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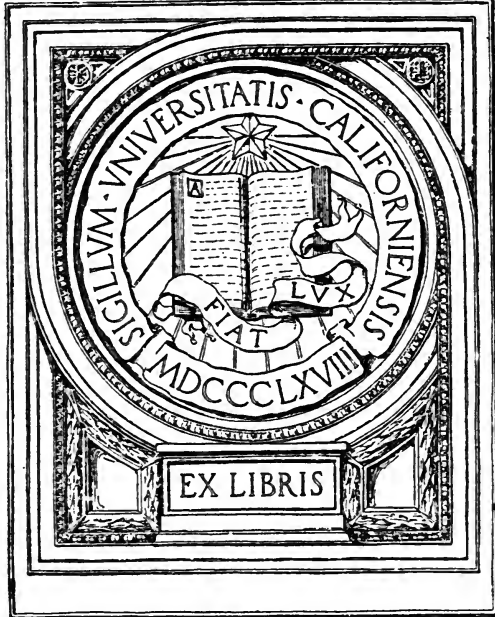
# GREAT EVIL.

DIANA AGABEG APCAR.

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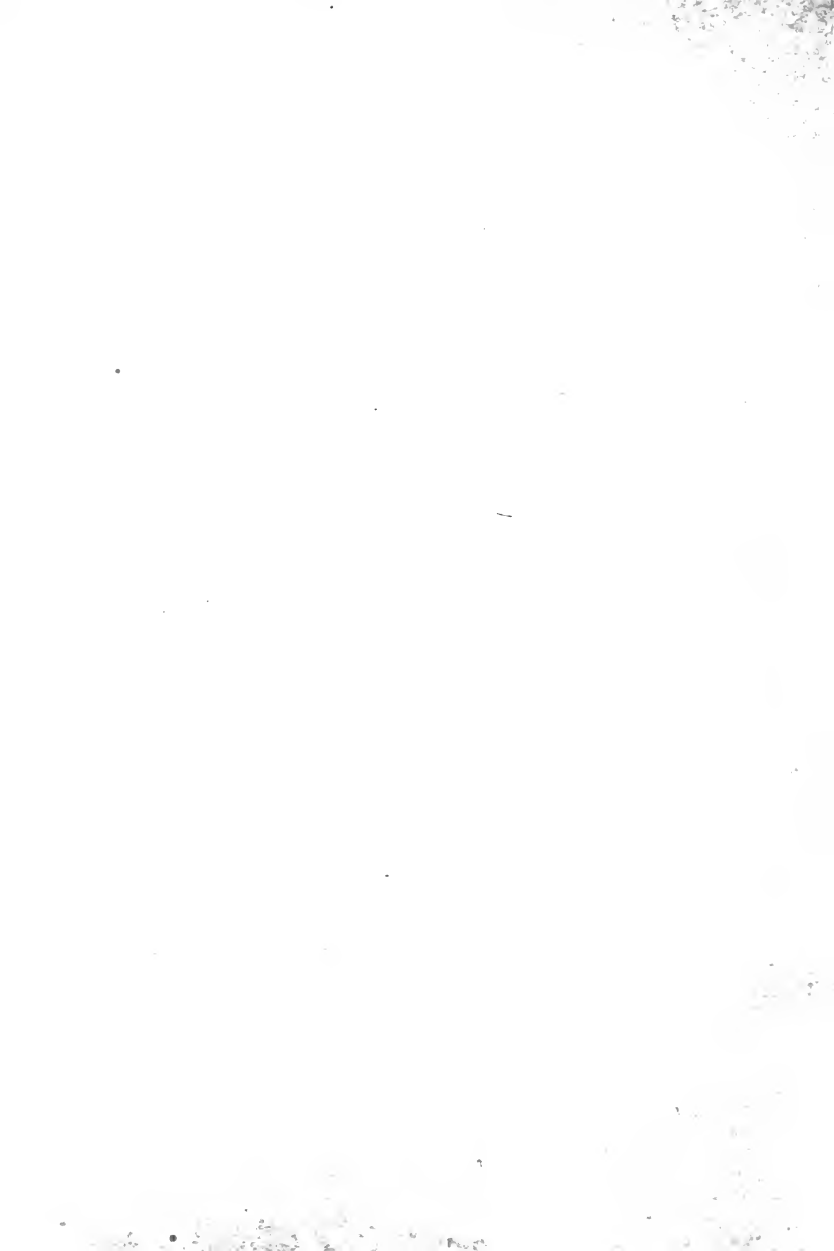
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Oh Empire! built with blood and tears,  
and groans and curses : thy foundation-stone is  
Injustice ; thy corner-stone is Unrighteousness.

Imperialism is the curse, the scourge and the menace of the world.

War is the scapegoat of Imperialism.

War is the cat's-paw which Imperialism uses to draw the coveted chesnuts.

War is the Result—Imperialism the Cause.

No Cause—No Result.

No Imperialism—No War.

The world's Great Evil is Imperialism. The loss of one nation is caused by the greed and ambition of another nation's Imperialism; and if we investigate the sources of all wars, we will find that three-fourths of them have been fought out in the interests of some Imperialism, and the remaining one-fourth, as resistance or opposition to the aggressiveness or yoke of some Imperialism; which brings the argument to the incontestable point of no Imperialism no War.

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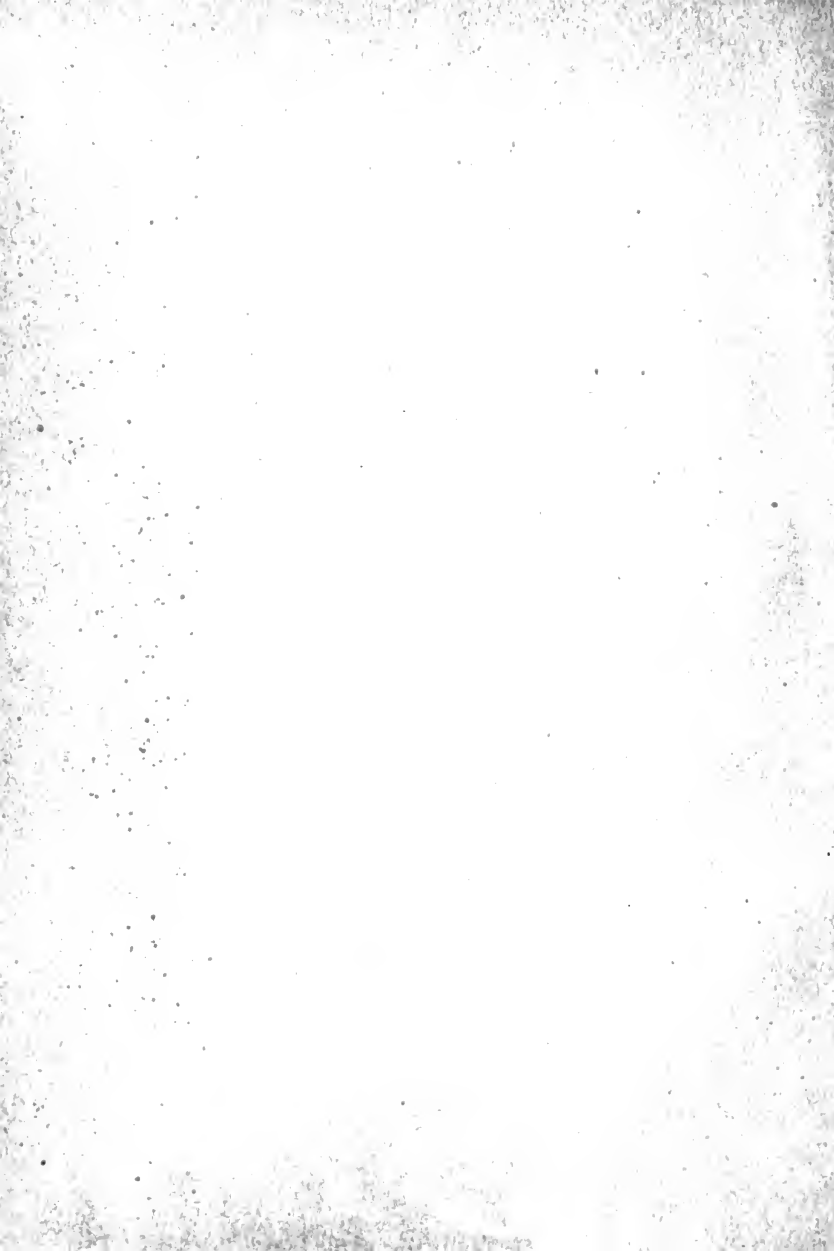
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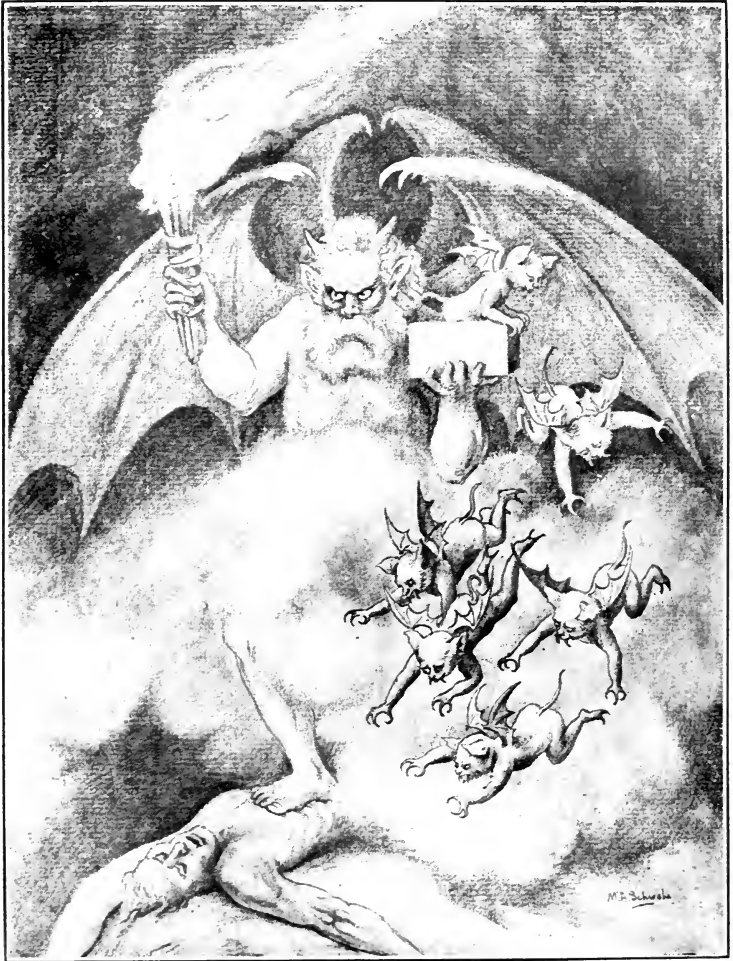
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THE  
GREAT EVIL.

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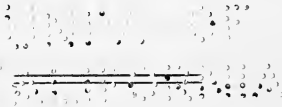
DIANA AGABEG APCAR,

AUTHOR OF

“THE PEACE PROBLEM,” “PEACE AND NO PEACE,”  
“BETRAYED ARMENIA,” Etc.

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# THE GREAT WAR OF EUROPE AND ITS CAUSES.

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The calls have been shouted in the valley of judgment: for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of judgment.

The great war of Europe, always threatening, always coming, has come at last, and the financiers could not prevent it; it was certainly to the interest of the financiers to prevent it from coming, for the disorders and disintegrations that accompany war are inimical to large vested interests; but then according to an old proverb, "The current of the waters carries away even the good swimmer," and the flood of Nemesis in its all-powerful rush has swept away the dams of "interlocking directorates," and the builders of the interlocking directorates (the financiers) are themselves being carried onward in the flood.

But Europe has been in a perennial state of war, and the "armed peace" of Europe was a state of war: everything was ready and waiting for the moment of the conflagration, and it only required the match to be struck and laid on the inflammable material ready to explode, or an explosion of the explosives themselves under undue pressure of the surrounding atmosphere.

Only a War Lord and the frock-coated gentlemen in the chancelleries of "The Powers" know exactly how the match was laid on, or exactly how the explosives exploded: for ordinary mortals it is enough to know the expected has been realised.

In the first days of opening hostilities when consternation held the world at the prospective Armageddon, telegraphic dispatches from London informed us that "A strong Liberal movement has set in, in favour of Great Britain maintaining strict neutrality," but those who had watched the separate tempestuous elements gathering together, components of the hurricane advancing on the horizon of Europe, wondered how Nemesis could



allow Great Britain to maintain strict neutrality, since she had set the stage for this war in 1878 when she called the Congress of Berlin to once more (for the second time) bring life and strength into moribund "Turkey."

Turkish domination was the last thing in the world the British people would have accepted for themselves, and yet in 1878 the British Government, with the British public at their back, rivetted the yoke of "Turkey" on the necks of Christian peoples who were even then escaping from the Turkish hell.

In this work Great Britain was appreciably assisted by Austria and Germany. Austrian Imperialism having for its objective Salonika and the whole coast of the Adriatic—Austria's two windows to the sea—for opening one of the windows Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to the Austrian Empire in 1908 and Slavs converted into Austrians.

Germany's objective was Germany's budding Imperialism: up to that time Germany had not

decided upon her destiny ; Bismarck cast the disc at the Congress of Berlin.

The objective of British Imperialism was to set back Russian Imperialism. So Great Britain called the Congress of Berlin to save "Turkey" from the final winding up, and as an auxiliary to the Berlin Treaty she entered into a "Convention" with the Turk by which Cyprus became a British possession. This was called the "Cyprus Convention." Since Armenia was the high road of the Russian advance to Constantinople, Great Britain undertook the protection of the Armenians by virtue of this Convention between herself and "Turkey," and then threatening hostilities ordered the Russian army out of Armenia.

Cyprus was the wages for the British services, and it was stipulated that from Cyprus the Pax Britannica would be administered to the Armenians.

In all these transactions the Armenians played the part of the little bees who do not fly high but who make the honey: the greatest and best successes of the Russo-Turkish war, by which "Turkey" was annihilated and lay prostrate at

the feet of Russia, were won by Armenian generalship, and Armenian blood was poured out in the victorious struggle ; but Great Britain carried the palm of victory without having spent one British shilling or having shed one drop of British blood, since big bees can fly high though they do not make the honey.

We read of Britain joining in the great war of Europe to fulfil her treaty obligations towards Belgium : "solemn declarations" the newspapers tell us were made on the subject by the British Premier, Mr. Asquith, and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey. But Great Britain did not find it binding on herself to fulfil her treaty obligations towards the Armenians, which were even greater than her treaty obligations towards Belgium, for not only had she undertaken the protection of the Armenians by the Cyprus Convention, but she had kicked them back into the Turkish hell by the Berlin Treaty.

British ships had stood in array on the Bosphorus at that critical juncture when the Armenians were escaping from the Turkish hell and

prevented their escape: but in 1895, when the Armenians were being slaughtered from Constantinople to Van, the British Government did not recognise treaty obligations as obligatory, but Lord Salisbury added insult to injury by his pompous declaration that "Great Britain could not land British ships on the Taurus to save the Armenians."

In my study of British history I have always found that Great Britain is very careful in fulfilling obligations—in her own interests.

If the British Fleet would only be occupied to "guard" their "native seas" we others could have nothing to say against the British Fleet.

If Germany's "grand army" would only be occupied in the defence of "The Fatherland" we others could have nothing to say against Germany's "grand army."

But the unhappy case of Armenia and now the unhappy case of Belgium prove how great is the evil that weak and small nations suffer from the swollen armaments of powerful nations.

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A London telegraphic despatch dated July 30th contained an extraordinary announcement expressing the extraordinary views of a London paper.

“ ‘The Daily News and Leader’ says that England does not wish to fight for Servia, for the latter country deserves punishment. Nor will England fight for Russia, continues the journal, because Russia in her own country and other places is oppressing freedom.”

But unfortunately for England she has already supported Russia in the Russian oppression in Persia ; and what is infinitely heavier to her debit she has fought for the Turk and given her long-continued strenuous and unrelaxing support to an oppressor so ruthless that near his oppressions all Russian oppressions pale.

This grandiloquent blast of a super-righteous declaration in the teeth of super-unrighteous deeds must make readers of the London Daily News gasp.

It is true that Great Britain does not oppress freedom within her own borders and gives good

government to the British people, the blessings of which a number of them do not seem to be able to appreciate, but the blessings of this good home government do not extend to international relations.

Britain's internal administration concerns the British people ; her foreign policy concerns other peoples. There is a vital difference.

The "Japan Gazette," a British newspaper published in Japan, commented editorially on Britain's declaration of war :—

"It will be matter of history that the British Government was the first and the last to resist this prospective European conflagration,"

but the editor of the paper forgot that the stage for this war was set in 1878, and that at the Congress of Berlin were manufactured the materials for the present conflagration.

"The cat, after eating seven hundred rats, has now become hadji "

is a saying that is current in India. If Great Britain will assume that she was the first and the

last to resist the European conflagration, she will be like the proverbial cat which, after swallowing seven hundred rats, went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Anyone who has followed the course of Near Eastern tragedies must know that one after another the links were forged in that chain of international crimes, the iron of which was laid on the Anvil of the Berlin Congress. Anyone who has followed the course of the foreign policies of the Powers of Europe must know that the struggle among them for predominance in the Near East has been keenest since 1878; and also that never have the Ambassadors of Europe played the game of move and checkmate so hotly at Constantinople as since 1878; until in the heat of the contest the three lesser powers, for want of corresponding strength, retired to the walls of the arena, and left the centre of the ring to the three more powerful—Great Britain, Russia, and Germany. So, however other countries and other nations may be drawn or engulfed in the vortex, the great war of Europe belongs to Great Britain, Russia and Germany.

Austria and France are taking the part of (I have learned the word from Mr. Lloyd George) *interpleader*.

Italy has begun by declaring neutrality, but Italy has old scores to settle with Austria, and time and chance may become favourable for the settlement.

Move and checkmate is a dangerous game : the Ambassadorial barometers at Constantinople rose and fell, until by one supreme move Germany checkmated Great Britain and Russia to that degree that either of the two could no longer stand alone. So to fight the new all-powerful adversary in the arena the two old enemies, Russia and Great Britain, bound themselves two against one by what has been called an "Entente." Germany, being thus left to grapple with two opponents single-handed, struck the desperate stroke of the war which is now convulsing Europe. It was from the German point of view a *coup de main* which would result in the *coup de grâce* of German victory.



The time was propitious for Germany, for all Germany's enemies seemed to be in a bad way.

In France, shameful disclosures in the Ministry had revealed an amazing state of military unpreparedness. Great Britain was on the eve of civil war. In Russia, strikes had assumed a revolutionary character.

German Imperialism began the dash by utilising Austria. All that Austria had built at the Berlin Congress had been undone by the Balkan Wars, and her Imperialistic plans laid down in 1878 were being rooted up one after another : the fiasco of the Prince of Wied had failed in the chaos of anarchy and revolution ; so Austria, backed or forced by Germany, led " the forlorn hope to the breach " and imposed terms on Servia.

Germany had planned to strike the lightning stroke that assures the victory before even the fight has been waged.

But German Imperialism forgot what British and Russian Imperialism had also forgotten, that in the struggle in the arena, Abel's blood had been spilled, and Abel's blood does not cement

victories. Having once centred in the component elements it became henceforth the disintegrating quality in the Imperialistic plans of the three powerful combatants, who have disregarded its disintegrating quality.

Thus Nemesis intervened, as Nemesis always intervenes when it is most flouted, and instead of hitting straight, the "mailed fist" hit crooked.

German Imperialism had felt assured that Belgium had only to be commanded to be obeyed, or in the event of disobedience, walked over; but the walking over did not prove to be as easy as had been anticipated, and the unexpected resistance of little Belgium turned the fortunes of war. It gave the Colossus of Europe time to gird up his loins and hurl all his strength against Germany, and the German Emperor thus finds himself in the anomalous position of hurrying on to Paris when Russia is hurrying on to Berlin.

So it has become Paris or Berlin—which?

French activities and French influences in "Turkey" had long been a thorn in the side of German Imperialism. French money was build-

ing railways and financing "Turkey," which Germany could not do, not having the money: 530 French schools with 54,000 pupils against 23 German schools with only 3,000 pupils were an obstacle in the path of "German rights and interests," and Germany had already resolved that "kultur" must supersede "culture," but a war between France and Germany could only be possible over the vexed question of Alsace-Lorraine, and it would have to come some day perhaps, unless Germany restored stolen goods. But for the success of Germany's *coup de main* a left-hand blow to France as the ally of both Russia and Great Britain was necessary: to prostrate France in the dust, since the process of "bleeding France white" had been tried before and had failed. France rendered *hors de combat*, the "mailed fist" could strike out east and west. Thus also the brutal and wanton attack on Belgium became necessary in the exigencies of the plan, or Belgium in her turn, and Holland also if necessary, had to be trampled over, in order that the "mailed fist" might strike the adversary that had to be struck.

The Great War of Europe may be considered as having been prophesied more than a hundred years ago. In the British Parliament Mr. Edmund Burke said in a speech in opposition to Mr. Pitt in 1791:—"I have never before heard that the Turkish Empire has been considered any part of the balance of Powers in Europe. They despise and contemn all Christian princes as infidels and only wish to subdue and exterminate them and their people. What have these worse than savages to do with the powers of Europe but to spread war, destruction, and pestilence among them? The Ministers and the policy which shall give these people any weight in Europe will deserve all the bans and curses of posterity."

Little more than half a century had passed, that this warning was utterly disregarded by British Government and people, when Great Britain cajoled France to join her to fight for "Turkey" in mustering forces against Russia in the Crimea. Great Britain went further in her friendship and support of the Turk, and in the Treaty of Paris, 1856, "Turkey" was given a "recognised place

in the Balance of Power ” and “ admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law of Europe.”

General Sir Fenwick Williams, whom the British Government sent in 1855 to defend Kars against a Russian invasion, reported of the Armenian provinces as “ suffering in every interest of daily life under the most systematic and horrible oppressions,” and although that officer had been sent by his own Government to fight for the Turk, he yet denounced the Turkish Government as “ an engine of tyranny perhaps unequalled in the world,” and in his report on the Turkish police, he wrote “ no language can portray the infamy which characterises the life and character of this body of men.”

Armenia is geographically remote from Great Britain, but yet the British Government made it incumbent on itself to send an expeditionary force there to keep the Turk’s illgotten and illkept possession for him, regardless of the sufferings which the domination of the alien robber (a domination openly known to be outrageously cruel

and vicious and corrupt) inflicted on the true sons of the soil.

Lord Palmerston said in 1853, "We support the Turk for our own sake, and for our own interests." To support the world's most savage and most cruel oppressor and to strengthen him to continue to oppress! Could a more shameful admission have been made by the Minister of a State calling itself Christian, and posing before the world as highly civilised?

It was thus in 1878 "for our own sake and for our own interests" that nothing daunted, nothing abashed, the British Government, with the British public at their back, carried through to the bitter end their criminal policy of supporting and upholding the Turk.

In the years that followed Armenia was desolated and the Armenian people hunted like wild beasts and exterminated like rats and vermin on the soil of their own country; but the British Government, with the British nation at their back, bound by the Cyprus Convention to protect the Arme-

nians, did nothing to help or save : the " Concert of Europe " did nothing, for, " there arose a new king over Egypt who knew not Joseph " the " Great Assassin " had become Russia's " best ambassador at Constantinople," and the Kaiser had said " The Sultan should be allowed to do with his subjects as he liked."

For every occurrence in our world we know there is a cause, so the great war of Europe has also its cause.

The Berlin Congress was called to arrest the Russian advance on Constantinople, but a greater enemy than Russia grew out of it, and it was this Berlin Congress that paved the way for Germany's entrance into the arena.

But if instead of pursuing such purely criminal and selfish aims in 1878, the British Government had, at that epoch, when the Turk was annihilated and lay prostrate at the feet of Russia, called a conference to discuss the internationalisation and neutralisation of Constantinople, the history of the last thirty-six years would have been differently

written, resulting in different present-day conditions.

The hideous nightmare of Turkish dominance, with its torments and its agonies, its martyrdom, its despair, its demoralisation and degradation, would have ceased to exist at least thirty-six years ago for Christian peoples. A pride-swollen War Lord with the ambition to make Europe his oyster would not have had the room to grow into his present dimensions and to install himself as Padishah in Constantinople. Nor would there be a Baghdad Railway Concession with a Baghdad-bahn Contention, for which Germany and England are to-day at war. For under the different circumstances no Turkish Sultan could have had it in his power to bestow on the German Emperor that concession of land the length of a kingdom, in order to be protected by Germany's "grand army" during the process of exterminating an ancient and Christian people on the soil of their own country.

The British plenipotentiaries on their return from the Congress of Berlin were feted in London ;



the city of London was illuminated and "Peace with Honour" was proclaimed. It is true that the British nation gave the Christians of the East the Peace, and reserved the Honour for themselves.

The man in the street hurrahs without knowing what he is hurrahing about ; he shouts out, his country is right, whilst the limited capacity of his brain, or his vanity, does not investigate whether his country is right or wrong ; there are some who even go so far as to uphold "My country! right or wrong."

In 1878 "Peace with Honour" was cooked and dished, and the British people swallowed it down in one mouthful in one gulp. It would, of course, not matter to the outside world what a particular people swallowed or did not swallow if international crimes inflicting irreparable injuries on other peoples did not constitute the groundwork of such deceptions.

The British people read garbled and sophisticated accounts of international transactions in

their newspapers, calling evil, "good"; and darkness, "light": their vanity is flattered and they lay the soothing unction to their souls and imagine themselves a sort of Lord Benefactor of God's earth, a sort of High Steward appointed by the Most High to give to other nations "their portion of food in due season": they should be told the plain truth about the international crimes of their country, and of the miseries and afflictions that they make for other peoples in the advance of their Imperialism. No condemnation can be too great for that British policy which has been instrumental in filling countries and peoples with woe, and this condemnation should not be withheld.

It deserves "all the bans and curses of" suffering humanity.

But to be just it must be said that Great Britain has not been alone in supporting and upholding the Turk: her policy has been vigorously emulated by Germany, also by France to a large degree, by Austria, and even by the Vatican. It is known that during the Armenian Massacres of 1895/6 the Pope appealed through

the Spanish Government to the British Government "not to be too hard on Abd-ul Hamid on account of the Armenians."

Spirit of Edmund Burke! thy noble warning was ignored, but how terribly has thy prophecy been fulfilled.

England's strenuous and unrelaxing support for more than half a century of the most diabolical oppressor that the world has ever known, side by side with England's loud-sounding proclamations of herself as the Champion of Freedom, must remain as the most startling disparity recorded in history between a nation's words and a nation's deeds: it can only be matched with the inconsistency of the Kaiser's speeches and the Kaiser's foreign policy; the Kaiser's peace protestations and the Kaiser's war preparations; as one might say, hymn-book in one hand and dagger in the other.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin gives us the text of the Kaiser's speech.

“Berlin, July 31st.—Huge crowds of men are assembling in Unter den Linden and in the Lustgarten. The Kaiser addressed the crowds from the balcony of the Palace. He said : The German people are now faced with a very serious crisis. We are being forced to put our hands to our swords. If at the eleventh hour all our efforts towards maintaining peace prove futile, I trust that the sword, when withdrawn, will be used in such a manner that we shall be able to again sheathe it with unimpaired honour. The war will demand enormous sacrifices in the nature of blood and money, but our adversaries must be taught that Germany cannot be attacked with impunity. The Kaiser concluded by asking the help of God for his brave soldiers.”

If, as we are told, Germany is the German Emperor and the German Emperor is Germany, then certainly German policy in the Near East belies the words of the German Emperor's speech from his palace balcony, and proves on the contrary that if the German people are being forced to put their hands to their swords, they are being forced to do so by the German Emperor.

Germany has talked loud and long of "German rights and interests in Asia Minor." Asia Minor is not German soil ; consequently all "German rights and interests" and "spheres of influence" in Asia Minor, like the "rights and interests" and "spheres of influence" of the other Powers, are those of the brigand and highway robber : and the Kaiser ought to have known and surely did know when he installed himself as Padishah in Constantinople that he was provoking a conflict with Russia.

Constantinople does not belong to Russia ; but no more does that unlucky and ill-fated city belong to Germany ; but it cannot be disputed that the possession of Constantinople by a great military power in Europe like Germany threatens Russia's vital interests and even endangers Russia's existence. In the light of recent developments it is clear that having hazarded a conflict with Russia, the German Emperor thought that the next best thing to do was to attack the Bear, before the Bear was ready to attack him. Germany ought to have heeded Bismarck's warning and forborne from becoming self appointed Padishah in Constan-

tinople. "If I wished any nation the possession of a curse," said Bismarck, "it would be the possession of Constantinople," but this is not the first time that the Kaiser has believed himself cleverer than the man who moulded united Germany.

War Lords with grand armies and an increased navy can dream of dictating terms at St. Petersburg, and fighting to a finish the most powerful navy in the world. But God has not appointed War Lords to dictate terms at St. Petersburg; and history has it on record that one War Lord tried to dictate terms at Moscow and failed. St. Petersburg deserves to have terms dictated, but in this event the work must be done by a trampled people, the true sons of the soil. No doubt terms will be dictated some day at St. Petersburg when the foetid gases in the Russian prisons explode, but not by alien War Lords.

And if the most powerful navy in the world has to be fought to a finish, because the country of that navy is impeding Germany's magnificent imperialistic enterprise, the Baghdad railway? Germany ought to remember that this magnificent

enterprise was purchased with the blood of an innocent people, and that consequently the curse of Abel's blood remains on the Baghdad-bahn.

I have already detailed the story of the Baghdad railway enterprise in a former publication. That concession of land from the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus to the mouth of the Persian Gulf was given as a free gift by Abd-ul Hamid to the German Emperor. It was arranged that the German Emperor's "friend and brother" would have nothing to fear in exterminating the Armenians because the German Emperor's "grand army" would be ready to protect him. Thus the concession of land, the length of a kingdom, became a field of blood, and enterprises do not succeed on fields of blood.

It is no doubt very mortifying for "L' Union Germano-Turque" that Great Britain should have pounced upon the terminus of the Baghdad-bahn and by a master-stroke of diplomacy, backed by gunboats in the Persian Gulf, have hoisted the British flag on territory presumably given to Germany; and that thus Germany's magnificent

enterprise should become abortive or remain barren ; but trying to fight the British Navy will not settle the question. For the question has to be settled with the God who is demanding the price of Abel's blood, and not with Great Britain or the British Navy.

German newspapers are loud in their denunciations ; they tell the world that the government of the Tsar is playing fast and loose with the fate and peace of Europe ; but undoubtedly the German Emperor and his Ministers have played fast and loose with the fate and peace of Germany, for assuming military control in Constantinople and appointing the German Ambassador the Viceroy of the German Emperor, was tantamount to challenging Russia to play fast and loose with the fate and peace of Europe : but the German Emperor with his "grand army" had nothing to fear, or else what is the use of a "grand army" if one cannot be first in the race.

Russia was a Mahommedan power, Great Britain was a Mahommedan power, but Germany would be the greatest of the three ; so the German



Emperor became self-constituted Padishah, the brother-in-arms of the Khaliff of Islam, and if the whole world combined against Germany and "Turkey" Germany and "Turkey" would have nothing to fear. The great Bear would be bottled and corked with a helmeted soldier sitting on the cork, and the Baghdad railway question would be settled in the way Germany wished it to be settled when the German Eagle soared with outspread wings over Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

Through Reuter's service Japan papers give the text of Sir Edward Grey's explanation speech in the British House of Commons. Sir Edward Grey said :—

"Last week I stated that we were working for peace—not only peace for Great Britain, but to preserve the peace of Europe.

"It is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved.

"The policy of peace, so far as the great Powers are concerned, has failed."

Sir Edward Grey ought to have added—The policy of the great Powers has failed in everything except in wickedness. Each one of us in the interest of self-Imperialism has worked against the interests of Humanity, and against the peace of weaker nations, until at last Nemesis has overtaken us and Europe has become a cock-pit of warring nations.

Also it is rather late in the day for Great Britain to work for the preservation of peace after having sowed the seeds of war. It was at the Congress of Berlin that "the sower went forth to sow," and it is the harvest that is now being reaped.

Telegraphic despatches also inform us that the Turk is mobilizing. Against whom is the diabolical Turk mobilizing? His army is German, his navy is British, his money is French. Then is the Turk mobilizing against his hereditary enemy in the North, whose army has been encamped on the "frontiers" for two years, deterred from making a move lest the movement provoke the conflict with Germany on the "Russo-German frontiers."

Or is the Turk mobilizing against the Christian Khaffirs whom the Christian Powers have been holding in his hyena jaws? Or is the Turk mobilizing for the third Balkan War for which the German "military commission" had been preparing the way even before Europe's cataclysm burst the "interlocking directorates" of Europe's financiers?

Telegraphic despatches also inform us that a Bill is to be passed in the Russian Douma giving Poland autonomy. The Bear must be hard pressed to give harried and crushed Poland justice; and I pray God that the Poles will be more lucky than the Armenians. In 1878, when Kars was stormed and taken, the Turk, hard pressed, offered the Armenians autonomy in the high plateau of Armenia; but it was at this critical juncture that the British Fleet hurried helter-skelter to the Bosphorus; moribund "Turkey" was brought back to life and strength again, and the Armenians got "Turkish Reforms" instead of autonomy.

The worst that could have happened to Armenia in 1878, if Great Britain had withheld her

interference, would have been a Russian Occupation of Armenia.

I have never sung hymns in praise of Russia's despotic government; I do not love autocratic Russia; on the contrary, if my feelings were analysed it would be found that they were very much the other way; but I recognise that there are degrees even in hell, and better a hundred times Russia than the filthy diabolical Turk. I accept Russian Occupation of Armenia as the much lesser evil of an inexorable fate, and I wait for the Daybreak of Liberty in Russia to see the Dawn of Freedom in Armenia.

But there is more to be said: the Armenians had their chance and opportunity in 1878, but the chance and opportunity were cruelly taken away from them by Great Britain. Russian persecution in Russian Armenia since the accession of the Tsar Alexander III., cruel as it has been, has yet been heaven in comparison to the hell of Turkish persecution in Turkish Armenia since the inauguration of the Berlin Treaty; besides, the Armenians had three years under the Melikoff

régimé, from 1878 to 1881, to consolidate their position to a degree that it would have been impossible for the Tsar Alexander III. and his ministers to have instituted that series of relentless persecutions in Russian Armenia which constituted the Russian policy towards the Armenians until the overwhelming disasters of the Russo-Japanese war came to change and modify the policy; at most they would have suffered persecutions similar to the Poles and Finns, and with Russia already in occupation of the whole of Armenia, Abd-ul Hamid could not have become Russia's "best ambassador at Constantinople." Indeed, but for the British support Abd-ul Hamid could not have developed into the "Great Assassin," since a "Great Assassin" can only develop through the command and possession of power. The Turk was annihilated in 1878, the Sultan's throne tottered, but was saved by England from falling.

The great war of Europe has resulted from a question of vital urgency that has been left unanswered through long years. The question which Joseph of Austria asked Catherine of Russia in 1787, when she propounded to him her plan of

the restoration of the Greek Empire, "But what shall we do with Constantinople?"

For one hundred and twenty-seven years Europe has not known how to answer this question in Righteousness so as to secure Europe's Peace. Europe decided that the best way this question could be answered was by the murder of Abel. Therefore, if the question is asked, "What is the matter with Europe?" the answer must be:—"The blood of Abel is crying to God from the ground, and God is asking Cain 'Where is Abel?'" That is the matter with Europe.

Cain of the stronger arm can murder Abel, it is true, but it is also true that God must ask Cain "Where is Abel?" And not all Europe's fleets and armies, not all the money-power of Europe's financiers, and all the writing power of Europe's newspaper press can prevent God from asking His question.

"The Powers" decided to solve the question "But what shall we do with Constantinople?" by making a bleeding and desolate Armenia. God's

Justice decided to make a war-distracted and war-ruined "Europe."

In 1913 the Armenians asked for European Control in Armenia ; they did not ask for justice, as that would mean asking for autonomy or home-rule, which European injustice would neither allow nor grant, but they asked for European control in Armenia as a relief from the state of anarchy, misery and desolation co-existent with Turkish rule.

In other words, the Armenians said to "The Powers" :—"If you will keep up this death-dealing and desolating tyranny in Armenia, at least control it, so that our people may be able to live on the soil of their own country." But the lengthy negotiations in London, Paris and Berlin terminated by the Armenians being left just where they have been held for thirty-six years by "The Powers"—in the jaws of the Turkish hyena. And the Armenians were exhorted to believe that "The Reforms" could be better executed through "the good will of the Turk" than without that "good will" which has always demonstrated itself by fire and sword.

In 1878 Great Britain, in the imaginary interests of her Imperialism, opposed and prevented Russia in the work of bringing relief to Armenia. The imaginary interests of British Imperialism have not been served, but Armenia has been desolated and two millions of Armenians have been made to disappear from the soil of their own country since 1878.

In 1895 Russia opposed Great Britain's proposal to bring relief to Armenia : in the imaginary interests of Russian Imperialism Russia was waiting to "annex Armenia when there shall be no Armenians left." The imaginary interests of Russian Imperialism have not been served, for whilst Russia was waiting for Armenia to become emptied of Armenians, "German rights and interests" grew.

In the imaginary interests of Russian Imperialism, mighty Russia in 1903 assailed and tried to destroy the Church of Armenia : in 1904/5 mighty Russia shook to the foundations. I think mighty Russia has realized that the Church of Armenia cannot be assailed with impunity and



cannot be destroyed. It was an evil day for mighty Russia when Russian Imperialism dared to conceive the plan of laying a destroying hand on Edge-Miatsin.

It is to be hoped that the lesson has been so learned that it will never be forgotten.

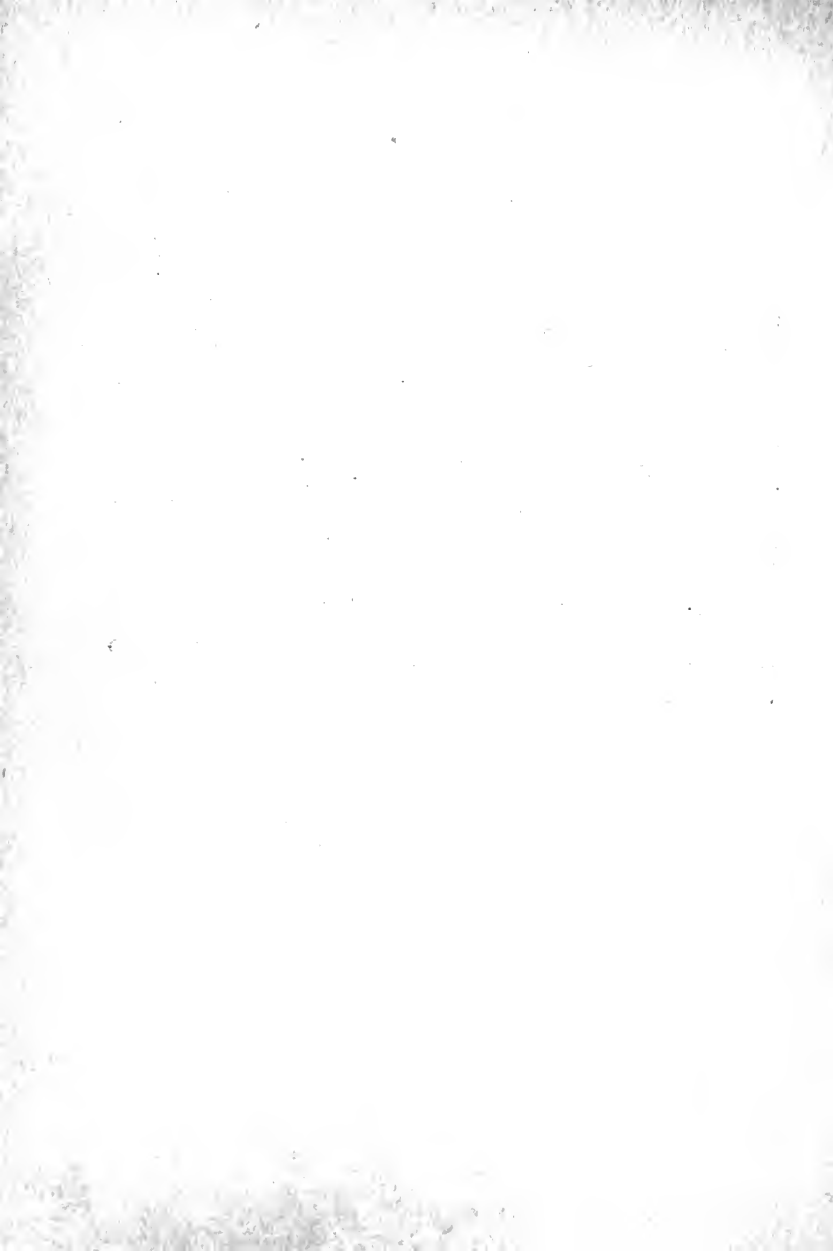
In 1913 Germany opposed Russia's proposal to bring relief to Armenia. Armenia is the high road of the Russian advance to Constantinople. Germany was self-appointed Padishah in Constantinople and would not tolerate another. Russian occupation of Armenia means that the Colossus of Europe spreads to Asia-Minor on the west and Mesopotamia on the east and swoops down to Constantinople. Germany's Imperialistic enterprise, the Baghdad Railway, runs through Asia Minor and winds down Mesopotamia with only the Persian Gulf between German Imperialism and the British Empire of India; besides, Germany's Imperialistic enterprise required that the Armenians should be driven out of Armenia into Mesopotamia for the greater benefit of the Baghdad-bahn; this grand work of German civilization, the Baghdad-

bahn, requires animals which are known as "domestic" strong hard-working oxen, bullocks of muscle and sinew, and sturdy-limbed donkeys that carry burdens; and Germany had realized that the Turkish and Koordish wolves and hyenas and jackals were beasts of prey, not beasts of labour, and could not be utilized in Germany's Imperialistic work of spreading German civilization to the uttermost shores of Babylonia and Assyria and rearing German Imperialism on buried empires of the past.

In 1913 the situation reached an *impasse* and there was no getting out of it. Either Great Britain, Russia and Germany had to give Armenia peace, or she would lead them into war. There was yet time to compose their differences and allow the Armenians the chance to live and prosper on the soil of their own country; but Imperialism does not know how to compose differences. So Great Britain, Russia and Germany gave Armenia "Turkish Reforms." It should not, therefore, be matter of surprise if they in their turn have now got God's Reforms.

After having given Armenia "Turkish Reforms" the Armenian Cause was thrown into the waste paper baskets of the Chancelleries of "The Powers," and from thence flung back again into the dustbin of Europe; but I hold it true that the martyred spirits of our race, they who now "are as angels in heaven," carried the Cause from Europe's dustbin and laid it on the judgment table of the Most High; and that now judgment has been given against "The Powers."

Great Britain, Russia, and Germany might have known that Eternal Justice would have so decreed.



# THE EQUILIBRIUM OF EUROPE!

AND

# THE PEACE OF EUROPE!



WHAT IS THE EQUILIBRIUM OF EUROPE?

Does it mean that two portions of Europe must be put in the scales, and one side must not go up and the other side must not go down?

We were told in the polite language of diplomacy that the Equilibrium of Europe and the Peace of Europe required that Armenia should remain under Turkish domination. It has been proved to us that the reality of the polite language of diplomacy meant that the Equilibrium of Europe and the Peace of Europe required that the Turkish wolves should devour the Armenians on the soil of Armenia.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Equilibrium of Europe and the Peace of Europe should now be shaken to their foundations, since they could only stand sure upon dastardly crime.

To analyse and define the Peace of Europe, I would write thus :—

The jealousies, the rivalries, the intrigues, and the criminal policies of "The Powers"! these have been cooking in the Devil's Cauldron in Constantinople in the blood of the Christians of the East (nine tenths Armenian blood). The Cauldron is labelled the Equilibrium of Europe, and long years of cooking in innocent blood of the ingredients in the Cauldron have solidified them into the lump which has been called the Peace of Europe.

It is as bitter as Dead Sea fruit and could not be changed into a honeycomb, since God had been keeping watch over the cooking of the Dead Sea fruit, and God's laws require that Dead Sea fruit should be laid on the Altar of Expiation before it can be changed into a honeycomb.

I could also write a little story and call it

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

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And Satan went to and fro in the earth, walking up and down in it. And Satan surveyed his own work on the face of the earth—Sin and Misery, Wrong and Injustice, Hatred and Strife, which were of his making, and these defaced the fair face of the earth.

And Satan said unto himself, "God created this earth, and He planned that Righteousness should rule therein as the waves of the sea, and Peace as a river should flow out of it. But I made Sin, and Misery which proceeds out of Sin ; and Wrong and Injustice, and Hatred and Strife which proceed out of both ; but ever and evermore this Righteousness which God planned wrestles with the Wrong and Injustice which I have

made, and in the forgotten places of the earth Peace overcomes Hatred and Strife. And now what shall I do to increase the strength of Sin and Wrong and Injustice so that Misery may be added upon Misery, Hatred upon Hatred and Strife upon Strife?

And thus meditating, Satan entered into the Chancelleries of what are called the Powers of Europe, and Satan opened a window in each of the Chancelleries looking out upon the kingdoms of the earth and the glories of them, and in each window Satan fixed a telescope and pointed it to the Crescent which held the place of the Cross on the dome of St. Sophia. And frock-coated gentlemen in the Chancelleries of Europe looked through the telescope, and behold Misery and Hatred and Strife began to increase and wax greater upon the face of the earth. But Satan was discomfited, for the Righteousness which God planned girded up all its strength and wrestled with Wrong and Injustice, and in the forgotten places of the earth, Peace, bleeding and wounded, still rose up to overcome Hatred and Strife.



So Satan hurried back to hell, and he called his legions and said unto them, "God created the earth and He planned that Righteousness should rule therein as the waves of the sea and Peace as a river should flow out of it. But I made Sin, Wrong and Injustice, and I have rejoiced to see Misery, Hatred and Strife proceed out of them; but evermore this Righteousness which God planned wrestles with Wrong and Injustice, and in the forgotten places of the earth Peace overcomes Hatred and Strife. But now prepare me something which shall so increase the strength of Wrong and Injustice that this Righteousness which God planned will not be able to wrestle with them, and in the forgotten places of the earth Peace shall not overcome Hatred and Strife.

So Satan and his legions sat down to work in hell, and they concocted and prepared The Peace of Europe.

And Satan went forth out of hell and hurried to the Chancelleries of what are called the Powers of Europe, and he hung The Peace of Europe upon the lips of frock-coated gentlemen sitting at

the open windows from which could be seen the kingdoms of the earth and the glories of them, and looking through the telescope that pointed to the Crescent which held the place of the Cross on the dome of St. Sophia.

And the frock-coated gentlemen uttered The Peace of Europe in pompous stentorian tones, and telephoned the weighty argument to their respective Embassies and Legations. And the press of Europe caught the utterances and messages, and printed The Peace of Europe with a sledgehammer—black upon white.

And the gun-makers tucked up their shirt-sleeves to work overtime since The Peace of Europe brought about a boom in their trade. And the financiers chuckled in the satisfaction of their hearts, for The Peace of Europe helped them to tighten their lassoes round the necks of the governments of what are called the Powers of Europe. And it became a glorious time for the Militarists and Navy Expansionists harping on their pet theories.

And The Peace of Europe spread like an epidemic. Ministers in their churches prayed vociferously for The Peace of Europe, and publicists blew The Peace of Europe in clarion notes from their brain trumpets, and panting peace workers frantically stretched out convulsed arms to protect The Peace of Europe, and the nations felt that at all costs The Peace of Europe must be preserved.

Thus The Peace of Europe waxed stonger and bigger upon platform and press and pulpit ; it got compiled into books, it became the burning subject of peace magazines and pamphlets, and it grew into the nightmare of the world. And it came to pass that the world heard nothing more of The Rights of Man, for The Peace of Europe swallowed up The Rights of Man.

And there was rejoicing in hell.

But He who had loved and died heard the groanings and wailings and cryings of those who were being crushed to death under the wheels of the car of The Peace of Europe ; and the radiance on His face clouded, and the glory round about Him dimmed, by reason of the tribulation of these

who were calling upon His name. And the angels in heaven wept to see how The Peace of Europe had clouded the radiance and dimmed the glory of the Prince of Peace.

And there was sorrow in heaven.

And as The Peace of Europe grew bigger and stronger, Injustice and Wrong waxed mightier, and Hatred and Strife burned to a white heat, and blood flowed like a river, and desolation spread even as a black pall; and it seemed as if the Righteousness which God had planned could no longer wrestle with Wrong and Injustice, and Peace could no more overcome Hatred and Strife.

Then He who had loved and died called His mighty angels and said unto them, "Shall it be that the Righteousness which God has planned shall no longer wrestle with Wrong and Injustice, and Peace shall no more overcome Hatred and Strife?"

And unto the mighty angel Michæl, He said, "Go forth with thy angels and with thy flaming sword write The Peace of Europe in letters of fire

upon the Crescent which holds the place of My Cross on the dome of St. Sophia; if so be that the nations shall read and the scales fall from their eyes."

And unto the mighty angel Gabriel, He said, "Go forth with thy angels and take My Tears for the salvation of those who are calling upon My Name; if so be that My Love will save them yet."

And Gabriel took the tears of Him who had loved and died, and with his angels came down upon the earth, and the tears of the Prince of Peace fell like dew upon those who were being crushed to death under the wheels of the car of The Peace of Europe, and the Love became unto them like the shadow of a great rock in a dry land, and a hiding-place from the tempest.

And Michæel went forth with his angels, and with his flaming sword he wrote The Peace of Europe in letters of fire on the Crescent which held the place of the Cross on the dome of St. Sophia.

And it came to pass that looking up at the letters of fire that burned on the Crescent the scales fell from the eyes of the nations, and they read The Peace of Europe as The Curse of Europe.

And this became for the healing of the nations; for the special nations holding reserved seats in the Hague Tribunal, and the non-special nations to whom the Hague Tribunal had closed its doors.

And thus it was that the Righteousness which God planned girded up all its strength and wrestled with Wrong and Injustice, and Peace overcame Hatred and Strife.

And the nations of the earth were glad, and they looked forward with eyes of hope to the dawn of that morning when the reign of the Prince of Peace should begin, and when nation should not lift up sword against nation. When Wrong and Injustice should cease upon the earth, and Righteousness should rule as the waves of the sea and Peace as a river flow out of it.

## IMPERIALISM AND THE LAW.

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One of the foreign newspapers here in Japan, in its issue of February 4th, 1914, had the following cable news :—

“New York, February 10th.—Andrew Carnegie to-day gave \$2,000,000 to be used through the churches for the promotion of international peace. The income of the fund, about \$100,000 a year, will be expended by a board of twenty-nine trustees, representing all the leading denominations in the United States.

“The gift is an addition to the \$10,000,000 foundation established by Mr. Carnegie December 14th, 1910, ‘to hasten the abolition of international war.’

“The income of the fund will be used to organize the moral power of the churches on critical international questions.”

Nineteen hundred years roll up as a scroll: imagination travels from the days of newspapers and telegraphic despatches and ‘Peace Conferences’ to the Syrian shore “the Galilee of the Gentiles,” and the Head of the Church Universal proclaiming on the Mount :

“All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them, for this is the law.”

“This is the Law,” as the Head of the Church Universal laid it down nineteen hundred years ago on the Mount of the Syrian shore in “the Galilee of the Gentiles.” Therefore, the “moral power” of the churches crystalizes in this law, and if the “moral power” of the churches has to be applied to international questions, then the scope of the text in which the “moral power” of the churches crystalizes has to be widened in order that this “moral power” of the churches may be applied in the relations of the nations.



All things therefore whatsoever ye would that nations should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them, for this is the law.

Now there is one thing that no nation ever wishes that another nation should do unto it. No nation ever wishes that another nation should forcibly take away its independence, rob its birth-right and filch its inheritance. No nation ever wishes that another nation should become ruler in its own fatherland, and make it a slave on the soil of its own country.

Then if the "moral power" of the churches has to be applied to "international questions" the churches should forthwith begin preaching in the Chancelleries of Europe that "the Law" and Imperialism do not go together.

But the British Government, or the British nation (I do not know which, for in a country with Constitutional Government it is hard to define which are the acts of the government and which the acts of the people), have fixed an Empire Day which they celebrate all over the world, and in all

the Anglican churches there is boomed up on this day a grand exaltation of the achievements of British Imperialism, and thanksgivings are offered for having been able to do unto other nations as they would not that other nations should do unto them.

“There never can be peace between robber and the robbed, until stolen goods are returned.”

These are wonderful words, only like the text I have quoted, they have never been appreciated.

Through the cycles of the ages the robber has robbed, and Humanity has not realized that there never can be peace between robber and robbed.

And the robbers fight over the division of stolen goods, and this is called War. Through the cycles of the ages the robbers have fought over the division of stolen goods, and Humanity has not realized whence cometh War.

Every nation has a right to its own separate existence. Every nation has an inalienable right to that country which is its own inheritance. Independence is the soul of a nation. Independence

is the healthy whole limbs of a nation. Why should one nation be allowed to strangle another nation's soul? Why should one nation be allowed to maim and cripple the limbs of another nation, and make it walk through life halt and lame? Why should one nation for the furtherance of its own aggrandisement be allowed to rob another nation's birthright?

The Churches have hitherto impressed the Law of the Head of the Church Universal on individuals; but if the "moral power" of the Churches has to be applied to international questions? then the Churches must begin impressing the Law upon the nations.

In his appeal to the Churches for the promotion of international peace, Mr. Carnegie is reported to have said "that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nations shall appeal to the court at the Hague, or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed on and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace through international law."

But the doors of the Hague Court are closed to the robbed nations : to those whose inheritance has been fraudulently filched and their birthright rudely snatched from them : to those whose souls are forcibly asphyxiated and who are compelled to walk through life with broken limbs, halt and maimed. And all the wars of the world have been fought out over stolen goods or over the division of stolen goods, as witness the present great war

of Europe, which is being fought out because Germany has become self-installed sovereign at Constantinople, which belongs neither to Germany nor to Russia, and because England will not allow Germany the territory for the terminus of Germany's Baghdad Railway, which belongs neither to Germany nor to Great Britain.

And invariably behind all plundering transactions lies murdered Abel, the voice of whose blood cries up to God and calls down punishment on Cain.

But it is evident when Mr. Carnegie made his neat speech to the Ministers of the Church he had in his mind only the special nations of his own acquaintance: those holding reserved seats in the Hague Court. I do not blame Mr. Carnegie for not knowing even of the existence of the non-special nations to whom the Hague Court has closed its doors, for a man cannot know everything. We get our perspective from our own horizon, and our thoughts are moulded or influenced by our own surroundings, but I am obliged to point out wherein Mr. Carnegie fails, for it is

my special business to introduce to the world the non special nations with whom I am very well acquainted.

Thus when Mr. Carnegie talked of nations submitting their disputes to the Hague Court he evidently had not in view the claims of the robbed nations who are not admitted to that Tribunal either as plaintiffs or defendants ; but the question of importance with Mr. Carnegie apparently is, that the robber nations should not be allowed to fight over the division of stolen goods, but they should submit the spoils over which they are inclined to fight to the decision of the Court at the Hague and each one bow to the decision of the Hague Court on the apportionment of stolen goods.

But a court that will not give admittance to the wronged and robbed is a robber's court : it is built on the perverted foundation of Injustice and Unrighteousness, consequently it will not be able to settle disputes over which the robbers really mean fight, as witness the disputes for the possession of Constantinople and the Baghdad Railway

terminus which have involved Europe in a war of unprecedented magnitude: not any of the three disputants did or would refer the decision of their bone of contention to the Hague Tribunal.

And the saddest part of the failure is, that The Hague, with its Palace of Peace and its Tribunal, which must insure "the reign of national peace through international law," has now been declared "In a State of War."

What the world therefore wants is a New Tribunal, not a Tribunal fashioned as the Hague Court has been fashioned, which is exclusive, which has been organized only for the purpose of settling the disputes of armed robbers, whilst it ignores the claims of the real owners of the stolen goods, against whom judgment was given by default before even the preliminary proceedings of the Hague Tribunal were instituted.



Imperialism is the world's Great Evil. It is the Dragon with the merciless teeth that teareth and devoureth.

Imperialism encroaches upon the rights of nations. We have heard of the Rights of Man. Let us hear of the Rights of Nations. Man is a unit. A nation is made up of many units.

What we want is a new Humanity and a new Civilization which will recognise the rights of nations. All nations!!! Not only special nations. When the rights of all nations are recognised, then we can hope for Peace between the nations.

The robber nations having given up stolen goods to the rightful heirs, will (no longer under bonds to Nemesis) be relieved from the perilous position of having to fight over the division of stolen goods; and the robbed nations having come unto their own inheritance shall have once

more entered into the comity of nations for the peace of the world.

Therefore, what we want is a new Tribunal that will recognise the claims of the real owners of the stolen goods. When the new Humanity and the new Civilization have established this Tribunal, then we can hope for Peace between the nations.

Peace and Imperialism cannot live together in our world. Humanity must hold to the one and abjure the other: must put Imperialism on the scaffold, before it can put Peace on the throne.

We have heard a great deal of "the burden of armaments": we have been given that very emphatic synopsis of the future of armament building nations "a beggar crouching by a barrack door." We have been told that their war-strength runs into billions: it no longer runs into bravery, dash, courage, heroism, but it runs into billions. Also we have been told that this war-strength invested in man-slaying machinery of precision and annihilating force, makes a loss account, overbalancing the profit of robbed possessions and entailing bankruptcy for the future; and we have been asked if international wisdom can offer no relief?

My wisdom offers this relief—Stop public brigandage! and there will be no need for armaments.

If public brigandage could not pass unchallenged? if armed and powerful nations would not

be allowed to rob and despoil weak and unarmed nations? then the piling up of armaments, the expansion of armies and navies would decrease by the natural law of—No Demand—No Manufacture.

Which also means that when goods are not stolen, the robbers will not be fighting over stolen goods, and neither will they need armaments to fight over the division of the spoils.

I am against the building of armaments, against the expansion of navies and armies from a moral point of view, since armies and navies only mean preparations for killing operations on a big scale ; but what I see is, that the evils which result to the countries that are piling up armaments are not to be deplored as the evils that are perpetrated by the armament piling countries on weaker countries and nations or the nations and countries despoiled of their inheritance and robbed of their own birthright.

The former are at most only receiving the punishment of their sins, but the latter are suffering through the sins of the former.

Cain manufactures weapons to rob and murder Abel! I care not if the burden of the weapons presses heavily on Cain's shoulders : let Cain bear the burden of his own sin! My sympathies are with Abel and not with Cain : Abel immolated by Cain.

If nations would do unto nations as they would that nations should do unto them all wars would cease.

If every nation would keep within its own fence as a ruling power, and not seek to rule over other nations, there would be no wars.

No need to put bolts and bars to the doors and windows of the house if there are no burglars prowling around trying to gain an entrance into the house to take away what is not their own ; or worse still, highway robbers entering into homes to monopolise the hearth and commandeer the household gods and goods.

No need to build armaments if nations have no desire to imitate and emulate burglars and highway robbers.

The Great Evil is written on every line and page of the history of the nations, and whether written on the credit side or on the debit side of a nation's ledger, it is always the Evil that changeth not unto Good, for on the debit side it is loss, and on the credit side it is the sum total of a fraudulent transaction ; they are false figures on the credit side, and false figures have all got to be erased some day, even if centuries roll over, even if the erasing has to be done with blood and tears.

The Great Evil whirling through the cycles of the ages pursues the nations like a curse. It dodges the footsteps of Humanity, and Humanity stumbles and falls ; but Humanity has not realized that it is necessary to the well-being of Humanity to part with the Great Evil ; to say, Begone ! to the spectre that demands its toll from the

wronged and the wrong-doer, that brings peace to none and strife to all.

The world is full of strife; the nations are at strife one with another in a world where there is room for all; but the origin and cause of strife between the nations is Imperialism.



For nineteen hundred years the Churches have sung the song of the herald angels, the song which the herald angels sang to usher into our world the Prince of Peace.

For nineteen hundred years that song has hung as vapour in the clouds. But through nineteen hundred years the Churches have convened no Commission of Inquiry to investigate why that song should remain as vapour in the clouds and not become realized on earth.

Sermons in the Churches! The world wants New Sermons in the Churches. New Sermons that will proclaim to the world that Gethsamene and Calvary have no part in Imperialism. Gethsamene and Calvary were given to us for a different world from the one Imperialism has moulded.

In ancient times Imperialism was brutal and naked. In modern times it is sandalled and velvet cloaked ; but what the world calls Progress has only helped to make Imperialism a greater vampire than ancient Imperialism. Merciless now, as it has been merciless through the ages, but Progress has given Imperialism more efficient weapons for its deadly work.

The civilized nations have got machine guns which discharge slaughter at a distance of twenty miles ; they have shells, bombs, submarines and mines that explode under foot on land and on sea to shatter life wholesale and scatter death wholesale, and, greatest triumph for Humanity, they have devised means to invade the air and drop death and destruction from the clouds.

One would think that all the *civilized* nations would have risen in a body, as one nation, and

have called out with one voice—Stop—to this last diabolical ingenuity : but they have not.

Perhaps the civilized nations got tired of that song hovering as vapour in the clouds “ On earth peace : goodwill to men,” and decided to demonstrate *progress* by letting death and destruction descend on earth instead. But surely the verdict of posterity must be that the most savage barbarism of barbaric ages was not so savage and barbarous as the barbarism of this *civilized* century.

We are asked to believe that slavery has been abolished by the civilized nations ! But what shall we call the action of Great Britain strengthening and rivetting the worse than savage and barbarous yoke of the robber Turk on the necks of Christian peoples ? What shall we call the action of Germany in emulating and rivalling Great Britain in the same slave driver's trade ? What shall we call the action of France in supporting this slave driver's trade for sordid gain ?

What shall we say of the slave driver's trade in Alsace-Lorraine ?

What shall we say of Finland, Poland, Armenia strangled by the Russian Bear ?

Now as the war progresses the hope may be cherished that the slave driver's trade will be abolished in Alsace-Lorraine, washed out with

French blood. And telegraphic despatches announce in big head-lines

“Autonomy For Poland Proclaimed By Tsar.”

Poland's co-operation has become necessary to fight the Teuton enemy, so the lasso round Poland's neck is loosened, her kinship is acknowledged and she is recognised as the little blood sister of the big brother who but yesterday was bent on strangling her.

Now let it be noted that in the list I have given, the slave drivers are Christian governments, and the slaves they have enchained are Christian peoples.

This explains why the peace song of the herald angels is hovering as vapour in the clouds without coming down to bless our earth.

Every endeavour to abolish War must fail, and only the true spirit of the Christian religion as the Head of the Church Universal proclaimed it nineteen hundred years ago can conquer strife and bring peace to our world.

“All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them : for this is the law.”

All things therefore whatsoever ye would that nations should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them : for this is the law.

No need for French blood and German blood to have been shed for the freedom of Alsace-Lorraine if Germany had done unto France as Germany would that France should do unto her.

No need for the two horrible Balkan Wars : no need for this Armageddon, this wholesale and

appalling slaughter and destruction in Europe, if Great Britain, Russia and Germany and Austria had done to the hapless Christians of the East even as they would have that they should have done unto them !

Oh mother ! whose tears can never be wiped ! Turkish bonds will not buy back the life of your son that is slain. Oh wife ! widowed ! Concessions in the Turkish Empire will not fill the place of the husband that is no more. And remember that it is the tears of the mothers and wives, who have wept and wept in a woe so bitter you can never know, and have not been comforted, that now make your own tears to flow.

Oh ! mother ! wife ! you will agree with me that it is a big price to pay for the ephemeral glory of an Empire !

“On earth peace : goodwill to men.”

The mother sweet-smiling serene, held her glorious child to her joy-throbbing heart.

“It is finished!”

The mother anguished bowed her head to weep her son crucified : the two-edged sword hath pierced her heart.

The birth-song and the death-cry were given to Humanity ; but through nineteen hundred years Humanity has not known to grasp the promise or to accept the atonement.

It was for us He was born in our world : us He loved ; for us He suffered and died. That drama of undying Love ! that tragedy of revivifying Death ! Should Christian nations have allowed them to be spent in vain ?



In the March number of "The Peace Movement," the organ of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, we read of an appeal issued by the Synod of the Church of Vaud, to "The Christian Churches of Europe."

The Appeal is made "In the name of the God of Justice and of Love, our Heavenly Father, and of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace."

"Dear and Honoured Brethren," it begins in addressing the Churches,

"The two Balkan Wars have just shown once again (and with what tragic eloquence) what are the horrors of war: three hundred thousand men in the prime of life cut down by death on the battlefield or in the hospital; as many and even more wounded, of whom a large number are maimed for life, will always be incapable of earning their living, and for many years will have to be kept by

their fellow citizens ; thousands upon thousands of widows and orphans, mourning their natural breadwinner and abiding in dire poverty ; fertile country-sides laid waste, towns and villages burnt and destroyed ; brutal outrages and cruelties of every sort ; new rancours and hatreds added to old enmities and breeding the desire for revenge, the germ of future wars.

“ Behold what we, the Christians of Europe, have witnessed—nineteen centuries after there was sung, in the land of Judea, the song of welcome to the glory of the Son of Man, ‘ Peace on earth : goodwill towards men.’

“ Is it possible for us to console ourselves in some measure for the horrible spectacle of this war by the thought that the efforts of diplomacy have succeeded at least in confining that strife to the Balkan Peninsula, and that the rest of Europe has continued to enjoy the precious benefits of peace ? ”

In the development of recent events we know that “ the efforts of diplomacy ” were futile. The

Synod of the Church of Vaud had a growing consciousness of it when it asked the question in the next sentence, "But does the peace really deserve its name?"

The Synod of the Church of Vaud makes the deplorable mistake of crediting diplomacy with efforts for peace. Diplomacy never yet hath accomplished what simple Righteousness has attained. It was the very diplomacy of Europe that created and made possible the two horrible Balkan Wars, and this very diplomacy, meandering through its treacherous course, has now turned Europe into one vast battlefield. If there had been no Diplomacy there would have been no Battlefield.

Also, "new rancours and hatreds added to old enmities" may breed "the desire for revenge," but they are fires that more often smoulder than burst into flame. Wars are planned and prepared: they are manufactured for the advance of Imperialism, and the germ of war lies in international crime. The crime becomes necessary to the exigencies of the Imperialism, in the further-

ance of which the war is manufactured. Then the rancours and hatreds and enmities are fanned into a flame to make fuel for the war ; rancours and hatreds and enmities are even manufactured when there is not sufficient fuel. During the Russo-Japanese War 1904/5 German sympathies were intensely pro-Russian and anti-Japanese ; British sympathies were intensely pro-Japanese and anti-Russian. In 1914 Great Britain and Russia, allied, are fighting Germany: the exigencies of Imperialism have so required it.

War is, in reality, the burglar's expedition, and armaments the burglar's tools. Imperialism is the burglar.

The little States learned Imperialism too quickly; so quickly as almost to exterminate themselves in the learning.

Worse than the "three hundred thousand men in the prime of life cut down by death" and the many "more wounded" in actual hostilities; worse than these were the horrors perpetrated by soldiery and irregulars on non-combatants, regardless of sex or age.

The Allies commenced their crusade by invoking the aid of the Cross to deliver their "Christian brethren" from the Moslem yoke; they finished by themselves devouring their "Christian brethren." They began with declamations against the savage and bestial Turk; they ended by imitating and emulating the Turk.

Christianity was interpreted, not according to the precepts of the Man of Nazareth, but as patriarchist or exarchist ; not as follower of Jesus Christ, but as Greek or Bulgarian.

Become Greek, or I will eat you up !

Become Bulgarian, or I will eat you up !

Thus without pity or mercy or shame or reasoning, the Allies waged their fratricidal war for territory and gain.

But if we seek to investigate the source from whence sprung the two Balkan Wars, we will find that the seeds of the bloody harvest were sown at the Berlin Congress, which British Imperialism convened to thwart, frustrate and set back Russian Imperialism. For the furtherance of German and Austrian Imperialism, Germany and Austria joined and took an appreciable part in the British undertaking, which France and Italy, each in the interests of its own Imperialism, supported.

Through the kindness and courtesy of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"

I have had the opportunity of reading the

“Report of the International Commission.”

“To Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the  
Balkan Wars.”

The International Commission has to be congratulated for hitting on the true cause. Two paragraphs on page 40 of the Report touch intelligently on the causes which made the Balkan Wars possible.

“‘England’s responsibility’ in these new complications and difficulties has been set forth by the Duke of Argyll. We, therefore, need not linger over the blow struck at the idea of a federation of the Balkan nationalities when Bulgaria—one and indivisible, according to the Treaty of San Stefano—was divided into three by the Treaty of Berlin. The whole course of succeeding events was the result of this grave error. The most recent events lie there in germ.

“The re-union to free Bulgaria of the still vassal Oriental Roumelia, and as the immediate consequence thereof, the Serbo-Bulgarian war of

1885, the growing rivalries between the nationalities in a still subject Macedonia, the new propaganda of the secondary nationalities, the isolation of Greece in its 1897 attempt, the fetishism of the *status quo*, mitigated and corrected as it was by the intrigues of the Powers, the miscarriage of the hypocritical plan of reforms in Macedonia in 1907-1908, the *intermezzo* of the Turkish revolution, with its failure to solve an insoluble problem, then the greatness and decline of the Balkan "alliance"—all were the natural results of the mistake of Berlin—a mistake which now everybody sees without the power to correct."

The two horrible Balkan Wars have drawn the attention of Christendom as the more horrible Armenian Massacres failed to do. As the eminent American, Dr. David Starr Jordan, expresses himself on the subject in his latest publication, "War and Waste":

"The shrieks of the victims grow fainter as the square of the distance increases."

The shrieks of Armenia were not heard in Christendom. Was it distance? (Armenia is



perilously near the Christian State posing before the world as the pillar of Christendom.) Perhaps Christendom wished to be deaf to the shrieks for which Christendom was responsible?

The thirty-six years of torture, martyrdom, agony, desolation and devastation in Armenia lie in the germ in the Berlin Treaty.

The Treaty of Berlin turned Armenia into a graveyard and a wilderness. The Treaty of Berlin is doing the same in Europe now. Perhaps no Treaty ever yet exacted such a toll of human misery as this one which proclaimed to have accomplished "Peace with Honour" in the streets of the metropolis of the country whose flag we are told has ever been unfurled in the Cause of Justice, Civilization, Humanity, Freedom.

I would recommend this "Great Illusion" to Mr. Norman Angell.

I have been making the attempt to read Mr. Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion." I have not read the book through, but have looked over pages and chapters. The book, we are told, has created a sensation and made a profound impression on the world of thought; it has been translated into seventeen languages; but my interest in it flagged, and I could not read it from beginning to end, for the book was to me like a physician of no value, like a well without water. There is plenty of argument in the three hundred and thirty-one pages of the volume at my disposal, but Mr. Norman Angell seems to be saying everything except the one simple maxim of "the Law" that nations should do unto nations as they would that nations do unto them.

— I have tried to investigate why in international questions I never see all the things that clever men belonging to the great and powerful and free

nations see ; and why I see all the things that they never see : and I have come to the conclusion it is because they have all the pride and panoply of the questions to discuss, and I the burning and festering wounds. Thus Mr. Norman Angell is trying to prove that the treasure-trove of the robberies is not, after all, so precious or beneficial as the robbers suppose, and therefore it is foolish to fight over the division of stolen goods ; whilst I am trying to prove the loss of the robbed. There is the same difference as there is between Mr. Norman Angell and myself from a national point of view : he belongs to a nation that has assumed ruling supremacy over other nations, whether they wished it or not, and goes tom-toming over half the surface of the globe ; whilst I belong to a robbed, tortured, outraged and desolated nation that is not allowed even the right to live on the soil of its own country.

Also, I find many statements in Mr. Norman Angell's book which break down completely on the point of accuracy : for instance, I will quote one argument on page 112 of the book.

“It cannot throughout this discussion be too often repeated that the world has been modified, and that what was possible to the Canaanites or the Romans or even to the Normans, is no longer possible to us.

“The edict can no longer go forth to ‘slay every male child’ that is born into the conquered territory, in order that the race may be exterminated.”

Now this is exactly the sort of thing that the Turk has actually been doing and keeps on doing in Armenia, with the assistance and support of the “Concert of Europe.”

I am also startled by a paragraph in Chapter II, page 13:

“Does the political or military victory of a nation give any advantage to the individuals of that nation which is not still possessed by the individuals of the defeated nation?”

Considering that the Turk has lived for centuries on the plunderings of the toil of the Armenians,

considering that the military victory of the Turk has enabled him to torture, outrage, desolate and exterminate our race on the soil of our country, I prove that Mr. Norman Angell's arguments are entirely false.

Although the Armenians had suffered dire afflictions since the date of the invasion of the robber Turk into Armenia—such as history bears no record of any nation having suffered and still survived—since the inauguration of the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, the Osmanli Turk has been trying to build a bridge across Armenia with the dead bodies of Armenians. It is across this bridge of dead Armenians that he hopes to walk over to join the sons of his fathers, the Tatars, and build a grand empire of Islam reaching from the fatherland of his Prophet to his own fatherland Turkestan. The present Turkish Government is perpetuating the system of organized outrage for the race extermination of the Armenians which, under the ægis of the "Concert of Europe," was inaugurated in Armenia by Abd-ul Hamid. The Hamidian Government, backed by powerful Christian Governments, organized the Hamidieh cavalry

for the slaughter of the Armenians, and also tried to insure by a system of organized outrage that Armenian women should not become mothers of Armenian children ; and the Constitutional Government is working on the same lines—a more deadly method for the race extermination of a people than sending forth an edict “to slay every male child.”

This system which the Osmanli Turk has been able to create under the ægis of the “ Concert of Europe ” is, as can be easily comprehended, effective and complete. Armenians are prohibited and prevented from obtaining and possessing arms to use them in self-defence and protect their women. Moslems are supplied with arms and ammunition by the government and exhorted to murder unarmed Armenians and plunder their worldly goods ; and rewarded by exemption from taxes and from military service to abduct Armenian girls and young women and thus prevent motherhood of future generations of Armenians.

For the realization of the grand plan of making a bridge of dead Armenians across Armenia to

Turkestan, not only the dead bodies of Armenians, but Armenian lands are also necessary ; and so since the inauguration of the Treaty of Berlin the process of the usurpation of Armenian lands goes on steadily : churches, monasteries, cemeteries, church lands, convent lands, peasants' lands become transferred from Armenian into Moslem possession, and the list of the robberies grows and grows, and in addition to these methods, by an ingeniously devised system of taxation the lands and homes of Armenian peasants pass under irredeemable mortgage, the mortgage is foreclosed by the authorities and the Armenian peasant denuded of home and lands at one stroke.

For centuries the robber Turk has lived in idleness and eaten the toil of Armenians, until under the benign tolerance and with the benevolent support of Christian governments he is eating up Armenians wholesale, and yet Mr. Norman Angell asks if the political or military victory of a nation give any advantage to the individuals of that nation which is not still possessed by the individuals of the defeated nation ? ? ?

The tortured natives of the Congo and Putumayo could expound sounder theories than the writer of "The Great Illusion," and I am puzzled to know who is under the illusion, since I do not see that either robbers or robbed are under any illusions.



I had the good fortune lately to meet an American Missionary, Dr. Fryer, who had been through the Armenian Massacres of 1909. I told him that I estimated the number actually slaughtered in 1909 at 50,000, and he said, "You are about correct. We estimate from 50,000 to 63,000, but there is no telling, and it may have been more."

As for the number precipitated into homelessness and destitution, he said that was beyond calculation, since the plunder had been so extensive, and what the Moslems could not rob they burned. In one village he mentioned that there had been "only *one male* left, a boy of seven," and in another village "not even a water-jug left."

Dr. Fryer also said that he could not get his report of the massacres into the newspapers.

In this connection what Dr. Johannes Lepsius, of Potsdam University, the veteran philo-armenian, has to say on the subject in the June/July number of "Pro Armenia" will be enlightening: after asserting that the Adana Massacres "causa des embarras à la politique anglaise"—"caused some embarrassments to the British policy."

Dr. Lepsius continues—

"Le rapport du consul allemand d'Adana qui enregistrait les faits et indiquait les instigateurs fut annulé par le rapport du consul d'une autre puissance lequel voilait les faits et ménageait les instigateurs. Le massacre était inopportun. On ne voulait pas causer des embarras au gouvernement jeune-turc qui venait de refouler la réaction."

"The report of the German Consul of Adana which recorded the facts and pointed out the instigators was annulled by the report of the consul of another power, which concealed the facts and spared the instigators. The massacre was inopportune. One did not wish to cause embarrassments to the Young Turk Government, *which was suppressing re-action.*"

It is necessary to explain here what I have explained many times before, that the Armenian Massacres of 1909 were planned, prepared, organised and carried into execution not by Abd-ul Hamid, but by the Constitutional Government of Young Turkey, and a detachment from Mahmud Shevket Pasha's army marching on Constantinople for the dethronement of Abd-ul Hamid was despatched to Adana to perpetrate what has been called "the second massacre of Adana." It was at this period that British influence at Constantinople, which had been on the decline, came into temporary ascendancy, and German influence, which had been in the ascendant, fell into temporary decline. This explains the contrary actions of the German and British Consuls in 1909.

Also, it is necessary to note that in Whitaker's Almanac of 1910, we find chronicled in "Events of 1908-1909" such events as

"Terrible floods occurred in Manchuria and over 1,000 people were reported drowned."

"The formal opening took place of the Peking-

Kalgan Railway, 122 miles long, which was constructed entirely by Chinese capital and labour."

But not one word or half a word of this terrible atrocity at the very doors of Europe by which from 50,000 to 63,000 Christians were slaughtered, an incalculable number precipitated into homelessness and destitution, and a whole province desolated and devastated.

After this let not Mr. Norman Angell tell us that the edict can no longer go forth "to slay every male child."

Indeed, the way in which, during the last few days, the neutral territory of Belgium has been violated by Germany, her towns and cities and villages devastated, her people killed or reduced to dire distress, makes us realize that brute force rules our world just as much in our day as in the past, and sufferings are as ruthlessly inflicted on weaker nations as at any time in the world's history.

The following cable news is illustrative :

“Zeppelin Drops Bombs.

“August 25th.—An Antwerp telegram says that a German Zeppelin airship let fall several bombs in that city on the night of the 24th killing several citizens and destroying several houses. One bomb fell within 300 yards of the Palace.”

In former times, at least, the skies of a country were safe: in our times the enemy drops death and destruction even from the clouds.

Another cable, dated August 25th, is instructive :

“Brussels is comparatively quiet. The Germans have levied a war contribution of 200,000,000 francs.”

And to this follows another :—

“A HEAVY INDEMNITY AGAIN DEMANDED.

GERMANS RECEIVED £8,000,000 AND WANT  
AN ADDITIONAL £18,000,000.”

“Amsterdam, August 26th.—The Germans are endeavouring to levy upon Brussels a new and crushing impost of blood-money.”

“Despatches received here from Antwerp to-night state that in addition to the war contribution of £8,000,000 exacted from the City of Brussels, the Germans now demand the enormous contribution of £18,000,000 sterling from the Province of Brabant.”

A war indemnity of £8,000,000, and again another indemnity of £18,000,000, levied on a neutral country for the privilege of violating its neutrality guaranteed by a Treaty to which the violator was one of the signatories ; for destroying and devastating towns, cities and villages of this neutral country ; for killing its inhabitants and inflicting dire miseries and sufferings on the surviving population !!!

We take off our hats to brute force! Empires are built by brute force! Imperialism advances through brute force!

Telegraphic despatches dated London, August 28th, give the text of the interview between the British Ambassador at Berlin and the German Foreign Minister on the rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and Great Britain. As the cable news tells us, the Minister for Foreign Affairs flouted the guarantee of Belgium's neutrality as "a scrap of paper," but the British Ambassador upheld that Britain's honour required her to defend Belgium's neutrality. But Britain's honour also required her to protect the Armenians, and assuredly when Lord Salisbury made his pompous declaration in 1895 that Britain could not land British ships on the Taurus to save the Armenians, he flouted the Cyprus Convention as "a scrap of paper."

The World's peace, the happiness and well-being of Humanity require that there should be no more "Powers" to make nations that are not powers suffer in the advance of their Imperialism. When Justice and Righteousness have taken the place of "Powers" the world's peace and the well-being of mankind will be secured.

If it is necessary for the happiness and well-being of a nation that power should be controlled and restrained in its own internal relations, so is it necessary for the happiness and well-being of the world that power should be controlled and restrained in international relations.

So long as through the sole right of Might nations can ride rough-shod over nations, so long will the arrogance and greed of a powerful nation, which are even more deadly than the arrogance and greed of a powerful man, destroy its own peace and the peace of other nations.



If Imperialism meant actual gain to any nation the metropolis of the British Empire would not be overflowing with unemployed, loafers and tramps, and it is a curious commentary on Imperialism that for hundreds of thousands of those who belong to the ruling race of that empire on which the sun never sets, the sun never rises. It is like the anomaly of a father or mother with a banking account running into millions, some of whose children nevertheless run about in tattered shoes, wear ragged clothes and go to bed hungry. We are told that "three or four millions of Englishmen are unable to earn a decent living, or any living at all, in England to-day," and that these same unemployed "are found unemployable in Canada, in Australia, or wherever they may go."

It seems a big price to pay for the splendour of an Empire!

“ O thou, whose wounds are never healed,  
Whose weary race is never run,  
O Cromwell's England, must thou yield,  
For every foot of ground, a son ?”

The answer to this rattle of Kiplingism is—  
Why make the wounds? Why attempt the race?  
Why steal the foot of ground, which demands the  
toll of a son?

I can recall when Upper Burma was annexed in 1885 to the British possession of Lower Burma: a military picnic, a mere walk into without a shot being fired; but for about five years after the Burmans carried on a guerilla warfare, making the jungles their base of operations. The English newspapers designated them “dacoits,” whereas in reality they were, according to their lights, patriots fighting for their lost country. They were subdued at last by superior organization and modern man-slaying machinery; but more Englishmen died of enteric fever than of bullets in the conquest of Upper Burma.

It is a curious commentary on Imperialism that the conquests of a Napoleon and a Cæsar should have vanished like mist, and the country of the great Macedonian conqueror have remained under bondage for centuries.

From the pages of history we could illustrate instances of the rise and fall of Empires, and Empires have risen and fallen whose history has not been written.

Of what were once Empires, we have now Excavations !

Imperialism begets a spurious wealth, the outcome of which is enlargement and increase in the number of cities and gravitation towards them. Only about 14 per cent. of the population of Great Britain is agricultural, a very narrow backbone for a nation! Out of the enlargement of cities and gravitation towards them grow luxury and extravagance; but luxury and extravagance have to be fed, and they are fed on vice and poverty, and the Nemesis of vice and poverty on which luxury and extravagance feed, in this our day of steam and electricity, of Machine-guns, Dreadnoughts, Submarines and Aeroplanes and "the press," is Socialism.

Ancient Imperialism created slavery which undermined it. Modern Imperialism breeds Socialism. The lesson to be learned is written on the pages of the past.

The autocrat of the most powerful Imperialism in the world has lived for years haunted night and day with the spectre of assassination. In the splendour of his court, in the grandeur of his palaces the Tsar of all the Russias shivers and cowers before an unknown dread. It is a heavy price to pay for the honour of wearing an Imperial crown!

Haunted by the fear of assassination, in terror of revolution reaching his throne, the Tsar of all the Russias cuts a sorry figure on the world's stage, and to ward off this terror of revolution from this sorry figure, terrorism is spread through the length and breadth of his empire, and thus the Imperialism of Russia grows.

The Imperialism of Russia represents an ignorant, dumb-cattle, forcibly-made vodka-drunk peasantry; the noisomeness of fetid dungeons,

the deadliness of Siberian mines, the knout, the clanking of chains, a spy judiciary, and the hopelessness of millions.

And the question comes—What benefit to Russia? and what benefit to the Tsar of the chattering teeth?

On the other hand, let us contrast a well-housed, well-fed peasantry such as Russia's internal resources and her wheat fields ought to guarantee: schools in place of prisons, open Courts of Justice in place of a spy judiciary, a free and contented people working out the prosperity of a common fatherland.

A free and contented Finland, Poland, Armenia, infinitely more capable of managing their own affairs than a crime-sodden Russian bureaucracy can manage for them, developing into a free and contented existence out of a free and contented Russia.

These are conditions that are an immeasurable gain over Imperialism.

Every present menace is the fruit of a past crime. Every present crime is the seed of a future menace.

The conquests of a Napoleon left France maimed. It was necessary for their own well-being that the whole French nation should have risen in a body and put down the man they carried on their shoulders; but the mirage of conquest was in the heart of the French nation, therefore they carried on their shoulders the man who left France maimed.

It was necessary for their own well-being that the whole German nation should have risen in a body and put down the man they have been carrying on their shoulders, the man who is now carrying Germany to destruction; but the mirage of Imperialism was in the heart of the German nation, therefore they have carried on their shoulders the man who has ruined Germany.

The demon of greed and the vampire of conquest are in the heart of the nations, and that is the reason why the "wounds are never healed" and the "weary race is never run."



I am a peace-worker. I think I am a genuine pacifist made of truer stuff than the pacifists who belong to great and powerful and free nations ; not through any eminent qualities of mind or heart, but through sheer force of circumstances I have to be it.

I am attracted to peace, just as a man on the burning sands of a desert with his parched tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth would be attracted to an oasis of running streams and shady trees, just as a hunger-tortured man would be attracted to a baker's shop, or a homeless man on a winter's night to a warm lighted room.

So I am a peace-worker because there has been war in my country for centuries, because I belong to a nation martyred by the Imperialism of other nations.

The history of my country and my nation has taught me that Imperialism is the curse the scourge and the menace of the world.

The geographical position of Armenia has left

our country open to the march of Imperialism from north, south, east and west. There has been war in my country, unremitting, unceasing war through weary blood-stained centuries, and the history of Armenia is the history of one long resistance to the imperialistic invasions of other nations.

As a nation we have been tortured, outraged, harried, martyred, plundered ; we have had to become exiles from the fatherland and fugitives on the face of the earth, only because the geographical position of our country left it open to the invasions of other nations, who never ceased to murder, rob, torture and torment us. The experience of Belgium in 1914 has been illustrated in the history of Armenia more times than have been recorded, until finally an overpowered and exhausted nation succumbed, but survived. We have survived, not through the clemency of our enemies, but only through the grit and enduring qualities in ourselves, for a nation dies only through internal decay, and although our enemies have succeeded in decimating our numbers, yet

they have not been able to destroy the muscle and sinew and fibre and brain which still survive in the remnant of "the house of Togormah" as when the great grandson of Japhet rallied his followers and founded a nation on the plains of Ararat.

We have survived to give to the world a living chronicle of man's cruelty to man. The oldest of existing nations, we have survived to show to posterity how a nation can be sacrificed to the merciless and cynical Imperialism of the twentieth century.

Will the great war of Europe teach the lesson that it ought to teach to the nations ?

As the war continues we can sum up the results :

Hundreds of thousands of strong, able-bodied men cut down in the prime of life ; hundreds of thousands more of such men maimed for the remainder of their lives, unable to work or earn a living ; hundreds of thousands of families plunged into grief and precipitated into destitution ; wanton and swift destruction and devastation of towns and cities, of provinces and villages which civilization had built through years of patient labour and toil ; incalculable sufferings and distresses inflicted on peoples regardless of sex or age, enormous numbers deprived of their means of livelihood at one blow ; the economic pressure and ruin spreading to far-distant countries and making itself felt

in almost every corner of the globe—and all this not for any just cause, but only in the gratification of the criminal ambitions of a set of rulers and politicians and capitalists who have sacrificed their own peoples and other peoples to the Moloch of their Greed and the Vampire of their Imperialism.

“All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them : for this is the law.”

All things therefore whatsoever ye would that nations should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them : for this is the law.

After this terrible retribution will the nations of Europe recognise that “the Law” must be upheld to realize the promise and the blessing “On earth Peace : goodwill to men.”

August 31st, 1914.

As these pages are going through the press the following telegraphic despatch is worth recording :—

“ NINE VESSELS OF NEUTRAL POWERS  
LOST IN NORTH SEA.

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Tokyo, September 7th.—The British Embassy to-day received a telegram from the Admiralty to the effect that up to the present nine steamers of neutral Powers have struck mines laid by Germany in the North Sea, and have sunk, with all on board. The number comprises one Norwegian, one Swedish, two Dutch, and five Danish steamers.”

In the barbaric ages ships did not sink at sea with all on board by striking “ mines ” planted by man, such ingenious barbarities carrying death and destruction being left for the civilized centuries.

Also, the telegraphic despatches announce that President Wilson has ordained the 4th of October as a day of universal prayer in the United States of America for peace in Europe. But there can be no peace in Europe which does not include Armenia. Through the instrumentality of their blood-stained auxiliary, the Turk, "The Powers" have kept up a perennial state of war in Armenia, and the Nemesis of bleeding and desolate Armenia is pursuing Europe. The efforts of all the peace-workers have failed to secure peace in Europe, because they have only been making frantic efforts to avert the punishment of Cain and they have not remembered murdered Abel, the voice of whose blood is crying up to God from the ground.

Declarations by the Kaiser and his Ministers, by the King of Great Britain and his Ministers, and by the Tsar and his Ministers will not be heard before God's Tribunal on account of their high-speaking, nor will all the printers' ink utilized in the Press of Europe influence the unerring judgment of the God who rules heaven and earth.

And however much the governments of Europe and the press of Europe may seek to hide from the world Europe's hellish work in Armenia, yet God knows it all, and the day of reckoning must come, if it has not already. "I will repay! saith the Lord."





## THE PEACE PROBLEM.

"One of the finest dissertations on the subject of universal peace ever written in any language. . . . These splendid books should be read. Nothing so strong has been written for years."—*Japan Gazette*, Yokohama.

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"It helps to impress the reader with the feeling that the monumental folly of the present era is its tenacity in holding on to the tradition of war as the only means of settling acute international disputes."—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

"The great argument of Gladstone years ago about Bulgarian atrocities was not more powerful in its accumulation of horrors and of citations in proof of them than is this small book."—*Buffalo News*, Buffalo, N.Y.

"From the far away press of the *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, comes 'The Peace Problem,' by Diana Agabeg Apcar. The point the author makes is that the peace of Europe about which so much is written, and for which so much effort has been expended, is an impossibility while the great nations like England and Germany continue to sustain "the unspeakable Turk." While the great powers continue to be responsible for wrong there can be no peace which is real between themselves. It is a thrilling appeal."—*Chicago News*.

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"This author, who is also the author of 'Betrayed Armenia,' takes strong ground against the Turks and hopes for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Her views, from the Armenian standpoint, make instructive reading. . . . The import of the book is that the Turkish Empire must be destroyed."—*Evening Transcript*, Boston, Mass.

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## IN HIS NAME.

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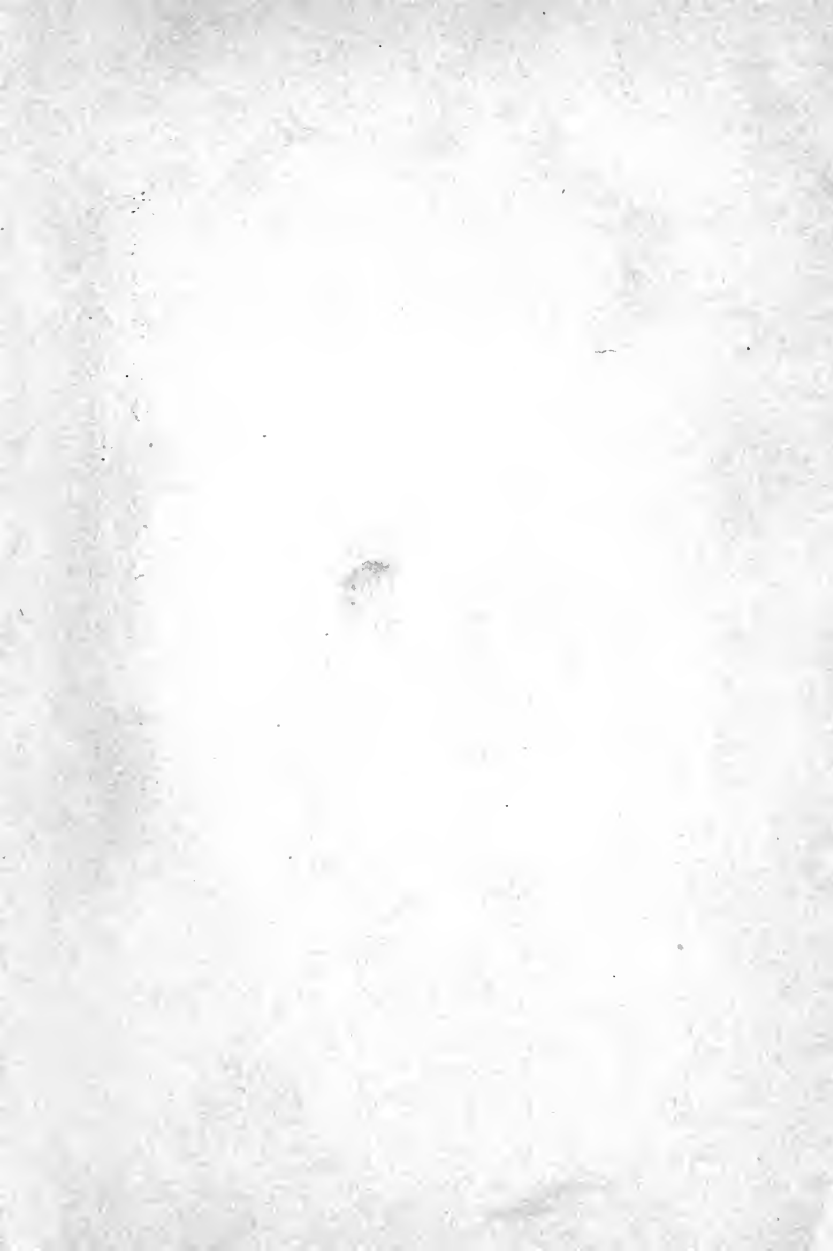
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## In His Name ; The Peace Problem ; Peace and No Peace.

"These three books are an eloquent appeal to the thinking public for more intelligent study of conditions in Armenia."—*Woman's Missionary Friend*, Boston, Mass.

## BETRAYED ARMENIA.

"If there is still such a thing as a national conscience surely the Great Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin must blush for very shame when they remember how for years Turkey has disgraced civilisation, in the belief, which events have shown were justified, that the so-called Concert of Europe was in reality non-effective, and little less than a sham."—*Japan Gazette*, Yokohama.



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