

An Anglo-American Alliance Making For Universal Peace

NO MORE WARS

Sketches of the Men Prominent In the New Movement

ANY optimists of this country and of England profess to see the realization of their hopes for universal peace in an Anglo-American alliance, and to this end they have been shaping their plans for a union that provides the common sentiment of both countries. Their animating sentiment was voiced by our eminent countryman Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court in an address recently delivered in Milwaukee when he said: "I desire most particularly to refer to our efforts as a nation in the direction of international arbitration and the hastening of that day when peace shall reign and wars shall be no more. I want to refer to the efforts which this nation and the mother country [Great Britain] have been making to bring about the blessings of arbitration, and I am profoundly convinced that no time is more opportune to impress the wisdom and blessings of arbitration than the present time, when the world looks upon the war and carnage in South Africa."

"This country has thus far spoken every time for those measures which will make war less burdensome and less of what Sherman declared it to be. And it is to the credit of this nation that she stood side by side with Great Britain for peace at The Hague. Peace will surely come, notwithstanding that conference has been laughed at by some and called a Miss Nancy affair by others. To my mind, this Hague conference forms the turning point in arbitration, and it will hasten the blessed day."

"These are the two nations, the United States and Great Britain, that have been more conspicuous in war than any other, and it is natural that they should be foremost in the efforts at peace, and I believe their efforts will be crowned with the glory of success and that they will bring about settlement by arbitration and that The Hague conference will prove an epoch in the great question of arbitration."

That Justice Brewer has been a consistent advocate of peace for many years reference to his speeches and writings is only necessary to prove. Taking some excerpts at random, we find, for example, this from a lecture before the Yale University Law school in February of this year:

"This nation must not appear before the world as a highwayman. 'Stand and deliver' must never be the motto of the republic. Victory must be won with justice, and that nation as that individual stands highest in the world's thought, becomes most potent for good, which in the hour of triumph manifests the most consideration and magnanimity."

"Notwithstanding all our great educational privileges, all our common schools and the great work they are doing, there is a fearful volume of ignorance. More than that, there is in our population a heterogeneous mass. We are not all Anglo-Saxon. We do not all spring from those races which we believe have the true ideas of self government. We have a great multitude coming from those nations in which government is a supposed enemy, a multitude which has no idea of the meaning of liberty restrained by law. It has yet to be Americanized, to be brought into the realization of the limitations upon personal action which come from the highest obligations of liberty. More than that, we have, notwithstanding our enormous resources and great territory, a large population which knows nothing of the blessings of a home and

the pure surroundings which attach thereto."

These remarks of Justice Brewer have been quoted not only because they present the case in its entirety, but incidentally to show the inherent weakness of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, which weakness reside in the fact to state it briefly, that neither the population of Great Britain nor that of the United States is homogeneous. In the former country many diverse elements are included in its population, and in the United States it will be many years before the immigrants of varied nationalities will be assimilated or Americanized.

through the reunion of the English speaking race. A whole continent, reaching from regions almost tropical to regions almost arctic and embracing a varieties of production and re-

in the end it must win all minds and prevail."

And "ideas" as Justice Brewer justly observes, "are, after all, the eternal forces. Human life and destiny are

planted in the minds of thinking men and women in the United States. Whether erroneous or not, the idea is vital and working, and it is well worth while to take cognizance of the fact."

What is looked upon by some as rather a whimsical development or outcome of this idea was the formation in London last year of the Atlantic Union for the promotion of peace on earth, good will to man, among the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon-American peoples. It is expressly stated that its name is not quite adequate because it is by no means restricted by the seaboard of the Atlantic ocean, but, on the contrary,

and such semipublic functions as dinners, receptions and visits to places of historic or artistic interest."

John Bull, it seems, has learned that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and so he purposes to capture every American of prominence that visits his islands and feed him into a feeling of fondness for the "mother country."

By commendable and rigid self examination Mr. Bull has discovered that while at home he is undoubtedly the most hospitable representative of his species in the world, he is looked upon by foreigners as the most surly and unpleasant of human brutes when he takes his little walks abroad. And, what is more, he tacitly admits the soft impeachment, at the same time, though with manifest reluctance, giving out that he has one side to face the world with and quite another for the places and people of his innermost affections. "The American or Australian," he says, "may have staid at the caravansaries, have visited the abbey and the theaters, run down to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon and yet may have missed all the real greatness and beauty of the motherland."

"It is precisely these charming private ways of English society," the Atlantic unionists state, "which the Atlantic Union seeks to make known to those of our friends from beyond the seas who would otherwise through simple lack of opportunity return to their own lands without either making friends among us or knowing anything at first hand of the intelligence and culture, the pleasant intercourse and varied interests of which the traditional family life of England consists."

There it is in a nutshell. Mr. Bull knows beyond peradventure that when he dies a weeping world will be only too glad to inscribe on his tombstone "None knew him but to love him." But he is not going to await the revision of feeling that dire death will surely cause; he is going to anticipate that event in the ever living present. This intention does credit to his heart, if not to his head, and so long as he can fill the contract by filling all his English speaking cousins with good cheer just so long will he retain their good will and affections. But it is a huge contract, and the prospect, failing to state how it is to be done in detail, only deals in attractive but glittering generalities. There are, it is estimated, about 150,000,000 inhabitants of the earth who speak or make a more or less legitimate use of the "king's English," and deducting, say, 50,000,000 as residents of Great Britain, there will be some 100,000,000 who will have to be fed, filled and "made acquainted with the real greatness of the motherland." If, then, the Atlantic union really means business and begins that business at once, it will probably tax the society to its utmost to bring about the looked for millennium before the natural demise of all its present members. One hundred a day would be a fair average during 300 days in the year, and that would mean only 30,000 in a twelvemonth, provided the population of the United States and Australia could be transported in detachments for the purpose of being fed and entertained. At the rate of 30,000 a year it would take, at a rough calculation, nearly 3,333 years to provide for the 100,000,000 people outside Britain, allowing for no increase of population in the meantime. So it would appear on the face of it, as stated, that Mr. Bull has a stupendous undertaking on his hands in carrying out the chimerical though really laudable intentions of the Atlantic union.

Taken seriously, however, the union has a saving clause in the provision that it is not to be open to all persons indiscriminately. Its aim, as avowed, being to make the English members acquainted with those who are more or less influential in the forming opinion in the colonies and in the United States. None others need apply. Last year, it is stated, several very successful functions were held, but not very much was done in the way of private or collected hospitality. It is recognized that the United States and Great Britain are, and probably always will be, rivals in a commercial sense. But that rivalry does not necessarily mean enmity. Ties of consanguinity and a common heritage in historical incidents, it is urged, bind so closely that mere commercialism cannot rupture them.

But the terms Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American are loosely used, in their etymological sense, to imply more than those Danish freebooters who called the British in their wars against the Danes and Scots in the fifth and sixth centuries and then afterward overran the country and established themselves as its permanent inhabitants. They will answer, however, in lieu of other terms, and we must overlook a possible misapprehension of them in view of the evident intention of the users, which is at least friendly and well meant.

The most prominent of the Atlantic unionists, whose portraits are presented in this connection, are Dr. Stopford Brooke, Dean Farrar, Lord Coleridge, Sir Michael Foster and Dean Hole, all of whom are fairly well known in this country. The Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke is a man of letters, one of whose books are classics in Britain. He is 69 years old, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and at present resides in London.

Lord Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, succeeded his famous father, the first Baron Coleridge, lord chief justice of England from 1890 to 1894, seven years ago. He is a lawyer and has been a member of parliament. The Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D. D., dean of Canterbury since 1895, is 70 years old, a ripe scholar and author. He is well known in this country through his books and lectures. Sir Michael Foster, K. C. B., is 65 years old and has been a professor of physiology at Cambridge since 1883. The Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., dean of Rochester since 1887, chaplain to the late archbishop of Canterbury, medalist of the Royal Historical society, etc. is a man of wide culture and varied attainments, whose brief visit to the United States a few years ago was the occasion of his book, "A Little Tour in America." These are all members of the executive council of the Atlantic union, which also includes Lord Brassey, Sir William M. Conway, Dr. Garnett, Dr. Conan Doyle, Sir Andrew Clarke and other distinguished Englishmen. The late Sir Walter Besant took a deep interest in the union, being a member of the council and also in its affiliated societies in America, the Transatlantic society of Philadelphia and the British-American society of San Francisco.

The membership in the union of such men and their evident earnestness make it probable that they really believe, with Tennyson, that the idea of universal peace could be negotiated. Till the war drum thrummed no longer and the battles were fought, in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

But it was Tennyson also who wrote: But the jingling of the guinea helps the heart that never feels, And the nations do but murmur, starting at each other's heels.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.



NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

IT cannot, it would seem, be consistently said that republics are always ungrateful when such oblique lessons of a nation's gratitude exist on every hand in the soldiers' homes which have been erected in various parts of our country. More than 1,240 disabled veterans of the regular army are provided for in the palat-

gressional appropriation of \$1,000,000 is available.

As the result of a comparison of competitive plans called for by the board of managers, six architects from as many different states having submitted designs, the contract for the construction of all the buildings, the general layout of grounds and landscape gardening

States is indebted for many remarkable architects who have made their mark in this country. Accepting an arbitrary term, the general character of the structure to be erected will be that of the French renaissance, or the latest development of architectural art.

The general scheme contemplates 35 different buildings, for the erection of

2,500 disabled volunteers, "both of the Civil and Confederate armies of the United States and all others in which the United States has been engaged." This recognition of the universality of patriotism and good feeling will doubtless be approved by all, though it is practically a new departure in the government of the homes. That the latest

that the era of good feeling so necessary to our development as a nation has at last arrived.

The site selected for the new home is a tract of land about a mile and three-quarters long by three-quarters of a mile wide right in the heart of the picturesque Tennessee mountains, where the scenery is exhilarating and the cli-

the large cities to be quiet and restful, the site is easily accessible over the Southern railway (which will erect a station on and run a spur to the grounds) and only a short trolley ride from the small town known as Johnson City. It is but five miles distant, or a three hours' ride over the hills on horseback from Asheville, N. C., the famous resort, where among other potential buildings may be found the celebrated home of George W. Vanderbilt, Biltmore, a creation of the late R. M. Hunt, another graduate of the French school of architecture.

Environed by noble forests of pines, the grounds of this Soldiers' home will be parklike in character, with groves and driveways, the landscape features tending to enhance the naturally picturesque appearance of the place. A ravine running through the forest furnishes a mountain stream which will be utilized for electric power and further made available for the entrance

near this ravine, being, together with the freight cars and tracks, practically concealed from the larger and showier buildings.

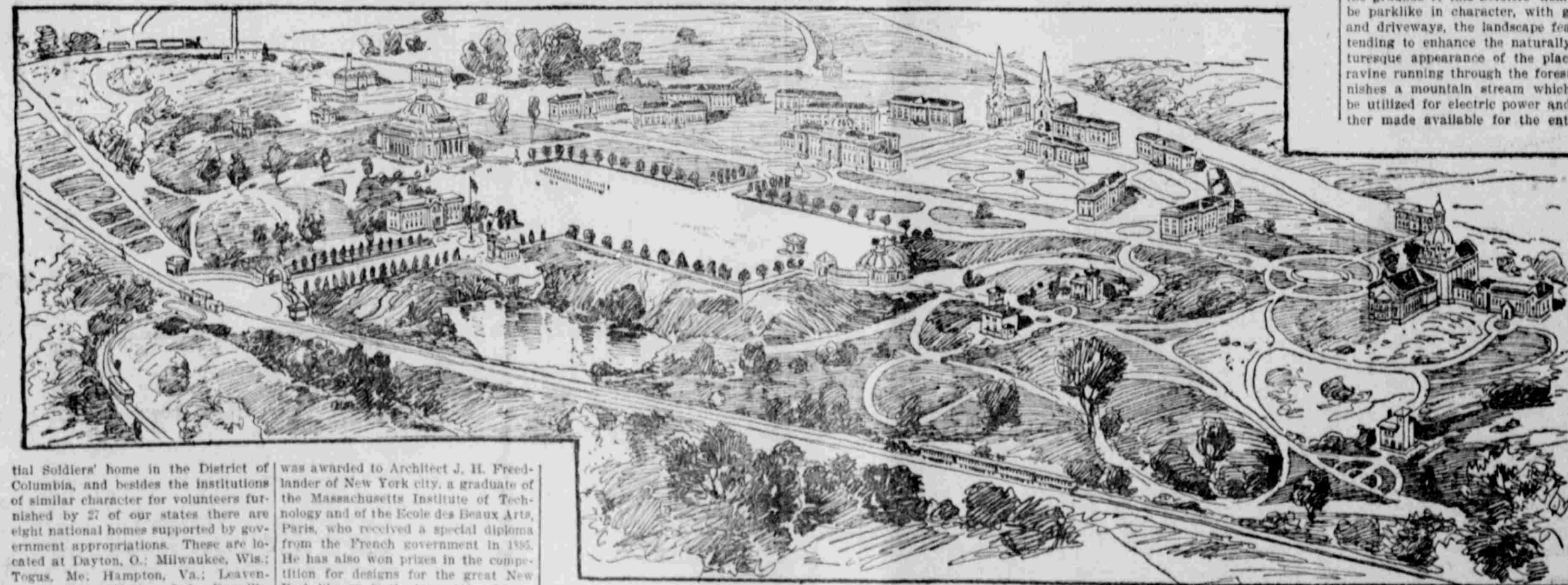
The entrance to the grounds will be marked by a triumphal arch or ornate gateway, under which will run the main roadway, 40 feet wide, lined with trees. This roadway will cross the broad parade ground—600 feet wide by 1,000 feet in length—at one end of which will be placed the fine memorial hall.

The special architectural features will be the memorial hall, mess hall, chapel, barracks buildings, administration building and governor's house, each structure being provided with its own little park or flower garden, which will be supplied from the extensive greenhouses located near the cantonment. These latter will be conveniently situated to the gathering places of the old soldiers beneath the trees and in the little pavilions which will be erected at intervals all over the grounds. Here they will fight the war over again and tell how it would have been conducted had they been in command.

The chief structures, like the mess hall, chapel, memorial hall and barracks, will be built around a semi-circular, commanding from their elevated position on esplanades extensive views over the grounds. The hospital will be so situated that the prevailing winds will blow away from the main structures and will be connected by an underground passage with the morgue, while the cemetery will be tucked away out of sight behind the trees. All the appointments, in general and in detail, seem perfect, while the scheme is elaborately conceived for ministering to the material comfort as well as aesthetic tastes of the prospective dwellers in this beautiful home in the Tennessee mountains.

Most of the building material, such as limestone, brick and lumber, is ready at hand in great abundance and at low prices, while the people of the country adjacent are looking forward with expectancy to the expenditure of the million and more that has been appropriated. It is believed that the carrying out of so vast a scheme will be of great benefit to Johnson City and vicinity and bring the section into prominence as a summer and winter resort.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS, NEAR JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

tial Soldiers' home in the District of Columbia, and besides the institutions of similar character for volunteers furnished by 27 of our states there are eight national homes supported by government appropriations. These are located at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; and Santa Monica, Cal. All except the first named, at Washington, are for volunteer soldiers only, and to the number is now added the most magnificent of all, soon to be erected at Johnson City, Tenn., and for which a con-

was awarded to Architect J. H. Freedlander of New York city, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, who received a special diploma from the French government in 1895. He has also won prizes in the competition for designs for the great New York library, in the international competition for the University of California and for the Maine monument in New York city. As a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts it is natural that his scheme should show the influence of that school, to which the United

which, as stated, there is an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be supplemented probably by another half million. The home is intended to provide for at least

and largest institution of this sort should be thrown open to all, regardless of sectionalism or of sentiment engendered by the civil war, is a guarantee

mate, owing to the altitude and surroundings, is beautiful and invigorating. Although isolated and forest surrounded and suitably remote from

of the railway spur for freight and other purposes. The storehouses and utility buildings, as well as the powerhouse, coal sheds, etc., will be situated

under the will of Dr. George Vierling, the Berlin composer who died in Wiesbaden last month.

Senator Clark of Montana now owns 40 gold, copper and silver mines, one of which, bought three years ago, has already brought him \$750,000 profit.

Nathan Church, a man of eloquence and attainments and the colleague of Blaine in the Maine legislature, is now working as a street cleaner in Minneapolis at a salary of \$150 a day.

SMALL TALK ABOUT NOTABLES.

According to a Berlin correspondent, the demand for "Bismarck's" recollections and reminiscences continues to be as great as ever. Up to the present, he says, the publishers have made a net profit of about 1,000,000 marks on the book.

Baron Franchetti has composed an opera, "Germania," the words by the poet Illica, describing the war of lib-

eration in Germany in Napoleon's time. The scene of the last act is the battlefield of Jena.

Despite his patriarchal age, Lord Grimthorpe maintains his reputation as a practical biologist and an inventor of versatile ingenuity. The octogenarian designer of Big Ben has just devised a weathercock which works upon a flat piece of agate and is warranted

not to "stick fast" or "sneak" or otherwise misbehave itself.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the well known St. Louis sculptor and secretary of the National Society of Sculptors, has been appointed a director of sculpture at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

James M. Alden, who died recently in Brooklyn in his eighty-fourth year, was a lineal descendant of John Alden of Mayflower fame. In 1848 he was a publisher and the first to issue a book by Washington Irving.

The archbishop of York has just completed his seventy-fifth year, but still carries on all the work of his position and still reads only a fixed portion of Hindustani, which language he learned when a soldier in India.

Sir Norman Lockyer, the eminent astronomer, will retire at the end of the year from his position as professor of astronomical physics at the Royal College of Science. Sir Norman's connection with the department of science and art dates from 1875.

When the United States training ship Hartford was at Copenhagen recently, she was visited by the crown prince of Denmark, Princess Valdemar and other royal personages. The princess begged for the release of 14 men who were undergoing punishment for various kinds of misconduct, and her request was granted. The father of her royal highness, the Duke of Chartres, fought in the civil war.

The municipality of Berlin receives 1,500,000 marks for benevolent purposes

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