from the inside. This is not a manual of training, but a treatise in plain language and a guide by which the layman may inform himself in a general way concerning military rudiments, so that if he is ever called upon to defend his country he may understand better the general nature of things military. In this connection many popular fallacies are pointed out, such as the alleged geographical security of the United States; the idea that Americans are born soldiers; that European nations will be too exhausted to be feared after the war; that lack of money abroad will prevent a war; that prepared or unprepared, the United States can "lick" any nation on earth and that money and material resources are synonymous with military strength.

What does an army of a million mean? One million men marching four abreast would extend over a line 400 miles long, practically from Kansas City to the Colorado border. Some of the things that these million men must be provided with before they can fight are:

750,000 rifles and bayonets for them to fight with.
265,000 pistols, little brothers of the rifle.
8,000 machine guns, the military scythe.

2,100 field guns to batter down attack.

165,000,000 cartridges to carry them into their first fight, and as many more for each succeeding fight.
2,500,000 shells and shrapnel for our field guns for every hour they are in action.

196,000 horses to carry them and pull their carriages.

127,000 mules to haul their supplies and pack their guns.

8,000 wagons to transport their supplies and ammunition.

1,000,000 cartridge belts for their ammunition.

1,000,000 first aid packets to bind up their wounds.

1,000,000 canteens.

Each of them must have a uniform and equipment:

1,000,000 shelter halves to protect them from the weather.

1,000,000 pouches to keep them dry.

2,000,000 blankets to keep them warm.

2,000,000 pairs of shoes.

2,000,000 uniform coats, breeches, leggings, suits of underwear.

1,000,000 hats.

2,000,000 shirts.

4,000,000 pairs of socks.

1,000,000 haversacks to carry their equipment.

Finally they must eat:

1,000,000 pounds of meat each day.

1,000,000 pounds of bread each day.

2,000,000 pounds of vegetables each day.

3,000,000 pints of coffee or tea each day.

All this must be purchased, transported, prepared, and cooked each day, and to eat it they must have:

1,000,000 cups.

1,000,000 plates.

1,000,000 knives.

1,000,000 forks.

1,000,000 spoons.

To provide for proper care, training, and led into battle they should have:

25,000 trained officers.

The calling into service of one million men would mean the organization, equipping and training of ten armies the size of the complete regular army of the present time. If one million men should apply at the recruiting offices it would require the uninterrupted effort of 1,000 recruiting parties working day and

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