Thesis

Necessity of Arbitration.

Bertha J. John.
Bibliography

South's Companion  3/94
Atlantic Monthly  Vol. 67
Public Opinion  "  13.
"  "  10.
"  "  9.
"  "  7.
"  "  5.
North American Rev.  "  151
The Nation  "  68.
"  "  48.
"  "  1,307.
"War in the organization and exercise of the combative instinct of man—common to him and beast. With the progress of science and civilization its methods have varied, but through all history it has recorded the desolation of countries and the massacre of prisoners. It has also recorded the perpetration of barbarity and the slavery of women and children of the conquered nation.

It cannot be denied that war extended civilization in ancient times, and that Roman and Greek did much to subdue barbarian and civilize nations. It was necessary that the Persians be subdued from their contempt of the just dicta into a state of lack, immorality, and despotism to inflict.

The Commonwealths of Greece were welded into a more powerful state just as the American War of Independence showed the weakness of confederate states, and so
nild them into one of the greatest

times of the world.

In ancient times war was the
chief means of bringing nations
together.

Navigation made them little li
ter than Greece, but since then it
has facilitated great nations who
were in contention and instead
of separating countries it has be-
come their bond of union.

It has been said, “If you wish
for peace, you must be found
yonder.” This may be true when
a nation is surrounded by un-
civilized tribes, but it is not true
when nations do not desire war,
which is often forced upon them
by the magnitude of standing ar-
t mies.

The desire to screen the honor
of war has manifested itself in
the recognition of certain inter-
national laws, which are actu-
ally moral principles although
They are not backed by force, the distinguishing feature of ordinary law.

The United States is deceiving of special honor in that it gladly always contended that an international law should be established for the protection of private property under a hostile flag. Efforts have been made at various States to prevent war in Europe by combinations of nations, and though none have been perfected, all past attempts to extend international law for the purposes of learning have been moody. It is sincerely hoped that the time may come, and very probably, when broodship and among nations will be recognized as a principle of international morality, and that the settlement of disputes by violence will turn no longer tolerated.

Arbitration has been termed a sound idea, and it is sure to
Be realized as it severed from
thunder into the conscience of a
people.

As a means of settling interna-
tional disputes, arbitration is
as far above man as the hu-
man is above the brute.

Nations agree on rules and reg-
ulations of war, and it should
be possible, with further effort, for
them to agree on rules and regu-
lations to keep, since.

He who thinks seriously, must
certainly admit that interna-
tional disputes had better end with
arbitration, though not always
satisfactorily, than to end in
bloodshed and demoralization.

Arbitration, far from being
anunicorn or incomparably unde-
rivaled, is directly in the line of cure.

The growth, and more than any mov-
ment, it stands for, and
law. It is an adequate legal rem-
edy which would cure the heat.
of strife to become less in strength and violence.

The assurance of a good understanding among nations ought to have its effect in greatly reducing martial and military expenditure.

Many of the older states of Europe are adjusting the resources of their people in maintaining vast military organizations to ensure peace by perpetual readiness for war.

While a man serves in the army, he is a direct burden upon society, and must be supported. The immense army of which Germany so proudly boasts is a great burden to that country, not that country, but the provision for it means an asset in the productivity of the nation.

The standing armies of France, Russia, and Germany are not
only a menace to the peace of Europe, but a great drawback to the prosperity of the people.

The people of the United States, not being called upon to support an enormous army, may fail to understand the extent of the evil of the military system of European countries.

Contrast the productive capacity of a single man with the cost of supporting a man in idleness, or, in other words, a soldier in time of peace; multiply this by the vast number of men, who are thus a burden to society by military service, and the value of sacrifices may be largely appreciated. With these heavy burdens to bear, it is no wonder that nations are always in a condition of agitation.

But it is all caused by a constant drain which the sovereigns lavishly encourage.
the standing army in time of peace. That their armies and navies may be kept in good fighting order, the government must cultivate a condition of military touchiness. The army and navy might be humiliated and the habit of it showed a readiness to let injustice pass without notice.

Thus the civilized world is drawn away from the extension of commerce, art, science, literature and invention in order to count the mangled corpses on great battle fields and rejoice over the number of destroyed and ships sunk.

With the remarkable progress in invention, the destructive armaments both on land and sea have been so perfected that the slaughter which will result in a war during the latter half of the nineteenth century is beyond
A table showing the awful cost of the principal wars from 1790-1890. An army and war life will give some idea of the cost connected with the greatest wars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790-1815</td>
<td>Napoleonic Wars</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>190,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Rome and Turkey</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-40</td>
<td>Crimean War</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Civil War in Europe</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-61</td>
<td>Anglo-French and Russian</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>France and Austria</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Russia and Austria</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>France, Russia</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>Russia, Turkey</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And yet notwithstanding all this loss of life and treasure this has been an age of peace. The miserable destruction on
which arbitration or mediation has been directly sought and found effective, may be cited in favor of the feasibility of such a system being adopted by nations without any degradation of their national honor. There is also interest feeling in favor of the solution of international disputes by such means.

Although there have been instances in the adjustment of international disputes, as like as not sixty-seven, have been settled by arbitration during the present century, and thirty-three of these have been between the United States and other nations. The United States has taken the lead in the encouragement of substitution of arbitration for war as a means of settling international disputes. The arbitration conferences have been promoters of high pub.
his sentiment and show a long stride toward a more perfect civilization.

Great men of this country from Washington and Jefferson to Grant and Cleveland have left records of their honor and of their belief in arbitration. The increased frequency and multiplied hardships which would follow, if the world's civilization should reach that point where arbitration and not blood should settle disputes, can only be hoped for.

The United States, having no great standing armies, and at the same time rich in its resources and impregnable in its position, it is in an excellent position to urge upon the world the replacing of brutality with moral means for the settling of international disputes. It could thus influence the world...
to turn its slow, steady, and
unsparing into grumbling hoarse and
its silence the throbbing of the
war drum; to realize the song
of the prophet, to cultivate the
spirit of mutual friendship
and to educe the world by
example and illustration. I
The increasing cost of arma-
ments and their destructive char-
acter will before long render them
intolerable, and the agreement of
the great powers to arbitrate their
difficulties would be the long-
expected stride toward the millennium
that Christianized nations have
ever made.