

# A Diplomat Discusses THE PRESENT Arbitration Movement

WILL TESTIFY FOR RUSSIA.



Capt. Klado is the most important witness that Russia will have before the North sea inquiry commission. He was on the Baltic fleet at the time of the shooting on the English fishermen.

Special Correspondence.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—From a humanitarian point of view, the most interesting event of current diplomatic history is the slow but steady extension of the principle of arbitration. The present activity of Secretary Hay in negotiating arbitration treaties, and the Dogger Bank board of inquiry illustrate the tendency of the age to submit all differences to an umpire for settlement. Public opinion over the whole world is gradually being educated to understand the horrible cost of a modern war, and it is naturally turning to favor any means of avoiding armed struggles. War at present and war in the nineteenth century are totally unlike both in methods and in cost. The rapid-firing, long-range guns, shells, mines and similar instruments of modern warfare have made war much more horrible than it was centuries ago. But the increased cost is not the only cause of the unpopularity of war. There also seems to be a more enlightened sense of duty and justice among the peoples of the world, which tends to create a feeling of revulsion against war. Indeed, it seems as if civilization is reaching such an advanced stage that warfare will soon be superseded and the peaceful means of arbitration will take its place.

The advantages of arbitration as a substitute for war are obvious. It will do away with the already enormous and ever-increasing expenditures required for the organization and maintenance of large armies and navies. It will remove the pernicious effect of armed struggles on the physical development of the people. It will transfer the soldiers and sailors of the world to more profitable fields of employment, and thus give the world greater labor force. It will create a sense of security of person and of property which will have a beneficial effect on commerce. It will teach nations to respect the rights of others and, lastly, it will be another step toward the realization of a perfect system of government.

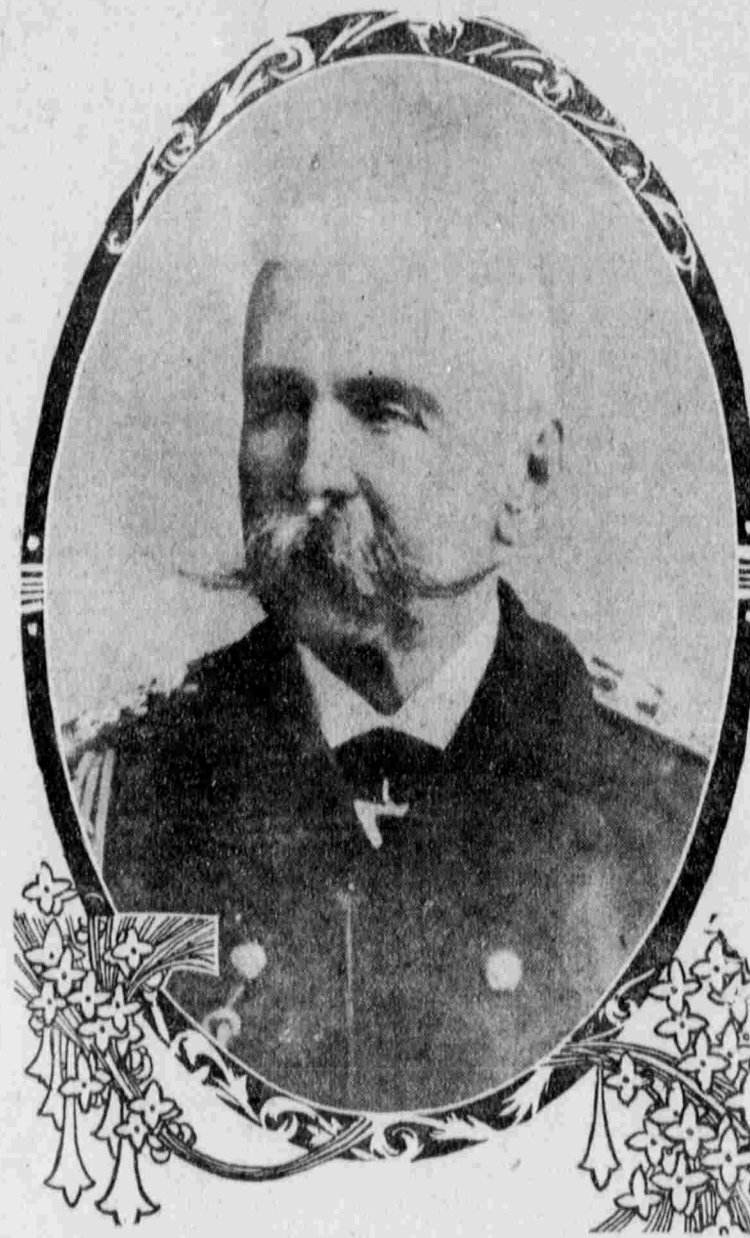
It is interesting to notice that the present trend toward arbitration is occurring simultaneously with the rapid increase of the armaments of the different nations. Today is the age of immense navies and gigantic armies, equipped with the most improved machines of modern warfare, and there is not one first-rate power which does not intend to increase its naval armament in the next twenty-five years. Every great power realizes the necessity of maintaining a large navy, and national jealousy has compelled many

peaceful means of settling disputes was out of harmony with their national character. They knew of arbitration only as an academic principle of international law and they had no desire to put it into practice. They only knew the law of the sword, and militarism in its most rampant state was the policy of their empire. In the middle ages, conditions were an unfavorable for arbitration as in Roman times. The medieval rulers and the great barons had no desire to further the cause of arbitration and this state of indifference continued down to the last century. Even as late as 1893, when the Emperor Nicholas of Russia called the peace congress, his invitation was received with more or less skepticism. A number of influential newspapers openly accused him of duplicity and few students of political affairs really expected much to be accomplished. However, the congress did accomplish many valuable results and its efforts have had a wider influence than was anticipated.

Though England has been a strenuous exponent of warlike methods in the past, she has of late been converted to the path of peace. The Boer war was a severe lesson for England to bear and it doubtless helped her to become an advocate of arbitration. Moreover, the English people, like the Americans, are beginning to hate the thought of an armed conflict, and their efforts are being directed toward finding a substitute for war. Besides, the rising power of Russia is becoming a serious menace to the military supremacy of England, and, perhaps, the latter would prefer the peaceful methods of diplomacy to maintain her position among the powers of the world.

Germany also is a supporter of the principle of arbitration and would like to see it put into practical use. Her position, however, is somewhat incongruous. Her rapidly increasing population makes it necessary to establish more colonies to hold her surplus population, and this fact accounts for her activity in southwest Africa. But at present there is little unoccupied territory in the whole world, and most of this is in the sphere of influence of some power which will prevent its occupation by Germany. In spite of this, Germany is ready to submit all her differences to arbitration and has quickly accepted President Roosevelt's call for a second peace conference as an evidence of her peaceful intentions. The attitude of the French government toward arbitration is also favorable. Several months ago Foreign Minister Delcasse, in reply to a question in the chamber of deputies, declared that the French government was ready to submit all its differences to arbitration and had quickly accepted President Roosevelt's call for a second peace conference as an evidence of her peaceful intentions.

THE CZAR'S MEMBER AT LARGE.



Admiral Kaznakoff is Russia's member-at-large of the North sea inquiry commission. Admiral Kaznakoff is a liberal Russian, one of the school of which Prince Mirsky is such an illustrious example.

in favor of a peaceful means of settling international disputes. No people are more united in a hatred of war than Americans, though they often show an admiration of military exploits. Public sentiment in America began to crystallize in 1892, when the Massachusetts senate adopted, by a vote of 19 to 5, a resolution to establish some means for the amicable and final adjustment of all international disputes without resorting to war. Again a little prior to 1890 there was considerable popular agitation regarding the convocation of a congress of nations to establish an international tribunal. This plan was commended by the Massachusetts legislature in 1884 and by the Vermont legislature in 1882.

In 1881 the agitation reached the United States senate. The chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Foose, reported a resolution to arrange arbitration treaties by which all disputes should be arbitrated before neutral umpires. On May 31, 1872, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to establish a tribunal as a substitute for war. Two years later a resolution favoring general arbitration was passed by the house of representatives.

A communication was received in 1888 by the president and Congress from 215 members of the British parliament urging the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration. An exchange of resolutions by Congress and parliament led to the signing of a treaty on Jan. 11, 1897, but the senate refused to confirm it. In his inaugural address, March 4, 1897, the late President McKinley spoke of arbitration as the true method of settlement of international differences and urged the senate to ratify the treaty negotiated with England, but it refused to follow his advice.

It is hardly likely that the arbitration treaties now being negotiated by Secretary Hay will fall of ratification in the senate as the former treaty did. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that some of the senators who opposed the former treaty would now vote for a similar one. If the present tendency toward peace continues—and there is no good reason why it should not—it is probable that in several years wars will finally be done away with. The present struggle between Japan and Russia might possibly be the last military spectacle the world is to witness. Moreover, it seems that nations are beginning to develop a conscience and a sense of justice for the rights of other nations, neither of which was formerly a part of the body politic. As a whole, the peace movement is another step toward the actual attainment of the ideal perfection of government. A DIPLOMAT.

GERMANY'S REPRESENTATIVE.



Admiral von Folskerson is the German member of the Baltic sea inquiry commission that is to investigate the North sea shooting affair in Paris this month.

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## HOW THE JAPS DEFY MANCHURIAN COLD.

WITH November the cold weather begins in Manchuria, and is increasingly intense. Around Mukden the thermometer does not usually fall below zero (Fah.) until the middle of December, when night after night it may sink to 5, 10 and even 20 degrees below zero, and during January to 30 below.

In the frequent northeasterly or northwesterly blizzards no human beings can live under canvas. Some may be quartered in native houses, but where, even supposing that the owners should be routinely turned out, will accommodation be found for 500,000 men?

The answer is simple: The Japanese are already making use of underground dwellings, such as the natives sometimes use, and which were used by the Russians during the winter after the Russians had destroyed their railway buildings.

The soil of Manchuria, excepting in certain places, is dry at this season, especially in the districts between Mukden and Liouyang, where it is largely loess and sand.

The Japanese, who hold the low hills with gentle slopes, are in the better position. The method is to dig a trench about 10 to 12 feet deep and

varying in width, but generally about nine feet wide. A narrow stairway is cut leading down to the south end. At the base it is widened and a door frame set up with a native door, turning on wooden pivots.

The upper half of the door is open work, which, being covered with the opaque native window paper, admits light. The sun shines at midday down the steps, and, when the door is opened, freshens and warms the room.

Immediately within, on one side, is a cooking stove, camp oven, or boiler, in a simple and primitive style, to which both Russians and Japanese are accustomed. Along the length of the trench is a platform seven or eight feet high and six inches wide, made of hammered earth and rough unburned bricks. Beneath this are several simple flues, up and down which the smoke and heat from the cooking place finds its way, issuing at the end remote from the entrance by a small chimney, cut in the solid ground.

On this platform, which resembles the old style of greenhouse flue and is called by the Chinese a kang, many men can sleep in warmth and comfort on a rough mat or dried grass. The mode of heating is not only economical, but the flues consume and carry off the earth damp or carbonic acid gas which always generates in underground dwellings.

After several afternoons at Practice, Marquis Oyama and Col. Murakami, became nearly as skillful as I was. They could hit the center of the target 80 per cent of the times tried, and that was only 20 per cent less than my own average at that time. They were full of confidence that they could close the gap of difference between us in a few more afternoons of practice in spite of

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WILL STAND FOR FRANCE.



Admiral Fournier is the French member of the commission and one of the men selected by Russia to represent them. Fournier is one of the best admirals in the French navy and is well versed in maritime law.

## Taught Oyama How to Shoot; American Gave Jap Instructions.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I was an experienced rifle shot, and could hit a moving object every time. The twenty-two-caliber rifle and machine-made cartridge, which came into general use in the seventies, made extensive rifle practice possible. I wrote and published at the

time a pamphlet on how to shoot with a rifle, entitled "The A. B. C. of Snap-Shooting," which came to the attention of regular army officers attached to the department of the Pacific at San Francisco, and was used for a manual by the regulars. It happened that copies of the pamphlet reached Japan where

I spent some time soon after. Japan had just begun to make a military organization on the most modern lines, and Marquis Oyama was minister of war. He invited me to visit him in his home at Tokyo, and showed great interest in the method of learning to shoot at a moving object with a rifle. He had already seen the pamphlet.

I had a number of American rifles and ample ammunition with me in Japan, and Marquis Oyama, and the then Col. Murakami (inventor of the Japanese Military rifle) joined me several afternoons at target practice. They entered enthusiastically into the spirit, Oyama, in particular, showing the enthusiasm of a boy. I shall never forget his keen joy the first time he hit a moving object with a bullet. It was a target

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the fact that I told them 20 per cent of practice readily brought 80 per cent of skill, but that it required 800 per cent of habituation to acquire the last 10 per cent of absolute sureness. I had expended hundreds of thousands of cartridges to learn this.

But the significant feature of the practice on this and other occasions was that Marquis Oyama became firmly convinced that a surprisingly high percentage of hits is possible with strict attention to practice in snap-shooting. Horace Fletcher, in World's Work.

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Physiology goes into the reason. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions.

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.

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MRS. W. G. PARKER.

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P. S.—A year ago we had two employees. Today we have ten. This is the way we grow. Why? Because when we collect, the creditor gets a check for his money.

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