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How to Secure World Peace

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How to Secure World Peace

Dec. 3, 1922

I think it goes without saying that the day in which we are now living is one of the most disappointing and critical in the history of the modern world. It ^{almost} seems as if the forces of evil and of ruin had mounted the throne of the universe and were swaying their scepter over the earth. During the awful war thru wh. we have just passed we held sacred in our hearts the promise, given repeatedly, that we were in a war to end war. We thought when the armistice was signed that righteousness had triumphed, that there had come a new extension of freedom, that the greatest danger to civilization, militarism, had been crushed forever, and that a lasting peace would gain a firm foothold in the world. We expected that shattered and ruined Europe would be speedily reconstructed and that the tides of prosperity would begin to flow in. But what are the facts. The world's wealth is largely destroyed, great nations are bankrupt, industrial conditions in much of Europe are in chaos, anarchy and starvation are stalking

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over the face of the earth, states are staggering
under burdens of debt that will crush them
economically for from 50 to 100 years, the
agreement which prevailed between the allies
during the war has been changed into dis-
agreement and constant bickering and contention,
the currency of Russia, Austria & Germany has been
so inflated that their ^{money} currency is worth little
more than the paper on which it is
printed, unrest and dissatisfaction ^{we} ~~is~~ everywhere
growing, and the red hand of war is again
seen waving its banners of death and destruction
on many battle fields. Since the armistice
was signed we have had 21 smaller or
larger wars and we have two or three
times been on the rim of another world
conflagration. In Turkey we have witnessed
one of the most atrocious massacres in
history ~~at~~ ^{and} at this moment there are hundreds
of thousands of men & women and children
fleeing, or praying to be able to flee, ^{to other lands}
to save their lives. Even the statesmen who
are ~~seeking~~ ^{struggling} with the problem
of reconstruction, are not seeking to make a

better world but to bring things back to the
 condition they were before the European conflogra-
 tion occurred. It is a day when pessimism
 has a right to speak, if it ever had a
 right in the course of human history. All the
 glittering promises of the war period have gone
 glimmering, and the high idealism by which
 the world was stirred is trampled in the
 dust. Instead of a new world we have the
 old world of race hatred, selfish nationalism,
 scheming diplomacy, political struggles for
 advantage, and reliance upon force rather
 than truth and justice. The nations are
 still carrying their arms and proceeding
 with their military preparations, fearing that
 almost anytime there may break forth a new
 international struggle. France says she cannot
 disarm because of Germany; Germany is talking
 loudly ^{of the time} when she will have her revenge for
 the economic burden which she believes
 France is responsible for having heaped
 upon her, France is prostrate over her
 defeat by Prussia; and the Kemalists, drunk
 with enthusiasm because of their recent
 victories are thirsty for more blood that

4 they may restore the glory of the former Ottoman empire, and Russia still has her red army by which she is terrorizing her people and compelling obedience to the Soviet demands. In the United States we are spending \$1,250,000,000 for military purposes, and ~~for~~.

The question which now faces the world is: are we going to keep faith with our dead, or are we going to lose all the benefits and ideals for which our boys and those of other nations fought and died? Are we going back to the old system of nationalism, where each state will seek to checkmate all others and win advantages over them? Are we going back to the days of relying upon the power and training of our armies to promote our national security & prosperity? That certainly is where we are tending, and unless the people speak out and take a stand for a new national spirit and a new international unity, that is where we will land. History has shown there is not room enough on the earth for militarism & peace. One must shove the other off the planet and the question is which shall it be?

5.

As the very first step ^{toward} world reconstruction
as a necessity to the recovery of the nations
from the prostration they are now under, as
a security to future economic and industrial
prosperity, we must find some means of
chaining the dogs of war and procuring a
perpetual peace. There is little use of effort
in any line, of any attempt to put Europe
again on its feet, if war is to go on as
it has been going on since the armistice
was signed; and especially if it may break
forth again into a great international conflict
for a time. Our first fight must be for a
condition which will secure an abiding
peace. Let me mention a few particulars
to make this statement more impressive.
We must do this to save the world econom-
ically. Human imagination cannot compass
the economic waste of the last war. Its
direct cost has been computed to be about
240 to 250 billions. Its indirect cost is
figured from 100 to 150 billions more. The
total of at least 350 billions of additional
burden has been laid on the backs of the
tax ridden people of Europe and America.

6. It is difficult to get any conception of such a sum. I have made a computation which may help. If Adam came upon the earth about 4000 B. C. as Bishop Usher erroneously thought, he would have had to earn ~~\$25,000~~ ^{16,316,000} a day or ~~\$175~~ ¹¹⁵ a minute working night and day until the present hour to make enough to cancel what the world war cost. It has raised the national debt of Great Britain from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 billions of dollars, of France from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 46 billions, of the U. S. from 1 to about 25 billions. It is not necessary to speak of Germany, Austria, Russia and the rest of Europe. ~~The total debt.~~ For the first time in history a nation has gone into the hands of a receiver. Eleven out of 12 European states, notwithstanding the tremendous tax levies, are spending far beyond their incomes, and 3 out of 4 of the countries in the world are to-day unable to raise the money to meet their running expenses. The United States, the richest country in the world, last year had a deficit reaching nearly the two billion mark, and it has been estimated the deficit this year will be considerably above a billion, taking into account as part of expenditures refunding operations of the present period.

The waste of the late war is said to be
\$ 250,000,000,000 direct cost, not including
\$ 100,000,000,000 indirect. Frank Crane has
tried to visualize what \$ 250,000,000,000
means. If in silver dollars it would
mean, 8,712,000 tons of silver. It would
take 3906 rail-road ~~cars~~ trains of
ordinary length to carry it. If all the
cars were put into one train it
would take a train that would extend
1300 miles or from Jersey City to
St Paul, Minn. If the silver dollars
were placed in a row touching each
other they would go 236 times round
the earth. If placed one on top of the
other they would reach all the way to
the moon and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way back.
If they were made in a column 10 ft
sq. it would rise 62 miles high.
This would be \$170 for every man,
woman & child on face of the
earth.

Great Britain military expense in 1913
was \$135,000,000. In 1922 it was 711,000,000

There are now 4,443,000 men under arms.
Before the war about $\frac{1}{3}$ of it, no,
at close of war

7. There is no nation in world so rich in case afford to put into a military program money wh. shld be devoted to reconstruction of a ruined world. The frightful war burdens nations are carrying absolutely necessitate an immediate relief. "With the expenses brought by war, it is said yearly cost to nations is between \$ 800 billions, at 5% it would require 160 billions of world's wealth to be set aside to take care of war budgets. This burden the nations cannot carry & survive economically." The burden, moreover, is not of short duration. The U.S. is still paying for civil war of ~~70~~⁶⁰ years ago. From 1870 to 1917 we have been spending 70% of national income for part of present war purposes. Says Mr. Cobb: "Spending money on competing armaments at this time under the pretext of providing for national defence is like drawing blood from a patient who is suffering from pernicious ~~anemia~~^{anaemia}. The disease may not be fatal of itself, but remedy is sure to be. It is a question whether Europe can recover from war if has been in & to have another war in life time of this generation on scale of lost world be collapse of civilization ++ The nations are now on a grand march toward economic exhaustion. The collapse is inevitable if the impaired resources of world are to be depleted by competing armaments."

Treaties was sunk. We must have something
more binding than conference agreements
to do away with war.

3. The third proposition is ~~a League~~ ^{to secure}
permanent peace is the organization of
a League of Nations with power through
economic pressure or the use of force, if
necessary, to ~~force~~ ^{compel} a recalcitrant nation
to keep the peace. Such an organization
has been repeatedly proposed by great
statesmen. Louis the XIV⁽³⁾ of France advocated
it. More proposed it, Emmanuel Kant
drew up a constitution for it and
other great statesmen have agreed it. It
never came to realization, however, until
largely through the efforts of Mr. Wilson,
supported by Gen. Smuts, Sir Robert Cecil
Lord Balfour & others it became an
actuality in the treaty of Versailles. It is to
be regretted that it had to be tied up
with a peace treaty, and above all that
a ~~com~~ ^{com}mittee of Premiers was constituted
that had supremacy over it in the set-
tlement of war matters & has largely

3. See speech on Peace or War for the
meaning borne on balance of power, and international conferences.

held its hands. It was even more unfor-
 tunate that the U. S. Senate in its bitter
 antagonism to Pres. Wilson, because the party
 in power ~~was~~ felt it had been injured
 & not insulted by him refused to accept
 it in ~~the~~ its original form and adopted
 it after an acrimonious partisan discussion
 for months ~~adopted~~ it with reservations
 which, most unfortunately of all, Mr. Wilson,
~~was~~ stubborn in the position he had taken,
 vetoed, the greatest mistake made by him
 in the course of his administration. This veto
 kept the U. S. out of the League of Nations, &
 our failure to participate in it, & ~~desire of~~
~~credit~~ the nations indebted to us not to
 displease us but get us to join with them
 in restoring the wreck of the world, has
 had much to do in creating the present
 chaos in Europe and made. League
 far less efficient than it would have
 been. Nevertheless, we have a League of
 Nations which 57 of the nations of the
 earth has joined and which has a
 program that surpasses anything
 that has ever been proposed as a

remedy for war. This organization may not be perfect, no organization is; but it is capable of amendment as experience may develop the need & in the event of the possibility of outlawing war, we need to remember that our Constitution of U. S. has had 19 amendments, making most for reaching & important changes. The value of the League of Nations is that it provides an international organization with an effective constitution & providing methods to settle non-judicial & judicial disputes by courts of arbitration & an international tribunal, and it provides not only an agreement of the signatories to submit their disputes to these courts, but a method of forcing any member to do so which does not live up to its agreement. It also provides a way for the limitation of armaments & for doing away with that fruitful source of war, namely secret treaties & agreements. ^{over}

The League of Nations is not dead as Mr. Harding said when he was running for the presidency; but is organizing its

Said the League has not avoided war, been several
times it started, & the distressing condition of Europe have
been developed

1. Reply, League may not be perfect, but means of
amendment as experience develops
2. The League has only been a little over two years
in operation & it takes time to set up a 3rd international
organization in a new field where 51 nations interest
are represented. — Took 6 months to set up Washington
Conference.
3. The League unfortunate in being set up in
connection with an unjust peace treaty, which made
complications & developed conditions for which League is
in no way responsible
4. Because its hands were tied by the Council of Premier
all matters growing out of war, but a few specified in the
Treaty as passed to League of Nations was given to Premier to
settle. Their differences, disagreements, etc. were of much of the
present chaos. 5. Hindered by attitude of U.S. partisan controversy & failure
Why I believe League may prove need remedy (to join)
1. It has support of 51 of leading nations — Judged
by their leading statements, etc.
2. It has the machinery to call the nations into conference
& to develop thus an international sense of unity & interest
3. It has the means of settling disputes — the International
Court — The Court of Arbitration — The agencies to force
acceptance of its findings — economic boycott — even ~~use~~ use of force
4. Because of its work it has accomplished in the 2 years
(1) its 19 conferences — (2) its publishing of treaties 5 volumes
(3) its mandates (4) its steps toward limitation of armaments
(5) its settlement of 4 international disputes & averting war

23 departments with increasing efficiency and is growing in popularity and reputation constantly. Some of the things it has done in the two years it has been operating, to speak of them for want of time only in outline, are as follows: It has built up an efficient machinery for international conferences in which differences, misunderstandings, conflicts of interests, and problems of mutual importance can be discussed & differences may be smoothed out and reconciled. It is the most effective organization the world has ever seen for drawing the world together in ^{council} conference and, therefore, for the development of a new international spirit, something absolutely new. If we are ever to secure the peace of the world, it has held an international labor conference, a passport conference, a conference on international transportation, and international trade relations, a conference on suppressing the disgraceful traffic in women & girls, a conference on dealing with the international menace of the typhus epidemic, conferences to deal with standardizing international statistics, suppressing traffic in opium, feeding Russian refugees, returning prisoners of war, limiting armaments, the deportation of women & children in Asia Minor & many other important matters. In fact all the benefits that are to be secured through conference

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are being obtained by the League of Nations which is
training the nations into the habit of sitting together
at the council table and ~~work out~~ ^{work out} their understand-
standings and conflicts. Another ^{important fact} ~~matter~~ about these
conferences is that there is no need to wait until
some nation proposes such a thing, as has been
true in the past, for the League has the machinery
all set up in the Assembly, the Council and the
Secretariat to take up any ~~necessary~~ matter that
may arise and at once consider any thing which
may affect the peace of the world. It is of the
nature of a conference always in session and
always ready to act which is a vast advantage
over a called conference with no one ap-
pointed to call it. In such a conference as the
at Washington when the business is transacted
the adjourns and nothing is left of the machinery
it developed. Because of this such conferences often
fail to hold in times of crisis, as in the days
preceding world war; for new conferences cannot
be quickly called to gether. Lord Balfour tried to
get a conference before the explosion in 1914, but
did not have time enough to effect it before
the war broke out. If League had been in
existence it would have had a conference
and probably the war would never have oc-
curred, & especially as the nations would have

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been bound by agreement not to take up arms until
after an arbitration and not then until some
months had past, time enough for public world
sentiment to have been brought to bear on the
premises and war councils. The difference between
special conference & the League can be
seen in that it took 4 months of preparation with
only 9 powers concerned to prepare for the meeting
which when the conference ^{was held} over the boundaries between
Yugoslavia and Albania, it took only nine days.
To make conferences effective, we must have
machinery set up in some such manner as the
League of Nations is organized.

Another feature of the League of unquestionable
value is the Court of International Justice which it
has established. This is made up of 11 of the foremost
jurists of the age selected from ~~all~~ different nations,
as Dr. Fiedler has said: "Civilization now has at its
service a permanent world court, representing all the
great systems of international law, established by 51
countries & open for settlement of disputes between
nations on the basis of justice." This court is the
first of its kind in the history of world. The
Hague Tribunal selected a body of ~~international~~
jurists which could be called in of desirability
& arbitrate matters, but it was not a court
acting on established principles of international
law, sitting permanently, and able to elaborate

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a code of law & a method of procedure. "It involves
not only a new emphasis on international law
& custom, already sanctioned by the conscience of
mankind, but a steady & systematic develop-
ment of the law & custom, based on progressive
judgments of the Court." It has been objected to
this court that it is not compulsory on the
nations to submit to its decisions. That is
in a measure true, but already 15 nations have
voluntarily agreed to give the Court compulsory
jurisdiction in all disputes arising between them.
This has also been embodied in a number of
treaties. With this excellent beginning in the first
few months of the existence of the court, it is
very probable that all the other nations in the
League will follow the example of '18.

Frequently we hear the statement that the
League has done nothing to stop war. Since its
organizational troubles have occurred showing
its futility. It needs to be remembered, however,
that these wars have grown out of dissatisfaction
with the peace treaty & complications which it
has produced. The treaty has put these mat-
ters in the hands of the council of premiers &
not in the hands of the League nations & it is not
responsible for them. Indeed the League has

27 not yet had a fair chance of junction. There have
however, been several matters referred to which
the Council of Princes did not know how to
settle and which threatened war and in two
cases in wh. hostilities were begun, & all of these
of settled & secured peace. Thus it settled the
dispute about the boundary lines between Albania
& young Yugo Slavania, which ~~was not settled after~~
the latter had sent her troops across the line to
take what she wanted. Here was a match thrown
into a powder mill which the League extinguished
before it produced a conflagration. The method
used to make Yugo Slavania back down & withdraw
her troops was the ~~threat~~ threat of economic
boycott by the League Council. This action did
not dare defy the public opinion of 50 other
nations. Another dispute settled by the League
was th. between Finland & Sweden over the
possession of the Aaland Islands. Both nations
claimed the islands & in 1920 the tension was
so great th. it looked as if war was unma-
nent. The Council of the League appointed a
Commission to consider the merits of
the case wh. decided in ~~total~~ favor of Finland.
The League Council agreed & both nations
accepted. Besides, war being averted.

An even greater triumph was settlement of the Upper Silesian difficulty by League. For a time it threatened the development of another general war. Actual fighting took place between Germany & Poland. France backed the Polish claims & England the German. The allied Supreme Council found itself unable to handle the matter, and it asked the League to take up the problem. Experts were retained by League Council, & after an elaborate study boundaries were fixed which were at once accepted by the European powers & a great war was avoided. Still another case is that between Poland & Lithuania concerning Vilna territory. Here also troops were in action & several skirmishes had taken place. The League again sent a commission to study the complicated situation. An armistice was secured, and the League pronounced judgment with the result that a war actually begun was stopped. Thus in the first two years of its history the League mediated 7 international disputes which would have plunged nations into war.

The League has also done away with secret treaties a fruitful cause of war. It

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has already published to the world in 5 volumes the
text of 25-3 treaties which have been made between
nations. The world now knows what all the nations
are doing. The League has also taken steps on the
matter of disarmament & is now working on the
problem. Another great task which it has taken
on is the appointing of mandates, for the
territories of backward peoples, taken from the
defeated enemy by the victorious allies. Instead
of permitting them to be the spot of cruelties &
exploited for their good, the League has made
certain powers trustees of these peoples, & seen to
it that the natives have been governed for their
good.

It is not possible for me to outline other
beneficent activities of the League which have
done much to promote international good will
& a new spirit of cooperation among the
nations. And after all this is the most
important matter of all if the world's peace
is to be preserved. We may talk about a
policy of aloofness, of keeping free of foreign
entanglements, of America first, and America
for Americans; but no worse thing could
be said in these times when a ruined
world needs to rebuild. This is the cry of

a selfish nationalism, & this is the very spirit which has saturated the earth with human blood during all the centuries, just as long as the indiv. nations think of their own interests alone, are intent only on their own welfare, have no interest in the good of other people's we shall have conflicts of ~~interest~~ and wars. What world must have, if civilization is to be saved is a new spirit of internationalism. We must see that modern progress & modern inventions & modern industry have tied the interests of all nations together, th. what concerns the welfare of one concerns the welfare of all. Space has been annihilated & during the past ~~70~~⁷⁵ years. The telegraph & the steamship & airplane have brought all nations into the daily contact with each other. The developments of industry have also created a constant contact and interdependence. The isolation of time of Washington & Jefferson is gone & modern statesmen must realize it. The nations are now neighbors & the only way they can live together

is by a development of a spirit of good-will
 & mutual, sympathetic interest. The day of the
 old diplomacy where one people was trying
 to checkmate the other into its own selfish
 interests is gone. The world can no longer
 get on by intrigue. The moral principles
 which control between men must now come
 into action between nations. We must at
 once develop a new sense of brotherhood. The
 world needs not simply a new international
 organization, it needs most of all a new
 spirit. Unless this can be developed civilization
 is doomed. With the progress science is
 making in agencies of destruction nations
 cannot endure, if militarism is to continue
 to sit on the throne of power. We must
 have new motives, new impulses for living.
 We must aim at the betterment of all peoples and
 at the exploitation of none. We must realize if
 one nation suffers all suffer. The spirit of
 nationalism has during the course of many nations,
 shattered its empires of past, & made their
 cities the homes of desolation & the lairs of
 wild beasts. Internationalism & a spirit

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spirit of good will, I repeat, alone can preserve
civilization

And here I wish to make the practical
application of this ^{talk} by relating it to the work &
responsibility of the church. The new spirit which
I have said the world needs to save it, the
internationalism which should supplant the old
selfish nationalism, is the very essence of
Xity as Jesus expounded it. When the
angels announced his advent in the chorus
which sounded over the hills of Judaea, the
message of the song was this, "Peace on earth
& good will to men," or translated it more
correctly "Peace among men among men of good
will." This is what the world needs. It has
been rocked & torn for centuries by fear,
suspicion, hatred, & this spirit has developed
100s of wars with all their entail of destruction
& sorrow. The time has come when a new
spirit must be developed in the world
& that is the spirit of good will. Jesus lived
in a time especially calculated to develop a
national spirit, a hatred of other nations,
& an exaggerated patriotism. This was the

common spirit of the people of whom he was born.
 The Jews were at their time being ground under
 the heel of Caesar. The armies of a ~~foreign~~
 foreign power had tramped over their country
 & brought it into submission. The men who
 ruled them were Romans & they had to pay their
 taxes to ~~Caesar~~ ^{a despotic government}. They were ground down & oppressed
 & they were all hoping & looking for a deliverer.
~~It was a time calculated to develop a spirit~~
 of national zeal became almost fanatical. But
 Christ from the very first rose above this narrow
 nationalism, & taught his disciples that he came
 to bestow his gifts not simply on Jews but upon
 all mankind, & that men everywhere belonged
 to the great brotherhood of the children of God. He
 announced this ~~great~~ truth in the first sermon
 of which we have any record. It was an at-
 tack on Jewish nationalism. He said, "I tell you
 of a truth many widows were in Israel in the
 days of Elijah Elias - i.e. many belonging to chosen
 people, - but unto none of them was Elias sent
 save unto Sarepta, a city of Sidon, unto a
 woman who was a widow. And many
 lepers were in Israel in the time of Elias the
 prophet ~~but~~ and none of them were cleansed
 save Naaman the Syrian." Here he is

attacking their narrow nationalistic spirit by showing
 that G. does not ~~not~~ withhold the benefits
 from men of other nations, but is the G. of all
 mankind. The result of sermon was in
 England & Jew. They were blinded by their idea
 that they were the chosen people, & the rest of
 world were barbarians. Pride, love of country, and
 above all tradition so ^{filled} blinded them that they were
 in rebellion against a man who taught that
 inferior races were to share their benefits, &
 they rose & thrust this advocate of internationalism
 this man who saw unity of the race,
 out of the synagogue & desired to slay him.
 But this was by no means his only affirmation of the
 principle. He made his 2 central doctrines: Authority
 of God & Authority of man. This doctrine of authority
 makes not the nation but humanity the goal of the
 historical process. This universalistic conception finds
 its highest form in Jesus doctrine of the Kingdom
 of God to which he refers again & again. To
 him knowledge of G. is "highest good & final end
 of wh. all nations & all historical products are
 related as means". The way nations reach or
 civilizations realize & express in historical life the
 idea of humanity determines the degree to which they
 are Christian nations. There are many nations

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Christian only in name, indeed that is largely true of
all of them not excepting our own. The deep
principles of Jesus have found only partial ex-
pression in the life of any people or civilization.
As soon as a Christian church realizes & proclaims
Jesus' thought of the ~~nations of the earth~~ all
men are brothers & the nations are all parts
of a higher unity, namely the Kingdom of God
we shall have the new spirit the world
needs & usher in, the ~~new~~ new internationalism
which will do away with war & make the
permanent peace of the world assured.

The question was raised during the war are
the so-called Christian nations, really pagan or Christian. How
Xity failed as a religion. It is no wonder the
question was asked. Christianity has been in vogue for
nearly 2000 years. All nations in war, except
Turkey, ^{and Japan} were Christian nations. Xity teaches brotherhood
of man, peace on earth, & membership of all
nations in higher unity of Kingdom of God. These
are ideas which should have developed in
the minds of all these nations. But what did
we have? Instead of brotherhood race-hatred,
instead of the universalism of Xity an intensely
selfish nationalism, instead of mercifulness,

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barbarity, instead of the love which means helpful
service the awful carnage of human slaughter
20,000,000 men slain, or permanently maimed
as the result of the wild ~~passions~~ savagery of
the so called Xian nations, the nations which
had been under the tutelage of the church of the
Prince of Peace for 1900 years? No wonder men
said Xian had failed & ch. was responsible for
the awful carnage. Of course, we Xian preachers
came back with the reply, Xian had never
been tried? That was an awful indictment of
ourselves. It simply meant th. we had been
preaching for 2000 years without making much
of an impression, or th. in the sphere of
national politics our preaching had been a
failure, none than that, since politics are an
expression of the moral standards of the people
at large, it means that we had failed not
only in political but in social life of
the people. The fact is, church has largely
been a failure & is to day. It has had
a very helpful influence in lifting the moral
tone of society; it has impressed individual
life ^{with} the value of certain virtues & the
wrong of certain vices; it has educated the

conscience in the relations of man to man; it
 has developed charity & performed a
 ministry of mercy, and it has lifted aloft
 the truth of the need of purifying in this
 life for one to come; but it has failed to
 see th. the gh truths of Jesus about brotherhood
 & the kingdom of God apply to the industrial,
 economic and political life of humanity, & it
 has not seen that the recent historical
 life of peoples are organized on Xian prin-
 ciples. It has not demanded justice in
 the industrial relations of men, race equality,
 and righteousness & peace between nations. It
 lies with a ch. to save world from war & thus
 to save civilization. It can do it by lifting Xian
 teaching & living above narrow, ecclesiastical, &
 theological type, & adapt it to the needs of
 modern life by applying its fundamental principles
 to social & political life. Xianity must be
 developed & emphasized as a relig., not only
 of indiv. but of humanity, and its central
 conception of universalism must be given a
 vital realization. It must redeem the
 nations & establish the kingdom of God

upon the earth. It must be a militant force
 against all Machiavellian ideas & become itself
 a moral substitute for war. It must have
 no patience that any phase of human activities
 cannot be brought into conformity with the
 Christian ideals of life, & it must demand
 this of capitalists, & labor organizers and
 diplomats & statesmen and rulers, just as
 much as the average church member. It
 must be revolutionary in the fields where
 it has scarcely gone. How it might have
 been the preachers have not had much of
 vision. They have made appeals to indivi-
 duals & accept the dogmas of the church &
 worship at its altars, a thing exceedingly im-
 portant in itself, but they have not intro-
 duced the deep meaning of xty to the
 life of the world & all the social & pol-
 itical implications which its doctrines ^{involve} ^{require}
 My plea is for a full acceptance of xty, for
 a full application of its teachings to our
 modern life. xty can save the world from
 war, and it can save society from industrial
 conflicts but it can only do it when the church
~~thinks~~ ^{applies} the the principles of Jesus to these

spheres of life in its full meaning, and
wishes to insist that the Christian ethics
shall be applied in all the relations
between men and nations.