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# The Outlook

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## **International Peace**

The Nobel Address

**By Theodore Roosevelt**

## **The Water Power Man and the Law**

**By Stewart Edward White**

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the International Institute of Agriculture. The appropriation should be granted. The Institute was formed in 1905 by international treaty, forty-eight nations subscribing, and Rome was chosen as the meeting-place for the delegates. Chief among them was Mr. David Lubin, of San Francisco, the originator of the idea of the Institute. Mr. Lubin had already interested King Victor Emmanuel in his plan, and the King has since erected a beautiful building for the use of the delegates. The structure stands on the borders of the historic Borghese Gardens. The principal purpose of the Institute is to furnish proper information concerning the supply of agricultural products. The law of supply and demand determines the price of these products. The demand, so far as the number of consumers is concerned, is fairly manifest. Not so with the supply. The most civilized nations, including our own, have crop-reporting bureaus and departments. But each of these reports in its own way, and the mass of information needs to be co-ordinated. Most nations, moreover, have no crop-reporting system at all. Yet the world's supply must be made up from all sources, and the world's price is based on a summary of the world's supply. As that estimated summary is necessarily unreliable, there is constant price fluctuation. Equity in the formation of the prices will of course come about only when the world supply is known. It is just here that the work of an International Institute of Agriculture is necessary, and Mr. Lubin's Institute was founded primarily to collect, study, and publish as promptly as possible statistical, technical, and economic information concerning farming products, both vegetable and animal; concerning the commerce in agricultural products and the prices prevailing in the various markets. In addition the Institute investigates wages paid for farm work in various parts of the world, and is thus able properly to direct the flood of emigration. The Institute makes known the new diseases of vegetables, showing the territories infected and the remedies effective in combating them. It studies questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit, and finally submits to the approval of the various Governments measures for

the protection of the common interests of farmers. Such an Institute should be useful to the agricultural interests of every country.



**HELP THE  
ARMENIANS**

Sixty thousand Armenians are starving. Who will help them? The downfall of Abd ul-Hamid at the hands of the Young Turks a year ago was accompanied by the tragic massacre of Armenian Christians. In Cilicia, the province on the northeast end of the Mediterranean, hordes of fanatical Mohammedans, jealous of the prosperity of their Armenian neighbors, killed them with more fiendish cruelties than had ever before been known in Asia Minor. Thirty thousand were put to the sword or clubbed to death. Their property was looted. The Christian quarters of the towns were burned to the ground. The widows and orphans of the martyred Christians, desolate among the black ruins of their homes, are facing death through exposure, disease, and starvation. What is done for these people should be done instantly. At Constantinople an International Relief Committee has been formed under the new Sultan's patronage. Thus the relief work has the new Government's sanction and appreciation. The Committee, in which are members of the Diplomatic Corps, has for its President Mr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the American Missions in Turkey, prominent in the management of relief work in Turkey since the massacres a decade and more ago. Mr. Peet thus appeals to his countrymen: "If you can do anything for us, please do it. Act quickly." He reports that at Zeitun alone \$10,000 is needed to give grain to the destitute. Hence, in response to an urgent appeal from the International Relief Committee, an Armenian Relief Association has been formed in this country. Bishop Greer, of New York, is President of the Association, and Governor Hughes is the first Vice-President. Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The office of the Association is at 31 Broadway, with Mr. Herant M. Kiretchjian as General Secretary. Mr. Kiretchjian, who was active in relief work during the earlier massacres, states that the expenses of the Association, incident to the office

work and the sending of appeals, will be borne by an auxiliary committee of Armenian young men of New York City, so that every cent contributed by churches and individuals will be sent out intact to relieve the widows and orphans in whose behalf the appeal of the International Committee has come to the people of the United States. Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, will act as depository of the funds. Those who would contribute should remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly."



#### THE POOR SEALS

The question, What shall we do with the seals? has now been answered. The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States prescribed a sixty-mile zone from the Pribylov Islands within which seals should not be taken out of the Pacific. But the provision has been nugatory through its restrictions to vessels operated under the protection of the American and British Governments. The immune zone has become to Japanese sealers the most inviting field for hunting just because the sealing craft of other nations are forbidden to enter it. With nearly forty schooners, carrying about two hundred and fifty small boats, the Japanese have formed a cordon through which the breeding females, when driven to the open sea in search of food, could penetrate only with the certainty of the slaughter of many of their number. In the slaughter of many years prior to the Paris arbitration all the nations interested have participated. When Alaska was turned over to the United States, there were more than four million seals in Pribylov Island waters. Now there are about one hundred thousand. Accordingly, negotiations have been taken up in the Nation's interest by our State Department, for the only way to stop destruction of the seal herd is by international negotiations and agreement. We propose to do our part by prohibiting any killing of seals except under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The bill in Congress to this end was about to be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when it was objected that seals may be regarded not only as a natural but also

as a National resource, and that the measure should be referred to the newly erected Committee on the Conservation of National Resources. In the debate Senator Root referred to the Bering Sea Tribunal's decision that seals were not natural resources, hence the bill should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the other hand, Senator Nelson opposed that committee reference because a measure referring only to the killing of seals on United States territory bore no relation to the conduct of any foreign nation, but was strictly a question affecting the natural and National resources of the country. Mr. Nelson's views prevailed, and the bill was referred to the new Committee, of which Senator Dixon, of Montana, is the energetic Chairman. The Committee promptly and favorably reported the bill, and the Senate, we are glad to say, passed it as promptly. Later the House did likewise. We have thus shown our good faith in the matter.



#### A NOTEWORTHY TRIBUTE

The Richmond (Virginia) papers lately gave an account of a tribute paid by the Westmoreland Club of that city to an old negro servant. Nathan Moore for over thirty-one years was in the employ of this Club, and for a number of years was its head doorkeeper. On his left arm he wore six gold service stripes, one for each five years of continuous service, and on each Christmas he received five dollars for each stripe as a mark of esteem from the members. Though for a number of months past unable because of ill health to attend to his duties, he had been retained on the Club's pay-roll, and his post kept open for him in the event of his recovery. At the funeral the members of the Club, which we believe is the oldest and most aristocratic club in the city, assembled at the club-house and marched in a body to the Second Baptist Church (colored) to attend the service—"an honor," says a Richmond paper, "that has never been paid even to a member of the Club." The incident is worth recording for the benefit of Northern readers, who are apt to imagine that the only attentions paid to negroes in the South are those rendered by lynching parties.