THE OTHER MAN'S COUNTRY; AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649385423

The other man's country; an appeal to conscience by Herbert Welsh

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

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HERBERT WELSH

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"Let us meet and question this most bloody piece of work, to know it further"

Machier, Act II. Scene III.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
1900

PREFACE

THE events which have taken place within the last few years, bringing the United States rapidly and with dramatic effect into the closest relationship with outlying tropical lands, have of necessity profoundly impressed the minds and the hearts of Americans. Questions intellectual and moral, requiring for their full comprehension and just solution not only the unaided operation of the mind but the enlightened guidance of an acute and disciplined moral sense, have been presented to us with a suddenness and an insistence most bewildering. We were startled with a commanding assurance, spoken from the seats of highest authority, that Destiny called us into wholly new and unexpected paths, and that it was our duty to follow the

summons with prompt, unhesitating obedience. The circumstances under which that call was uttered precluded the possibility of careful examination into all the reasons and facts that had prompted it, before responsive action of some sort must be taken. Whether the voice that so spoke to us was that of a true prophet, divinely chosen, or of a false prophet trying to lead us out into the famine and the thirst of the wilderness, whence we might never return, it was hard for any man at once to determine. Some said one thing and some another. Thousands assured us that it was the voice of God which we heard, and that to question or hesitate was disobedience to His manifest providence, disloyalty to our chosen rulers, if not treason to our country. But caution in things spiritual and moral, as well as in those purely material (if, indeed, these latter can ever be wholly disassociated from the

former), is a good quality at all times, and especially during days of excitement and confusion, when currents run swift and strong towards the sea of an untried policy. An apostle himself tells us to try the spirits whether or not they be of God. Some of us began to reflect that God is Himself subject to His own laws of righteousness in the moral world as He is to those of order, harmony, and beauty in the intellectual and physical; that He has expressed His wishes for His children's guidance in the different spheres of life, through one form of revelation or another, with sufficient precision and clearness to silence the excuse, should any one offer it, that ignorance of the truth prevented obedience. We begin to understand the laws by which He governs the outside world of field and forest, flood and sky, when as children we learn to avoid its most primitive pitfalls and to

enjoy its most abvious blessings. Then our own dawning experience, or the maturer knowledge of parents, begins a tuition which may progress and broaden until in later years the searching hand of our intellect reaches out to grasp the secrets of nature's most occult forces, or discloses the mysteries of the most distant stars. All these things, according to God's plan, were ready for our use so soon as we had searched for them and found them by following faithfully those paths which God had opened for their discovery. It was the same path of experience which we began to tread in childhood.

There were some who called to mind at this national crisis a great truth which, amid eddying currents, kept their rudder true,—that God has not left man to guess His purposes in the moral world any more than in the physical. Man is not to gather from the conjunction of stars or from the entrails of slaughtered animals what his duty is; nor is he free to excuse a failure in doing that duty on the allegation that Destiny compelled his disobedience.

The words of an eminent British writer and man of affairs, Mr. James Bryce, although not intended to apply to American matters, are peculiarly

appropriate in this connection:

"Nations whose conscience is clear, statesmen who have foresight and insight, do not throw the blame for their failures upon Destiny. The chieftain in Homer, whose folly has brought disaster, says, 'It is not I who am the cause of this: it is Zeus, and Fate, and the Fury that walketh in darkness.' 'It could not have been helped, anyhow,' 'It was bound to come,'—phrases such as these are the last refuge of despairing incompetence."

For God has given to man a moral law so simple yet so comprehensive that, while it is a safe guide in determining his humblest individual acts, and regulating duties involved in the most obvious personal relationships, there is no duty so complex as not to fall easily within its scope.

The Hebrew ethical law, given thousands of years ago, and at first designed for the regulation of a primitive nomadic people, never more clearly demonstrated its serviceability than it does to-day when applied to those problems into the consideration of which a people of highly complex civilization are just entering. The ten commandments, with their few fundamental injunctions and prohibitions, as summarized by the greatest of moral teachers, require of us only love towards God and love towards man. The wine of wisdom, distilled through ages of humanity's struggles and sufferings to attain knowledge and light, offers us nothing finer than this. No Destiny