



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the belligerents would be complete and irreparable.

There is one section of Mr. Bliokh's book which we wish could be turned immediately into English and laid down on every Senator's and Representative's desk in Washington and upon the table of every editor in the nation. That is the section in which he shows that the growing commercial and industrial supremacy of the United States is due chiefly to the absence of militarism. The United States is now not merely by far the richest of the great peoples of the earth but the rate at which the national wealth is increasing is considerably greater than that of any other nation. It is becoming constantly easier for the American to compete with his European rivals. The "coming war" of the European Alliances "will afford him an admirable opportunity to seize and hold all the international markets which nature, skill or money can enable him to supply." Is it possible that the United States, under the impulse of the false ideas now prevailing, proposes to throw away this commercial and industrial advantage, and deliberately adopt the system which is ruining Europe?

Mr. Bliokh argues that unless an end be speedily put to the ruinous rivalry in war preparations, the utter breakdown of some of the European states and the economic paralysis of others must inevitably result. He then devotes a section of his work to showing the way in which militarism is ruining Russia. Even now a considerable portion of the Russian peasants never have enough to eat. The number of the famishing will increase in direct ratio to the increase of the population. In fifty years, without changed conditions, a considerable portion of the nation will consist of a *prolétariat* which will not only be without fixed means of subsistence "but positively half naked."

Mr. Bliokh marshals all his "facts, figures and fears" in a great argument in favor of immediate partial disarmament and the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration for the settlement of all misunderstandings. It is not often given to an author to find immediately such a powerful patron of his ideas as this Polish publicist has found in the Russian Emperor. Whatever may be the immediate practical results of the forth-coming Conference, Mr. Bliokh's book has had the seal of immortality placed upon it by the fact that Nicholas II. has heard its great argument and re-uttered it to the world in his famous Irenicon.

Arrival of the Doukhobors.

The first party of the Doukhobors, of whom mention has already been made in these columns, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 20th of January, after a voyage of 29 days from Batûm, and will go directly

on to the section of Canada which has been given them for settlement. The scene at their arrival is described as one of great impressiveness. When the steamer, Lake Huron, on which they had come, dropped anchor at quarantine, the decks were lined from stem to stern with the new comers, quaintly dressed in the garb of the Russian peasant, and singing with tremulous lips a hymn which being interpreted meant: "God is with us; he has helped us, and he will carry us through."

None of the party speak English, except one, Leopold Sulerjitzky, a friend of Count Tolstoy, who with two doctors, a lady and a gentleman, had charge of them and looked after their comfort while on the voyage. The party are described as of all ages. The men wear sheepskin coats, fur leggings and fur caps, and the women bright red skirts and thick woolen head coverings.

When they arrived at Halifax, they were met by the Canadian immigration officials, railroad officials, reporters, Prince Hilkoff of Russia who has been in Canada for a year, and a deputation of the Society of Friends from the United States. It was every way proper for these latter to be present and be the first to welcome the Doukhobors, for foremost among those who have furnished the means and the encouragement for this remarkable emigration have been the Friends of Great Britain and of this country. When the tug bearing those who went out to meet the Doukhobors drew near the steamer, Job S. Gidley, a Friend of Dartmouth, Mass., lifted his hat and shouted: "Welcome, Doukhoborts, welcome." Twice the Doukhobors responded, bowing their heads almost to the deck. When those from the tug boarded the ship, the immigrants crowded around them with ejaculations and gestures indicative of gratitude and delight. Joseph Elkinton, a venerable Friend from Philadelphia, offered a prayer invoking the guidance and blessing of God upon these strangers just entering upon their new life in the western world. Hundreds of them stood about him with bared and bowed heads listening reverently as the words were interpreted to them.

The immigrants are described as a clean, healthy, strong-limbed and intelligent looking people. The Canadian deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Smart, was well pleased with their appearance, and said: "They are a splendid looking people, strong and healthy, and I am confident will make good settlers." Prince Hilkoff expressed his delight at the safe arrival of the people saying: "I am to-day heartily glad that my poor, oppressed people have received such a hearty welcome, and especially that they have come to a country under the protection of the British flag."

One of the reporters, in describing the scene at the arrival of these Doukhobors, speaks of it as

"one of the most impressive in the history of any country." This it certainly was, if we take into account only the 2300 people who came on that ship, fleeing from severe and long-continued persecution and seeking a home where they should not be persecuted for trying to put into practice, in a simple and natural way, the teachings of Him whom the Russians as well as other professedly Christian people call their Master.

But this event means much more. It is a part of the great struggle now going on to rid the civilized world of the curse and tyranny of militarism, a tyranny than which none more cruel and heartless has ever afflicted humanity. The system of conscription has extended itself until only under the flags of Great Britain and the United States, of the great powers, is there any liberty of conscience left so far as military service is concerned. And there are many Americans and British subjects who so little understand and appreciate the real meaning of Anglo-Saxon civil and religious liberty that they would set up forced military service in these countries also. There is a steady effort being made on both sides of the water to do this. The conscription party in Great Britain is very strong, and the same is true in several of our states. The contest with these evil proposers is likely to grow more severe instead of less so, and it behooves every American and British citizen, who understands the real nature of his birthright, to be on the alert against every movement of this insidious foe.

The Doukhobors have been true to their principles for a hundred years. They have been persecuted and driven about as if they were soulless cattle, for no other reason than that they refuse to violate their consciences by taking part in man-killing or training therefor. They have finally had to leave their native land, in order to escape entire destruction. We trust that their presence in this hemisphere may prove a part of the good seed which shall save it from the degradation of conscription.

But the contest with militarism must be carried on, not simply to save Anglo-Saxon civilization from its worst and most degrading form, but that it may be driven from every country in Europe and all the peoples of the old world set free from its fetters. Anglo-Saxon freedom cannot be saved, unless we can at the same time save the rest of the earth. It is a shame, for whose description there is no sufficient adjective in the language, that after nineteen centuries of Christianity there should be any country on the globe calling itself Christian where an upright, industrious, Godfearing people like the Doukhobors cannot live in security of life and property. Russia is not the only military despotism. The Doukhobors could not live without persecution in Germany, or France, or Austria, or Italy.

It will be a greater shame still when it shall come

to pass, if it shall ever come to pass, that there shall be no refuge for such a people under the British or the American flag. But this will surely come to pass, unless the friends of civil and religious liberty, the friends of peace, singly and unitedly stand to their post and everywhere raise the cry of warning. The contest with the tyranny of militarism is growing steadily more pronounced. Even the Czar's peace trumpet has aroused the enemy to new activity nearly everywhere in Europe. They are greatly mistaken who suppose that this hoary evil will die easily. Like every other organized evil, it spreads and strengthens itself continually, and it will one day lay its hand again upon the Doukhobors in their new home, and upon many others too, if the friends of liberty and peace are not awake to the tremendous responsibilities to-day resting upon them.

Editorial Notes.

An agreement has been reached in the Senate to vote on the Peace Treaty on the 6th inst.

Its fate will therefore be decided when this issue reaches our readers. As we go to press the dispatches state that the Senate will pass a prior resolution declaring that the ratification of the treaty shall not be considered as in anywise determining the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor as committing this country to a colonial policy, nor as embarrassing the establishment of an independent government by the people of the islands whenever such a proceeding shall give hope of success. The managers of the treaty have given up hope of its ratification without the passing of such a resolution. The value of the resolution will, if the treaty is ratified, consist entirely in its moral effect upon members of Congress. It will have no legal force whatever. We are opposed to the ratification of the treaty without amendment, for reasons heretofore given, but we shall expect, if it is ratified, that the rising tide of opposition throughout the country to an imperialistic colonial policy will ultimately compel Congress to act, in the final disposition of the Philippines, in harmony with the spirit and traditions of our institutions. Ratification without amendment will go a long way toward deciding the question in the wrong way, but it will not make a right solution impossible, even though it renders it every way more difficult.

The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society met in regular bi-monthly session on January 23d. The subject of the Czar's Conference was further discussed, and a committee of three, consisting of the President, the Secretary and Dr. Charles G. Ames, was appointed to cooperate with other organizations and citizens of Boston in pro-