

REPORT
OF THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE
ON
INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

1907

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the ordering of the correct life of the college community in matters of examination and in all those relations which ordinarily are made subjects of discipline. Now these things I urge definitely in the interests of culture, that is, that enlargement of the man which will fit him for citizenship; and I am confident that if young men are trained in the habit of turning first under all circumstances to the question whether a course of conduct is right, with a habit of unprejudiced inquiry as to what are the just considerations on both sides of the dispute, we may expect that those men as citizens will become a leaven in the lump of our public life which will inevitably result in the growth of a public sentiment that will demand that justice, by fair and orderly procedure, be the method for the settlement of all differences of opinion between the nations made up of those wise and cultivated citizens. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We are next to hear from DR. E. D. WARFIELD, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

ADDRESS OF E. D. WARFIELD, D.D., LL.D.

It has been said: "Who shall speak after the king?" and if one hesitates to speak after the king, how shall I venture to follow such an array of presidents? For one who occupies a position in the foot-hills of the "Presidential Range," it is indeed a difficult task.

The college I represent stands for that attitude of mind which is fundamental to our cause. It was founded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in a Pennsylvania German community and named for a Roman Catholic Frenchman. Could we have a better example of freedom from race prejudice and the *odium Theologicum*. It has, in loyalty to the spirit of its founders, taken its part in the propagation of enlightened views in respect to international law. The subject of international arbitration is annually presented with cordial commendation to the students pursuing the course in international law. The subject for debate in the "Senior Debate" this year was "*Resolved*, That the increase of naval armaments is an unnecessary burden and a menace to the peace of the world," and the debater who argued that the increase of armaments should be checked by more frequent resort to arbitration won the first prize. And the College has just secured the endowment of a lectureship for the discussion of such questions as come before this Conference. You will pardon these personal references. I have made them in the belief that the Conference is especially interested in reports of definite work.

Upon the general topic I wish to present two thoughts.

First, we must replace the glorification of war by substituting something which has as high a claim upon the enthusiasm of youth. There is a charm in the heroic which goes to the very basis of life and which is one of the essentials of patriotism. And in the history of our race the heroes have in large measure been figures amid the moving scenes of war. We can never forget the part that Alfred the Great played at Ashdown, that John Hampden was stricken down on Chalgrove's bloody field, that George Washington led the armies of the Republic to the crowning day of Yorktown, and that Abraham Lincoln brought liberty to light from out the gloom and darkness of a dreadful war. Yet we are happy in the thought that not one of these men sought war, and that the virtues for which they are loved and revered are the virtues of peace. The question is: how shall we interpret our history so as to show that the heroism of these men was the heroism which counts no sacrifice too great to make for a beloved cause; that the pity of it is that they were only "made perfect through suffering"; and the lesson of it is to strive through a like renunciation of self-interest and personal gratification to save mankind from like ordeals. They were victims as well as victors. They conquered in vain if men through endless ages go on forging weapons of physical force and fetters for the feeble and unfortunate.

It has been said here to-day that we must "subordinate force to law," and it is true. But must we not go a step farther? Must we not transform force by love? We see how man has mastered the forces of Nature. Subordinated to law, steam now sends countless trains over the bands of shining steel with which we have bound our beautiful country section to section; yoked by the same subordination to law, the electric current does the bidding of the mind of man; even the mysterious movements of the subtler ether speak for us in the "Marconigram." But not merely have these things been given law, they have become the evangelists of the good tidings of our Christian civilization, and do the work of help and healing everywhere.

Let the same spirit pass over our history in our schools and colleges. Let the old story find a nobler interpretation. This is the work of the teacher, the impulse that the great teacher can give and should give. In my own *alma mater* in the time of our Revolutionary struggle a true patriot was president. He sat in the Congress of the nation, but found time so to impart the spirit of his patriotism to his students that that little college sent nine of its graduates to cement the bonds of union and fix the forms of civic fraternity in the Constitutional Convention.

In the second place, let me urge that the true hatefulness of war is not to be found in the blood-stained field, the wrecked home and the devastated land, but in that hatred which begets strife and all the horrid host that follow in its track. Hence it becomes us so to train our youth as to remove race prejudice and everything which prevents us from truly exemplifying in our lives our faith in that brotherhood of man which is rooted in the fatherhood of God.

There is no more practical question before us to-day than this, and in the great popularity of courses in all departments of history and the science of government our colleges have here a great opportunity. History is "philosophy teaching by examples." In the great movements as well as the great men we see the nobility of that most lofty virtue, justice. Something more than fair dealing, it rises as we view it as the great negation of self-interest, self-seeking and selfishness, to the plane of the Golden Rule, until we can appreciate the inspiration which these conferences have found in promoting *International Justice*.

Ignorance is in great measure the cause of international misunderstandings and race prejudice, but selfishness is its close ally. We must subordinate force to law and teach the grasping nation that it must restrain its greed. But let us also teach the growing generations to transform force by love so that in the future nations shall learn to help each other gladly because mutual helpfulness is the law of the highest life. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is the Professor of Political Science in the Johns Hopkins University, **PROFESSOR W. W. WILLOUGHBY.**

ADDRESS OF W. W. WILLOUGHBY, Ph.D.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference: President Warfield has, unjustly to himself, described himself as occupying the presidential foothills. We now enter upon the plain of the professor, with but a few student strata beneath us. In this movement, as in so many other movements, it seems to me that what we can do is more by indirect than by direct efforts. We are somewhat like persons with light oars attempting to impel a rather heavy barge upon a river, rowing with the stream toward an ocean that we hope will be pacific. Our effort must be by way of auxiliary effort, in the way of keeping our craft in the center of the stream and at times accelerating its motion, for the irresistible force that is to take us to the object which we strive to reach is the general advance of civilization and