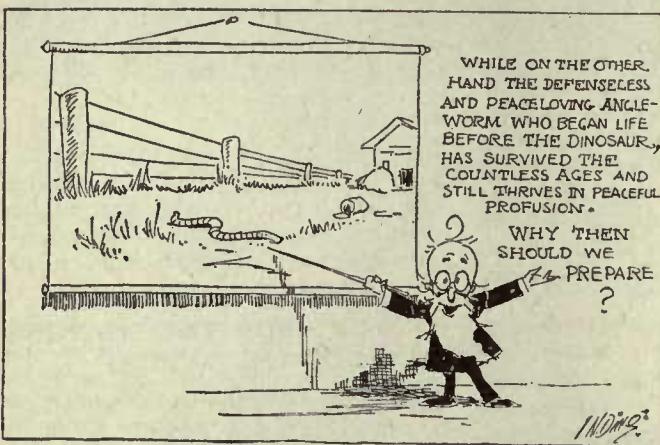
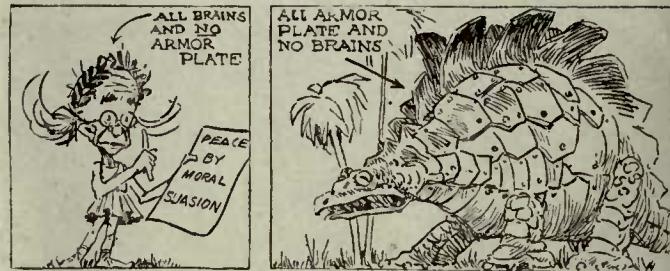
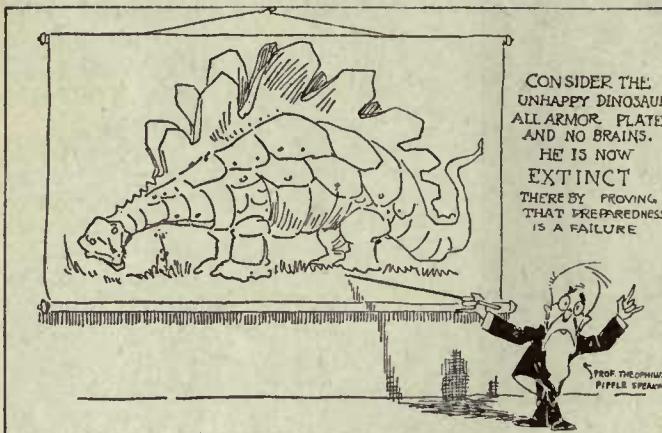


OUR OWN LITTLE ANTI-PREPAREDNESS MEETING  
*Ding in Des Moines Register and Leader*



VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE (PROBABLY HIRED BY MUNITION MANUFACTURERS)—BUT WHO WANTS TO BE AN ANGLE WORM?

ness not only pending the establishment of such a court but afterward also, in order that the court's decisions might be backed up. Thus ex-President Taft, who discussed the United States Supreme Court as a Prototype of a World Court, departed from his manuscript to say that he believed in an armed force to add to moral suasion. Oscar S. Straus maintained it "our duty" to prepare to be a strong nation that we may maintain our right and our justice; Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, affirmed that there was more actual agreement in America of the necessity of being armed than we are conscious of; ex-Secretary of War Jacob Dickenson declared combativeness, on proper occasion, to be entirely "consistent with a spirit of peace and even a spirit of Christian humility."

But, however speakers and audience differed as to the need of defense measures, all were decided that a world court would minimize the possibility of force and be a step nearer in world peace.

The project of an international court of justice was adopted in principle by the forty-four states composing the second Hague Conference in 1907; it was endorsed by the Institute of International Law in 1912; and since 1907 it has received the hearty support of all the leading powers, including Great Britain and Germany.

## FUTURE FOREIGN POLICIES AND PREPAREDNESS

**A**PRIl 28 and 29 there was held in Philadelphia a national conference to discuss questions of the future foreign policy of the United States and preparedness. This conference, which constituted the twentieth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, brought together leading authorities to discuss America's position after the war. It was called in response to a widespread demand both on the part of those in favor of and those opposed to the policy of preparedness that some steps should be taken to ascertain what the United States is preparing for, since upon the principles of the foreign policy which we are willing to maintain will depend to a very considerable extent the nature and scope of our military and naval preparedness.

This conference was held in the form of six special sessions, each of which was addressed by from four to six speakers, representing all possible shades of opinion and thought on the different phases of the general problem. There is space here for no more than a brief mention of some of the significant points that were made by the speakers.

Prof. Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania emphasized, as did most of the speakers, that the proper

PLACE YOUR BETS NOW—IF PROFESSOR THEOPHILUS PIFFLE HAD TRIED TO EXTERMINATE THE BIG LIZARD BY MORAL SUASION

form for defence for the United States must be a naval defence, and urged that our defence should consist of fast cruisers and submarines rather than battleships. By doing this and by keeping only a small army, we put ourselves in a position where instinctive fear cannot force us into aggressive action because we would not be prepared, whereas if well equipped with fast cruisers and submarines, we would prevent any foreign enemy from obtaining a serious foothold on our shores. Dr. Patten counselled against our adopting, in the present U-boat crisis, any policy which might prove a boomerang to us in our own future defence.

Edward A. Filene of Boston predicted serious taxation, tariff, and labor difficulties after the war, if the race for armament continues, and urged the platform of the League to Enforce Peace, which provides for a league of all nations to whip the man who first violates the peace agreement. Mr. Filene predicted that this present war will be known as the great social war in the future.

Walter Lippman, of the *New Republic*, urged that we rest our foreign program on an alliance with England.

Truly wonderful heights of crowd psychology were reached at the Friday evening session, which was addressed by Secretary Daniels, Oswald Garrison Villard of the *New York Evening Post*.