

Utah's Quota In Movement For Universal Peace.

TIME was, and will be again, according to the Holy Scriptures, when men were, and shall be, adjudged infants at the age of 100 years. If the same may be said of systems and of movements, surely the days of peace throughout the world may be considered as having its place in the category indicated. A very tiny infant, though, is now the organized effort that seeks to bring about the millennium period when war shall be no more. The babe, if the American Peace society may be so designated, is scarcely a hundred years old, having opened its eyes on the religious mundane realm in 1815, but by the time that the centenary shall have been reached, the designation "infant" will not be applicable, judging from the manner in which the youngster is now striding in the footsteps of a giant.

It is no wonder that Infant Peace grows and develops so rapidly. He has nurses and sponsors in all parts of the civilized world and numbers his cradle in the millions. On Sunday next, his cradle will be a scene of nations will resound with praise of his beauty and comeliness and almost uncountable multitudes will applaud and cry, "Live forever and prosper the long promised harbinger of earth's approach to the destiny appointed of heaven."

Many peace meetings will be held in Utah on the day mentioned. The Sabbath nearest to May 18, which has been designated as an international peace day, that being the anniversary of the first Hague peace conference. In a recent proclamation of Gov. John C. Cutler, it was asked that at least one meeting be devoted to the subject of peace in every chapel or meetinghouse in the state, and the request will undoubtedly be generally complied with. The proclamation was issued April 23, and reads as follows:

"Executive Office, April 23, 1908.—In view of the fact that May 18 is the anniversary of the first Hague conference for the promotion of universal peace, it is desirable that services commemorative of this event and promotive of the peace idea shall be held in the churches, as nearly as possible on that date.

"I therefore respectfully request that the ministers and other local officials of the various churches throughout the

state hold peace meetings in their respective places of worship at a convenient hour on Sunday, May 17, 1908. A suitable program may be arranged, the suggestion being made that music and addresses appropriate to the purpose of the meeting be provided for.

"JOHN C. CUTLER,
Governor."

At last year's peace meeting, held in the tabernacle, Sunday, May 19, resolutions were adopted authorizing Gov. Cutler, who was chairman of the gathering, to name a committee to consider and formulate a plan of organization for a state peace society. The personnel of the committee was recently announced by the executive, as follows: Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Hon. John Henry Smith, Rev. P. A. Simpson, Editor J. M. Hodge, Rabbi C. J. Freund, Mrs. J. B. Conner, Mrs. P. S. Richards and M. P. Staehle, Gov. Cutler being ex-officio chairman. This committee met recently and drafted a constitution for the proposed Peace society of Utah, which was submitted to the American Peace society, of which it will be a branch, and was favorably passed upon. The first branch of the Utah organization will probably be formed at Provo on Sunday next. Dr. Brimhall and others having taken up the matter there.

PROGRAM TOMORROW.

The peace meeting to be held in this city next Sunday will convene in the First Congregational church at the hour of 4 p. m., when the following program will be rendered:

Hymn, congregational.
Prayer, Rev. Dr. Paden.
Scripture reading, by Rev. F. B. Short.

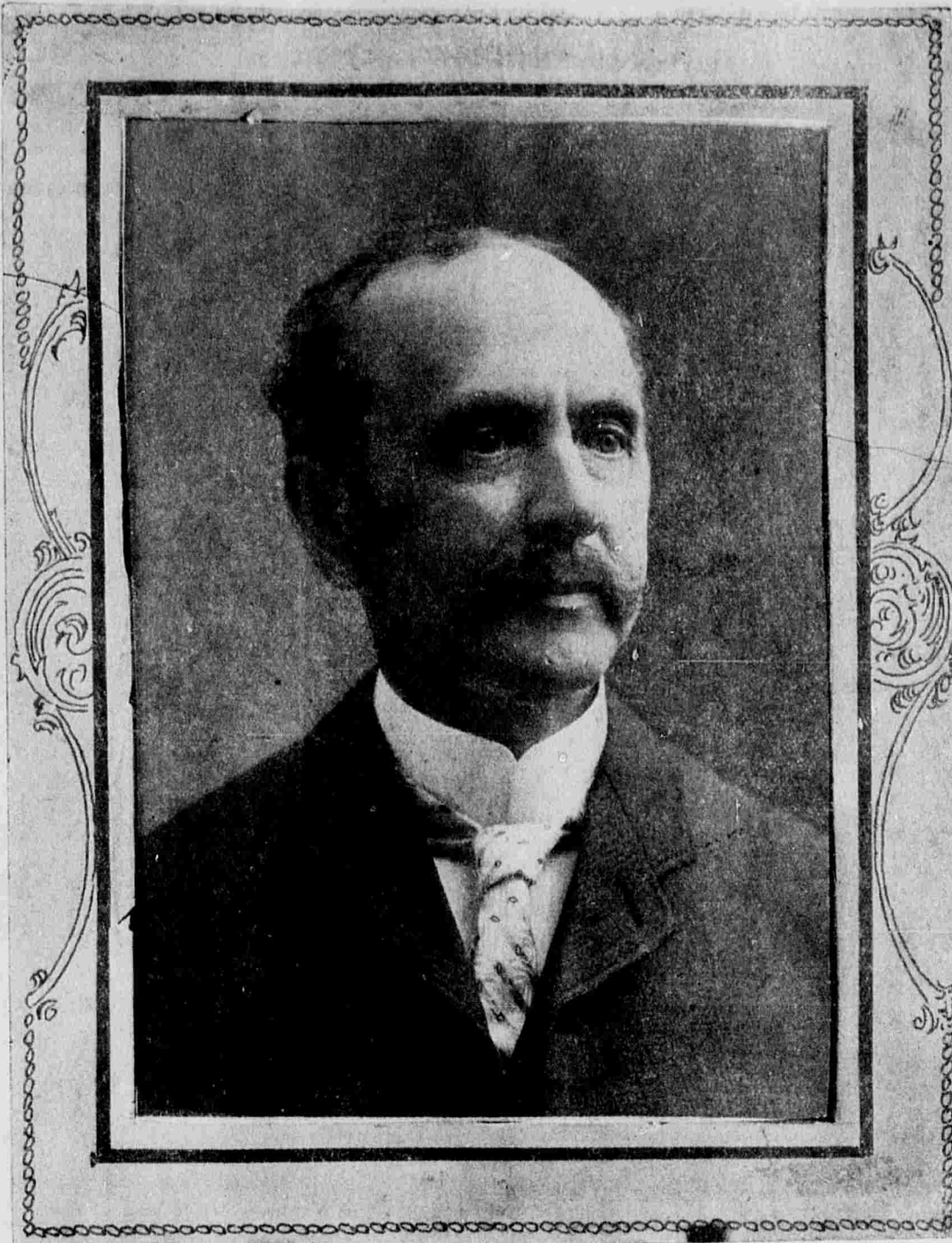
Address by the chairman, Col. George B. Squires.
Solo, Mrs. Nell P. Moore, "O, Love Divine."

Address, Bishop F. S. Spalding, of the Episcopal church; subject, "The Cost of Peace."

Solo, Mrs. Emma Ramsey Morris, "The Flag Without a Stain."

Address, Rev. W. R. Harris, D. D., LL. D., representing Rev. Bishop L. Scanlan, of the Catholic Diocese; subject, "The Contrast Between Heathen and Christian Civilizations as Making for Peace."

Solo, M. J. Brines, "If With All Your Heart."



GOVERNOR JOHN C. CUTLER, PRESIDENT OF UTAH STATE PEACE SOCIETY.

Speech, Judge W. H. King.
Song, by the Orpheus club, selection from Handel.
Hymn, congregational.
Resolutions.
 Benediction, Rev. Elmer I. Goshen.

AT THE TABERNAULE.

At the regular Sunday afternoon meeting, at 2 o'clock, at the tabernacle, the question of universal peace will be the theme of an address delivered by Elder Orson F. Whitney.

It was met that the peace movement should be born in America, the land above all other lands that seeks to bring about the happy consummation when there shall prevail absolute good-will among the nations. The first peace society of the world was founded in New York by David Low Dodge and others in August, 1815. Massachusetts followed with a similar organization during Christmas week of the same year. Of the latter, the present American Peace society is the successor. The first foreign peace movement did not make its appearance until the next year, and from that time the innovation spread rapidly, and soon nearly every civilized nation had formed peace associations.

FIRST CONGRESS IN 1842.

The first international congress for the consideration of aims and purposes of the society was held in London in 1842. It was proposed by Philanthropist Joseph Sturge, who two years before had advocated such a meeting to leaders of the American society. Of the 37 delegates present, 24 were British and American, with 7 accredited to the latter country.

Perhaps the most important practical position considered at this first congress was that of Judge William Jay of New York, president of the American Peace society during the decade in which the historic peace congresses in Europe in the middle of the last century occurred, that an arbitration clause should be embodied in all future commercial treaties between the great powers. At the four subsequent congresses the American representatives stood prominently for the demand for a congress of nations, which should develop and codify international law and create an international tribunal; and this constructive program, which our own day at last is seeing realized, was popularly spoken of in Europe throughout the decade as "the American way."

It was an American, Elihu Burritt, who was the chief inspiring and shaping force for the Brussels congress in 1848, followed by the great congress of Paris, Frankfurt and London in 1849, 1850 and 1861. At both Paris and Frankfurt there were more than 20 American delegates, at London more than 60. The Paris congress, over which Victor Hugo presided, and the London congress, held in the year of the first international exposition and having more than a thousand delegates from England alone, were immense and most impressive gatherings, and in them the peace movement in the last century reached its highest point. They were followed by two important British congresses, at Manchester and Edinburgh; and then came the Crimean war and the other great wars of that period, and there was a long interregnum.

The first of the present series of international peace congresses was held at Paris in 1889, the year of the Paris exposition. Frederic Passy was its president, and the number of delegates in attendance was almost the same as at the first London congress in 1849. The second congress met the next year in London, Hon. David Dudley Field of New York, serving as its president. The subsequent congresses have been held at Rome, Bern, Chicago (in 1893), Antwerp, Buda-Pest, Hamburg, Paris, Glasgow, Monaco, Rouen, Boston, Lyons and Milan. Of all these international congresses, that in Boston in 1894 had the largest attendance, its impressive feature being a series of great mass-meetings for the people. One of its results was an American delegation of over 50 at the Lozanne congress the following year, a number five times as great as that which attended the other congresses in Europe.

The seventeenth universal (international) peace congress will meet in Causton hall, Westminster, London, July 27 to August 1, 1908. The officers are: President, the Right Hon. Lord Courtney of Penwith; chairman, J. C. Alexander, LL. B.; treasurer, the Right Hon. Lord Avebury; chairman of executive, T. P. Newman (chairman National Peace Council) general secretary, Dr. W. Evans Darby (Peace society); and J. Frederick Green (International Arbitration Peace association). It is to be hoped that the State Peace Society of Utah will be able to represent at this important gathering.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON

HOW TO BE A DIPLOMAT TO BE TAUGHT LIKE ANY OTHER PROFESSION.

THERE is a new "learned profession" in America. It is the profession of diplomacy. The youth to whom the consular or diplomatic service appeals may matriculate now in a college specially organized to teach him the things he should know in the practice of that profession or at any rate to give him a ground plan introduction to his life work. This is something new under the sun in the western world.

There is but one institution in the United States where the requirements of the profession of diplomacy are taught. That is the College of the Political Sciences, in connection with the enlarged George Washington university at Washington. The chief purpose of this college is to prepare young men for the foreign consular service of the United States. The projectors hope in time to create a new standard of excellence in this highly important branch of the public service. To this end an earnest effort is being made to secure the highest possible educational endowment for the college.

The Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harlan, a son of Justice Harlan of the supreme court, has been appointed director of "the George Washington university movement." The purpose of this movement is to develop the university along certain special lines of graduate work, for which there are such exceptional facilities to be found at the national capital. Dr. Harlan's particular work for the present relates to the College of the Political Sciences. He is meeting with much encouragement and gratifying co-operation in his efforts so that it may be stated authoritatively that the school for the training of diplomats is a permanent institution.

It is of very general interest to learn that this movement as a whole is a tribute to the wisdom and foresight of George Washington. It is in effect a carrying out of his last will and testament, for Washington included in that document, written by his own hand and executed on the 9th of July, 1799, an outline and suggestion for a university "in a central part of the United States to which the youths of fortune and talent from all parts of the continent might be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in the arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government," etc.

It appears that Washington had such a university in view for a quarter of a century before his death. He is known to have mentioned the matter during the Revolutionary war, and in 1795 he wrote:

"The Federal City, from its centrality and the advantages which in other respects it must have over any other place in the United States, ought to be preferred as a proper site for such a university."

"The Federal City," otherwise Washington, likewise was the father of the suggestion from the Father of His Country. Like the rest of the United States, the capital has grown far beyond the dreams of Washington and

his contemporaries, but the nation has not outgrown its respect and even reverence for the opinions of the patriot of Mount Vernon. Though more than a hundred years have passed since his death, Washington's wish regarding a central institution of learning is now being fulfilled.

The George Washington university was chartered originally as Columbian college in 1821, and in 1871 it was enlarged to Columbian university.

What does the college teach? Oh, nearly everything calculated to make a statesman or a diplomat out of the proper sort of raw material. It gives a four years' course in political science, international law, diplomacy, economics, finance and history. Two years of which are for undergraduate students and the remaining two years for graduate students. Those who have an approved bachelor's degree from the George Washington university or

quired to study also, though as something of a side issue, the most important of the oriental tongues. These are in a sense elective courses. For instance, should the young hopeful dream of occupying a consular post in Japan he will elect to study Japanese. The aspirant Chinward will wrestle with the Celestial infections. In fact, one who hopes and confidently expects some day to be an ambassador at imperial courts European and oriental in

sufficient to say that the young man who receives his master's degree from the College of the Political Sciences will know a great deal more about the rights and duties of a consul than he knew before he matriculated.

This new institution is heartily endorsed by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Ambassador Hill and other leading publicists. Until within very recent years the United States government employed the most haphazard

co-operation of the civil service regulations much of this consular comicality has been eliminated. But it is still highly difficult to find men fitted for consular posts, no matter how brilliant they may be in any capacity at home. It has become evident that a special preparation is needed for the consular service, and that is what the George Washington university's new college designs to supply. Because the spoils system of appointments has been su-

NEW SCHOOL A REALIZATION OF AN IDEA HELD BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

that there is now hidden away in the files of the state department, in the correspondence between the department and the various American consuls in France, a veritable gold mine of information bearing upon the commercial relations, both possible and actual, between France and the United States. It is the hope of Consul General Mason that when this new college gets well under way some plan of co-operation with the state department may be worked out whereby the useful facts in this mass of correspondence may be tabulated in a form suitable for use in the school, so that a student who desires to be appointed to a French consulate may inform himself thoroughly in advance as to the possibilities of trade between the two countries.

A similar plan, it is obvious, might be worked out with reference to all other countries with which we have important commercial relations. The students, in fact, would have practical experience in a sort of consular clinic with reference to the particular countries to which they hoped to be sent. It is the belief of Consul General Mason that students so trained and afterward appointed to consulates "would reach within a few months after beginning work at their posts a degree of usefulness to their country which the most diligent and faithful consul who had not enjoyed such advantages could hardly expect to attain until he had been in the service for several years."

Secretary of State Elihu Root in expressing his interest in the new movement says:

"The national government is making a strong and systematic effort now to limit appointments in the diplomatic and consular service to men of special fitness for such work. Of course that effort will be greatly promoted by having as many young men as possible educated and trained in the subjects with which such officers have to deal. The greater the class of trained men from whom we can draw for appointments in the foreign service the more easily we can maintain a high standard in this service."

A chair of legislation is one of the latest innovations proposed for the College of the Political Sciences. In this connection it is interesting to remark that a candidate for congress from a western district this year has announced as one of the reasons why he should be elected the fact that he wants to go to Washington to educate himself. This supplies a valuable suggestion.

It is not to be disputed that there are some men in congress who might profit by a course in the George Washington university's political college, particularly if a chair of legislation shall be established. This is not written flippantly. A great many of the men who enter the national congress possess but the haziest notions of the science of legislation. Is it not reasonable to assume that they would be benefited, and incidentally their constituency and the public service generally, if Speaker Cannon would let them off, say on odd days, to attend the College of the Political Sciences?

ROBERTUS LOVE.



REV. DR. RICHARD D. HARLAN.



NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

through the generous gifts of the late W. W. Corcoran. The College of the Political Sciences was added in 1898 and has grown slowly, but surely, now having a considerable group of students from the various states who expect to devote their lives to politics or diplomacy. A young man desiring to engage in any branch of politics may find profitable instruction in this college, but the greatest usefulness of the institution no doubt will be in the direction of training United States consuls and incidentally future foreign ministers and ambassadors.

elsewhere may win the degree of master of diplomacy after two years of study in this college.

A highly important part of the instruction is that in the modern languages. Obviously it is useful for a consul to know how to talk French in France, German in Germany, and so on. It is useful also for him to be conversant with several of the languages mostly used today. This is perhaps the only college in the world in which live languages are made the specialty rather than dead languages. But the candidate for the M. Dip. degree is re-

turn cannot learn too much about any language that is spoken.

The diplomacy student will be drilled deeply in the contemporary politics of the various nations and in general history, ancient and modern, with a leaning, of course, toward the modern. International law naturally will be a primary consideration, and in this he will be instructed by expert authorities on the subject.

In fact, the matters upon which the future diplomat must inform himself are, like the rest of the audience's list, "too numerous to mention." It is

bit or miss manner of appointing consuls. For partisan reasons a man absolutely ignorant of the duties of the office was named to an important consulate. When he arrived at the scene of his future labors he found himself entirely unacquainted with the language of the place, with the laws and customs of the country, with the commerce and other matters of high importance in his official capacity. As a result he had to spend two or three years in learning how to conduct the affairs of the consulate.

Under Secretary Root and with the

demed by one requiring merit and proved efficiency Dr. Harlan is moved to remark that "for the first time in our history the consular service now offers to the brightest young men something approaching to a permanent and interesting career."

Captain Frank H. Mason, the American consul general at Paris, formerly at Berlin and one of the most popular and efficient men in the service, expresses the belief that the new college will open an entirely new era in the consular and diplomatic services. Consul General Mason points out