COMMON-SENSE PATRIOTISM

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649553266

Common-Sense Patriotism by A. A. Warden

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G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

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H 959. 15.00

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PUBLISHED MARCH, 1916

EARWARD Constitution Line 23 GA

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LINOTYPE COMPOSITION, RESCRIPTION, PRESSWORK AND BINDING

> The J. J. Little & Ives Company \$25-\$35 East 2\$th Street New York City N. Y.

To my friend

Major C. Kay, M.D.

Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force)

WHO POUGHT THROUGH THE BOER WAR; IS FIGHTING THROUGH
THIS WAR AND, HAD HE BEEN ALIVE, WOULD NO DOUBT HAVE
FOUGHT THROUGH THE PELOPONNESIAN, MEDIEVAL,
NAPOLEONIC AND ALL OTHER WARS, SERENELY CONVINUED THAT WAR WAS THE ONLY MEANS BY
WHICH MAN COULD RISE TO HIGHER
THINGS, LITTLE INFERENCE HAB
YET BEEN DRAWN FROM THE
FACT THAT MAN DIFFERS
FROM THE BRUTE NOT
IN MUSCLES BUT
IN BRAIN.

To my children

Char, Ken, Kay and Bud

IN THE SURE HOPE
THAT THEY WILL LIVE TO SEE THAT DAY DAWN
WHEN

MEN WILL KNOW AT LAST THAT THEY ARE OF ONE FAMILY. COLOURS AND LINES ON MAPS MAY MARK POLITICAL AND ADMINIS-TRATIVE PRONTIERS, THEY DO NOT SEPARATE REAL INTERESTS. ALL MEN ARE PTERNALLY OUR PRIENDS, NEVER OUR ENEMIES. TO READ THAT LESSON IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY IS THE TASK OF THE DAY. OUR CHILDREN WILL MASTER IT.

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INTRODUCTION

Wholesale condemnation incurred gladly by the author, to further the cause of peace. Hopes to persuade the German nation to state their justification of the grounds on which they are at war. This would force the Allies to make a corresponding statement of their intentions. No war in history has ever yet been fought to a finish. No matter where victory falls in the present struggle, it will not be the ultimatum lxv

CHAPTER I ONE WAY OUT

A way of escape out of the European deadlock. Two conflicting views the real basis of struggle. Reconciliation can be brought about only by recognition of some degree of right on both sides. Object of continuation of war is hope of ultimate peace. A Protective Federation of Europe needed. Germany is accused by her enemies of carrying out design to force the German flag and ideals on Belgian, French, Russian and English territory. Allies disclaim any desire to crush or dismember Germany. Problems of Europe can be settled only by discussion and mutual agreement.

CHAPTER II

BERNE

Berne, on neutral territory, a most appropriate place for peace negotiations. Losses on both sides very heavy, yet we are to-day no nearer a solution of the difficulties that brought on the war. A declaration of attitude of each nation would help to clarify the situation. Germany ought to be first in formulating her position. Then way would be made clear for Allies. First appeal made to German minister. An honourable and lasting peace greatly desired by both sides. Mutual concession the only effective key to the situation

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CHAPTER III BARON VON ROMBERG

Account of visit to the German minister in Berne.

The need of lasting peace pointed out. Such peace could be brought about by general partnership of nations. Sympathy of world estranged from Germany. A formal statement of Germany's position would compel the Allies to declare the grounds upon which they were forced into the war. Accordingly, if Allies refused to abide by such statement, then the responsibility for continuing the war would lie upon their shoulders alone.

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CHAPTER IV PRESIDENT MOTTA

Interview with Dr. Motta, President of the Federal Council and of the Swiss Confederation. The new peace plan submitted. President Motta

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approves plan in general, but rejects possibility of mediation by Switserland. Offered to discuss suggestion with members of the Federal Council. In second talk with the writer, the President gave him, confidentially, the result of his interviews with the chief advisers of his government. Regretted he could not lend his official assistance to project. An overwhelming feeling of utter powerlessness to check the devastating war formed the real basis of President Motta's refusal. Silence and inaction on part of non-combatants nothing less than criminal

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CHAPTER V

BARON VON GAGERN

Interview with Austro-Hungarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Berne. Two objections offered to peace plan: (1) If Germany and Austro-Hungary stated terms upon which they expected peace, the Allies might decline to meet them, preferring to continue the war upon their own terms. In such a case the Allies, by their own admission, would be the real aggressors. (2) Such a declaration by Germany would be interpreted as a confession of weakness. Both objections are over-ruled. In the event of peace, Germany would then receive credit for taking initial steps to end hostilities. The reply of the Allies would be sole determining factor in the continuation or cessation of war.

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CHAPTER VI THE BRITISH MINISTER

Surprising attitude of British Minister toward peace plan proposed by one of his own coun-