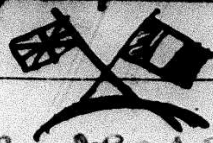


~~The Spoliations~~

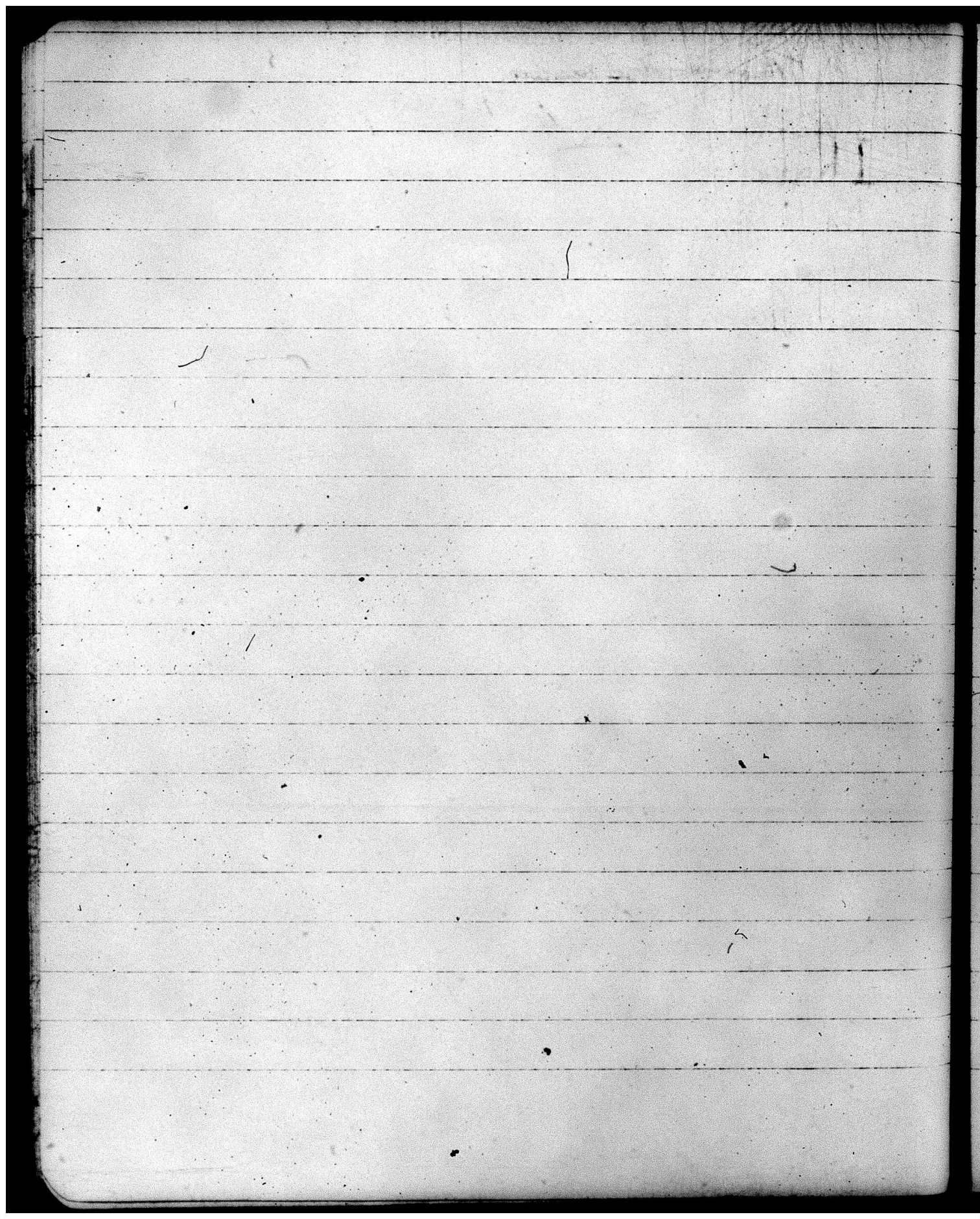


The Spoils to the Strong!
an appeal to England and Germany.

I have four reasons for objecting to
the Campaign of Hate.

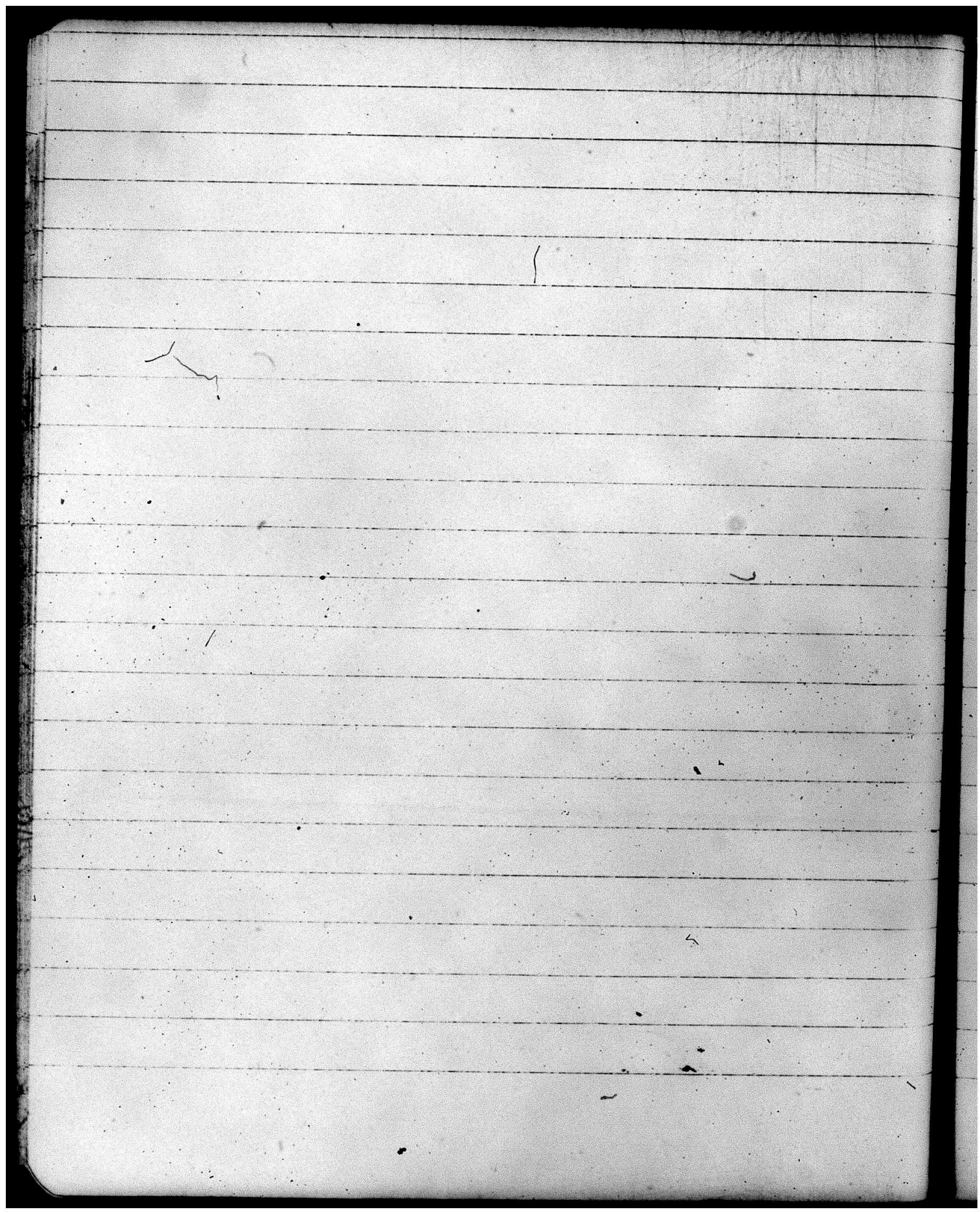
1. I mention the first only, to save a
space. It is this. By hating we damage
ourselves. We undo our progress from the
Savage state toward the Brotherhood
of Man. Also, we fool ourselves by
regarding our brothers as monsters.

On Consul Litten in his explorations of the
Upper Salween valley, found most hearty
welcome in every village on his
journey North. In every village the
elders warned him that he could not
go on, because the people of the next
village were not, like his informants,
quiet, peaceable, civilized folk, but
thieves and murderers, with a speciality
in poisoned bamboos, pitfalls, and
spring traps. They were also cannibals.



2. The Campaign of Hate, in the second place, has upset everybody's nerves. To conduct war properly, one must be calm and business like. "Now could I ^{drink} hot blood and do such bitter business as the day would make to look on" is quite unnecessary in the conferences of a Great General Staff. The man who loses his temper in a fight will probably lose the fight.

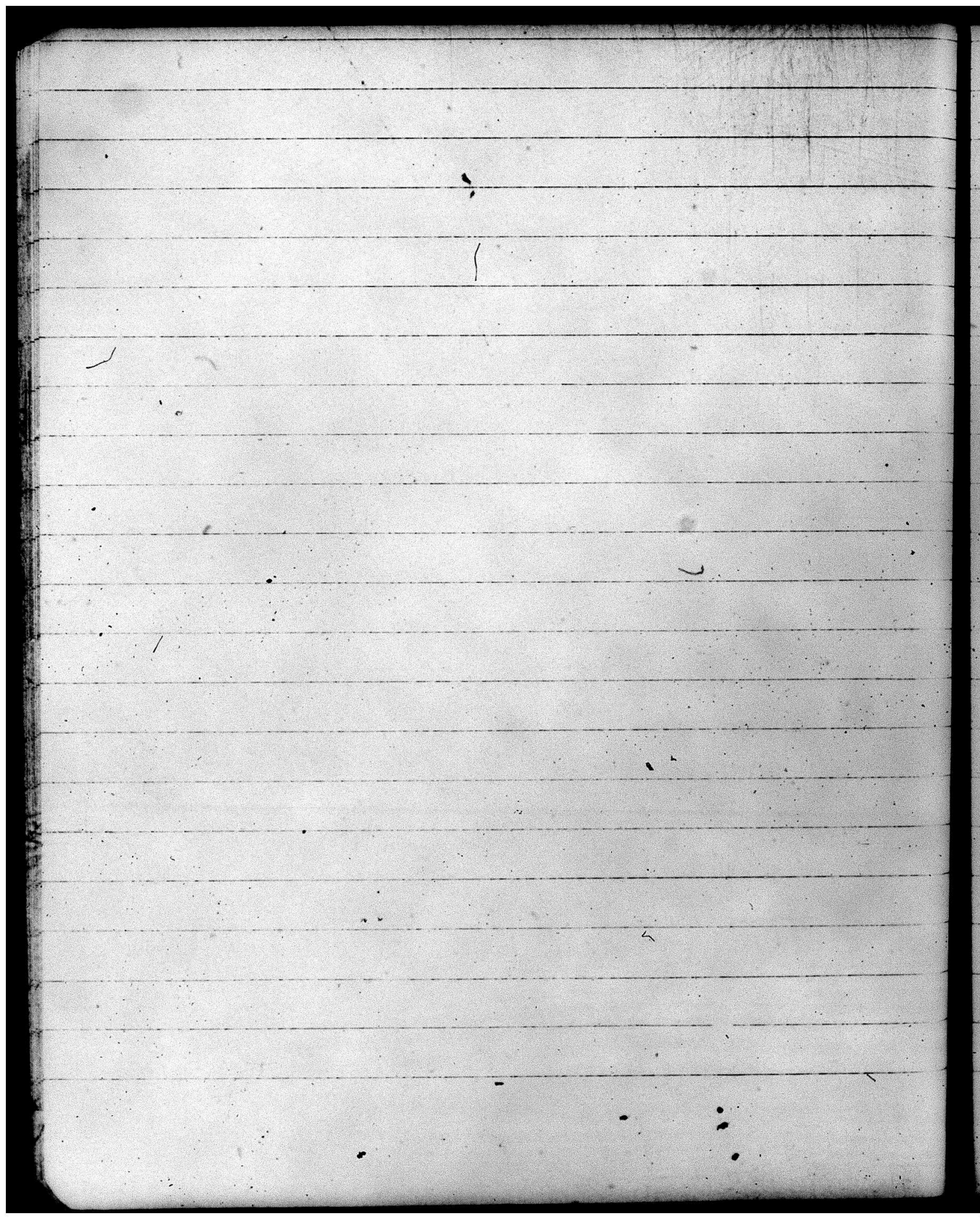
3. The Campaign of Hate, in the third place, involved the Campaign of Lies. We are thoroughly muddled mentally in consequence. In the same issue of the same paper we learn from General Maurice that Germany is beaten to a standstill, from General Pershing that America is up against a much bigger proposition than any of the Allies, that there is no food in Germany, that England has no more



ships, that Cadorna is hammering at the gates of Vienna, that von Hindenburg is on his way to Petrograd, et cetera ad nauseam, until we have absolutely no idea what is happening, and therefore no idea what ought to be done.

In England the lie about the million odd Russian troops in Flanders stopped recruiting; so did the lie that the Germans were such cowards that they dared not advance except behind a shield of old Belgian women; so did the lie that Liège was holding out.

If Germany is starving and on the point of revolution, why should we send troops? Hate, and fear, and falsehood, are the worst heart-tenants in any human necessity, but most especially in war. The man who faces the facts in cold blood, who kills out all emotion, is the man who gives the best



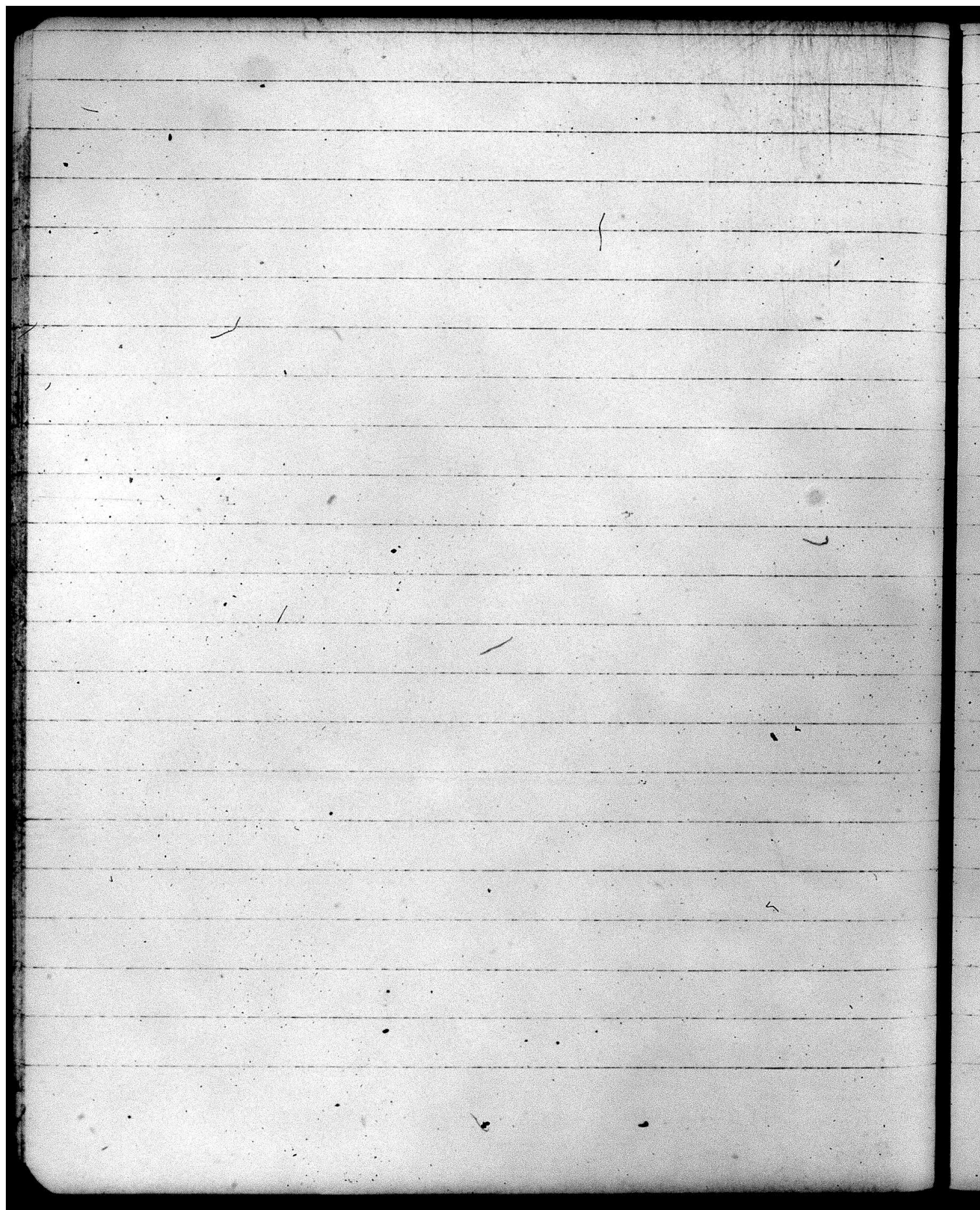
chance to the Will to Conquer.

4. The fourth reason concerns the future.

The Campaign of Hate makes it very difficult for us to come back to Common Sense. President Wilson has emphasized this point again and again in his notes. We are not fighting the German People, or even their rulers; we are attempting to break their Political Will. Von Bernhardt explained long ago that this was the true object of any war. Once we break the Political Will, peace follows naturally, and we can all be friends again.

But how can we be friends with roustabouts, assassins, Huns? The Press, like Hamlet, "must, like a whore, unpack its heart with words, and fall a-cursing like a very drab, a scullion" What contemptible moral weakness! Could not the

President have gone one step further,

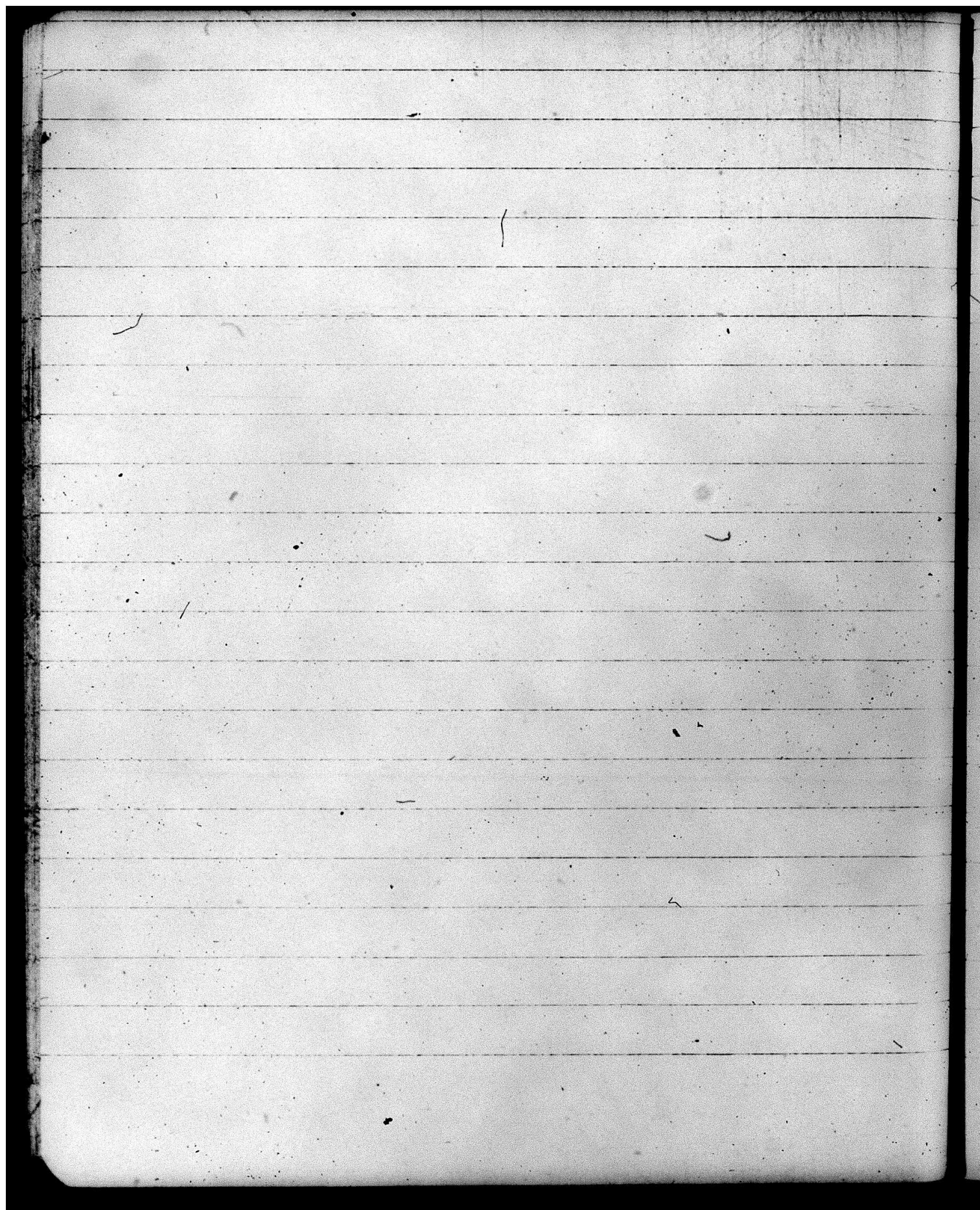


and asked the newspapers to refrain from epilepsy?

But it is only the public who are thus intoxicated with the hashish of hate. The rulers are busy measuring real advantages. I think the time has come to summarize the situation, and to propose a solution. The weakness of the Pope's note was that its appeal was sentimental.

u. p. The real enemies in this war are England and Germany. [America may be eliminated for she, by her own showing, wants no material advantages. u. p. France can be eliminated by the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine. Let us give her so much, for the sake of a little quiet, and proceed.

Russia has eliminated herself, for her Political Will has been broken by revolution.

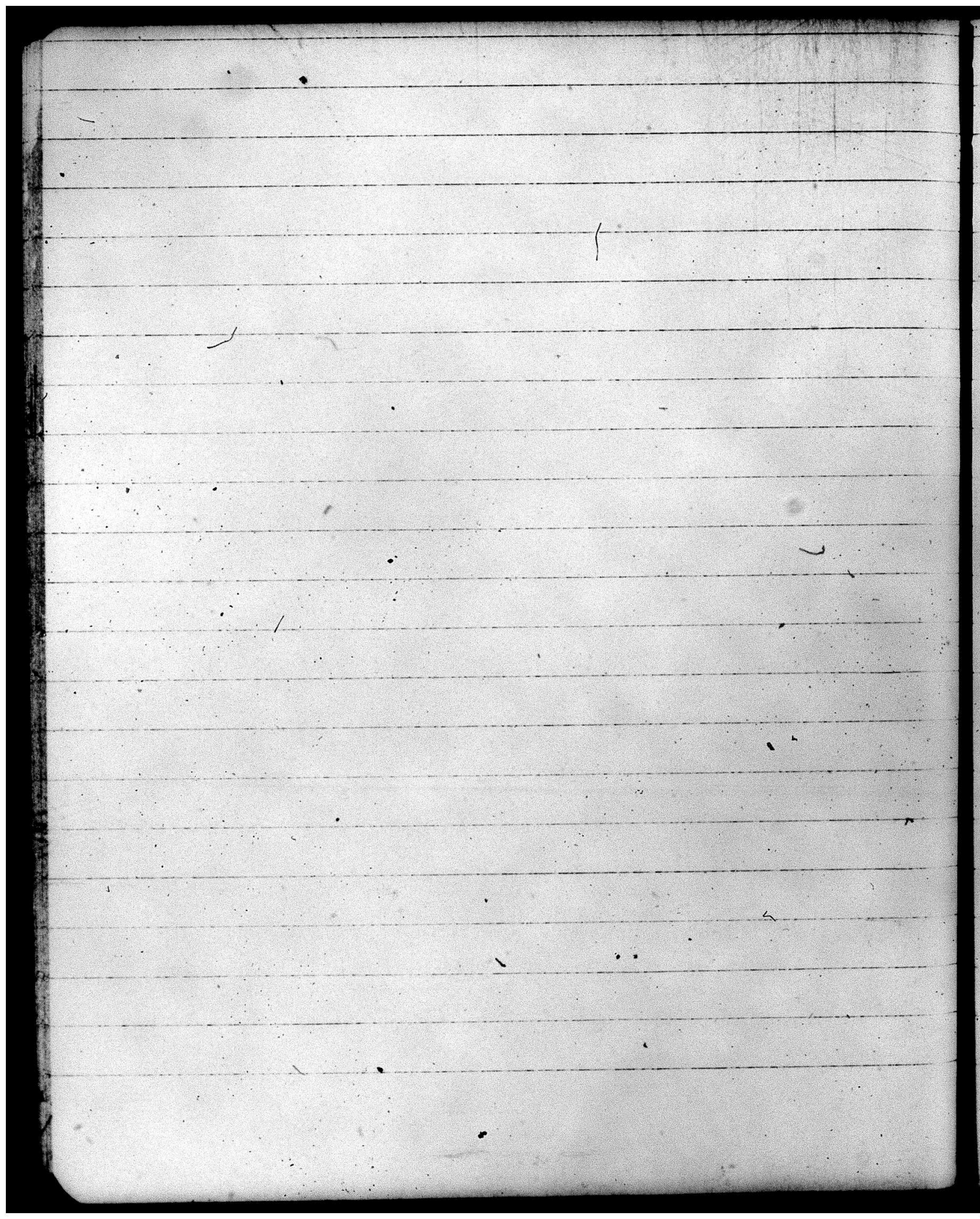


Belgium, Serbia, and Roumania
have been eliminated by destruction.

We may then say that the obstacle
to peace is single, the conflict of
the two unbroken Political Wills of
England and Germany.

How may this conflict be composed?
Firstly, one of the two may be broken. But
the objection to this solution is that
whichever won would be at once
confronted by a new set of opposing
wills. Neither France nor America
could tolerate a complete English
victory any more than a complete
German victory. The defeat of England
would throw open the competition
for the mastery of the sea; that of
Germany would leave England
intolerably powerful.

Now it must be observed that
at present England and Germany



England has lost nothing is
but a few ships, and was
land, she is in possession of
fifths of the territory of the German
Empire!

Germany has lost ships and a
no territory, and she is in possession
of immense tracts of conquered
country.

Why, then, do not England and
Germany call it off, she has
lands, and so on for a time.

Where is the source of the conflict?
What is it that England can
induce? Here are the vital

points: one, the war line of the
seas; two, the control of the
route to India.

"Peace without Victory" sounds pretty silly to a victorious people.
From a slave state it is ~~rather~~ ^{the} natural ^{whimsy, or a ~~delusion~~ ^{somewhat}} much better
than "Vae Victis".

are both heavy winners. Surely it is sensible for them to have 'cold feet' and break up the game!

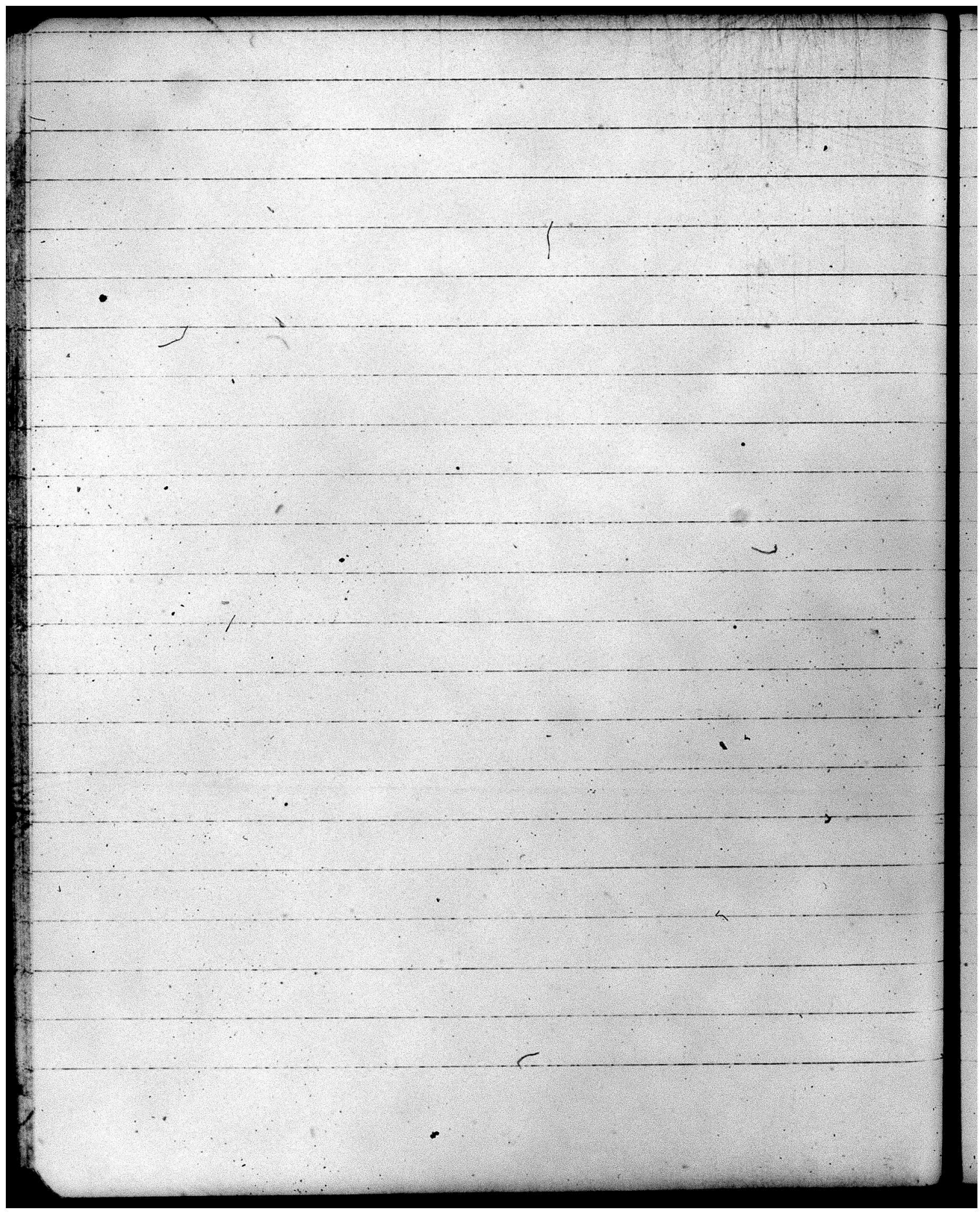
England has lost nothing is far but a few ships; ^{and men} on the other hand, she is in possession of five fifths of the territory of the German Empire!

Germany has lost ships and men, no territory; and she is in possession of immense tracts of conquered country.

Why, then, do not England and Germany call it off, shake hands, and go out for a drink?

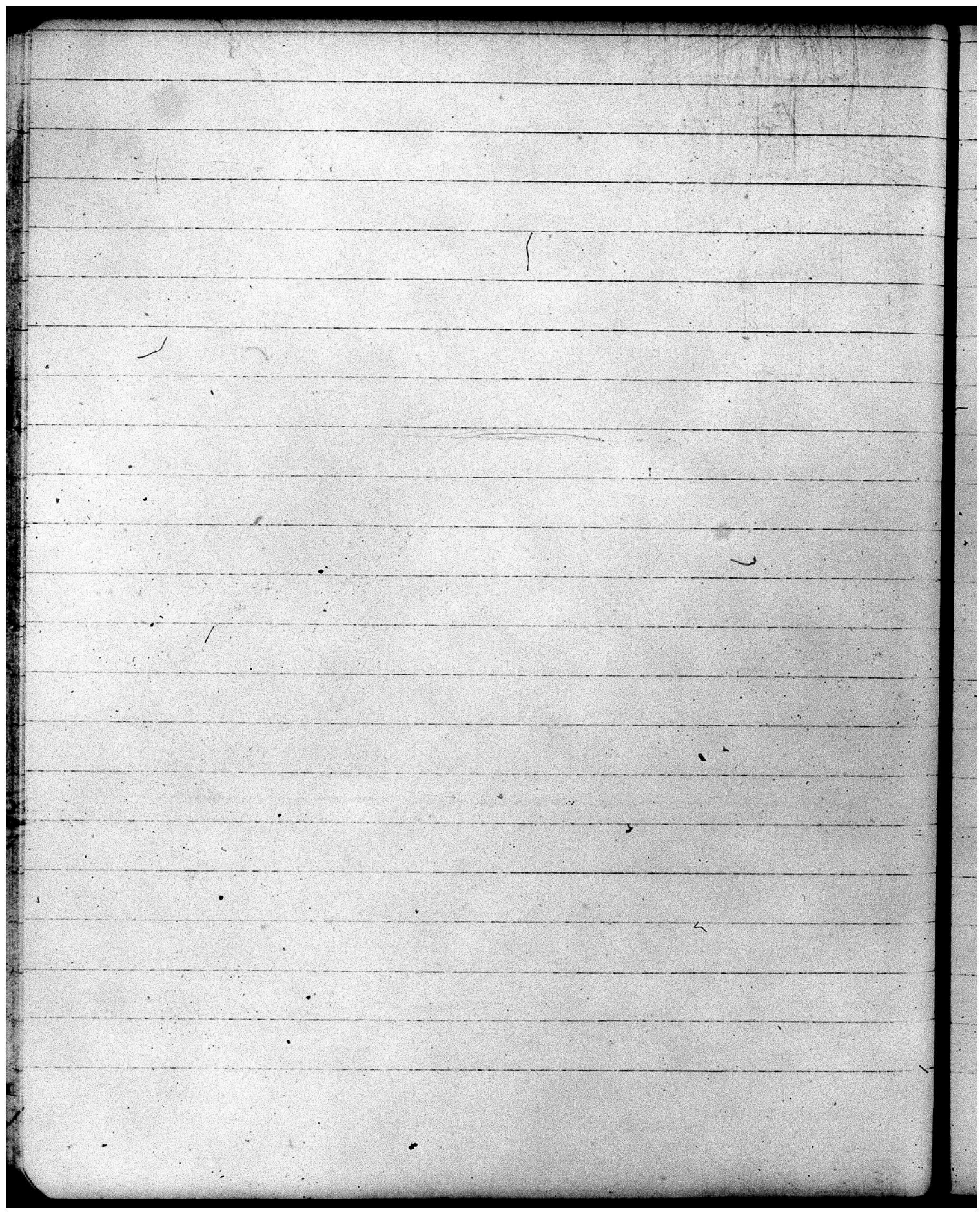
Where is the cause of the conflict? What is it that England cannot endure? Here are two vital points: one, the mastery of the seas; two, the control of the route to India.

"Peace without Victory" sounds pretty silly to a victorious people.
From a slave state it ~~comes~~ ^{is the} natural result ^{of} ~~is~~ ^{is} much better.
That's the trick! ~~know~~



Germany is threatening both these, by
(1) the submarine campaign and her
naval programme (2) the advance
to Asia. The Drang nach Osten.
Germany on the other hand, cannot possibly
induce 'the complete cutting off of her
commerce, the grip of the 'King of Iron'.
Is it possible to come to terms on these
points? I think so. Both parties are
absolutely right; it is life or death in
both cases.

I think that Germany's need of expansion
can be satisfied, and the iron ring
broken once for all, by an
agreement on the part of England to
allow her the fullest development
by annexation in Russia, & the
change ~~is~~ is, in addition, also the
only hope for Russia herself. We
have then the conception of a
Mittel-Europa ~~embracing~~ from
the Rhine to the Ural Mountains.



In return for this, Germany should withdraw her threat to England's naval supremacy by permitting a reconstituted and strengthened France, to include Belgium, and possibly by offering Heligoland as a naval base to England. The war has shown the worthlessness of navies for attack upon any mainland; and England is an Island Empire with a right to hold open her channels of communication. Germany would also see to a limitation of her fleet; in fact, she would no longer need this weapon.

The only possible access to India save by sea is through Afghanistan and Beloochistan. The idea of invasion through the Pamirs is a joke at least fifty times as funny as that of invading

(It might be well subsequently to incorporate
Great Britain and Ireland, under Celtic
hegemony, with the Latin League,
allowing these Mohammedan possessions
to rejoin Islam. Canada might then
be added to Wiltonia, and Australia become
the head of an Ocean Empire of her own.
The British Empire, with its scattered possessions,
is the one totally artificial unit in the
scheme.)

Austria through the Trentino, England must therefore be allowed to defend herself by expansion ^{through} ~~through~~ Persia^{if necessary}. The Turkish Empire must be reconstituted and consolidated on a religious basis, and united under a Caliph. This will act as a big buffer state between India and Mittel-Europa. The Turks, on the other hand, must abandon Palestine to the English, for the west spot in England's communications would then be the Suez Canal. This however would not be so vital, once India became impregnable.

A matter of further benefit would be the federation of the South American republics, and a Latin League of France, Spain, Portugal and Italy. The outlying states, Scandinavia, Holland,

We should thus have a simplified and concentrated planet.

1. The Island Empire - Britannia.
2. The Latin League. (includes N. Africa)
3. Mittel-Europa.
4. Islam.
5. Mongolia..
6. The North American (Anglo-Saxon) Republic
7. The South American (Latin) Republic

Switzerland, and Greece, would gradually be forced into one or other of the great combinations by the peaceful ^{pressure of} economic forces.

It is true that Germany under this scheme would be forced to surrender her South American and African ambitions. But the South American adventures were mainly commercial, and the proposed scheme would rather help than hinder them. As to the German colonies, they were a weakness. Germany has no talent for dealing with alien psychologies, and is not the collapse of the Russian empire, and the gain of that huge territory, a more than adequate compensation?

I heartily commend this plan to the consideration of all parties concerned.

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