Bertha von Suttner

Manuscripts

MS BvS - speech to pazifists in San Francisco
(1912)
file 93

IPM/FSP/BvS
Sta.B.65/Shelf 4
Box 12 , file 93

Ladies and Gentlemen, Voters of California:-
Very often people put the question to me "Do you believe in the possibility of Universal Peace? It might be taken as a personal slight to be asked if ono believes in the thing one lives and works for. But I will not consider the question from the stand point of faith, beasuse we Pacifist a have learned to conaider it from the higher stand point of Soience and Law.

Universal Peace is not a question of possibility, but of neeesaity. It is not only the aim, but the normal condition of oikilization, Te must not think we have attained civilization whileve are still loaded with the barbarities of war. The higher organization of the world must be based on Universal peace.

All this could be proved by arguments, political, economical and social. These arguments mould fill volumes, so I cannot attempt to develop them here. Let me condense my conviction in two sentences,

First. "The development of the doctrine of international arbitration considered from the standpoint of its ultimate benefits to the human race is the most vital movement of modern times."

This sentence is not my own. I quote it from William Howęrd Taft.

Another sentence from the same source:
"If the United States have a mission, it is to develop the Principle of the Brotherhood of tan into a living palpable force." The one half of humanity that has never borne arms is today ready to blaze into this living palpable force. Perhaps the Universal Sisterhood is neoesesry before the Universal Brotherhood is possible.

Bverything in America can start right. With us Buropeans we are eternally buay shaking off the horrore of the past. You are full of strength and courage, and daring, while we grow old struggling for truth.

The strides you have made for peace and sufferage aince I wes over here eight jears ago, in 1904, are unmeasurable. You are organizing the whole country and federating all the branch sooieties, and your exeoutive head is the chief apostle of the movement.

If I tell this to an Suropesn audience they not only aisbelieve 1t, but laugh with daxision. When people apeak to me of the Iuture, I tell thom "Go to Ameriaa and look at the future, for there It has already arrited. They are Pilty years in advance of us ethically."

We read in the prophets, "The lion and the lamb shall ile down together and a little ahild shall lead them." America is the young nation which shall as a regenerated race lead the lion of Suropesn militarian and the bleeding lamb of the people to a reating place, a stoppage of these barbarities of armament. The United States must missionise daricest mid-配rope sa they have Afries, for the former the greator dangers are looming. On my war to Amerioa through Burope, I was shooked to meet, everywhere, the ory of war, and great military manoeuvreing going on in every atation and eapital.

In paris, the populace was celebrating a religious hollday With shouts of "vive l'armee". "Down wi th the Prusaion", and the papers were blazing with pasaionate editoriala. Bnglish journalism too"was recomending oonsoxiption-and fsnning afrosh, patriotie flemes, Alarm is generel everywhere and noe one an givo a zatlonal sause.
too was recommending consoription and fanning afresh, patriotio flames. Alarm is general overywhore and noe one oan give a rational cause.

In America, the reverse is the truth, you are busy with welfare miseions, ohild-saving, the religious forward movemont is reinstilling some of the puritanio ideal; a remnaisance of the spirit as it were. Your religious denominations are redoubling their energies to eounteract the present day tendanoies toward a lowering of standaris. Your reforners and settloment workers are fighting slum evils and labor unrighteousness. In my oity they are patting guns inte the public nohools and making the ourrioulum less and less liberal, more and more militant.

I am over in Amerioa to setoh a new breath, to taice a hold higher up, to gee if I cannot onlist your rank and file to help us.

Hail to the Fatare: Areries is the Fature embociod so far as my generation shall see it realised! the Amerioan poople aan well afford to glorify their foanders and their leeders for what they have wrought for then. Our fornders died in the battles for pillage, and our leaders, to our sorrow, are busy planning atill other campaigns, while the people hopelessly ask the is our enemy; we know no cause for war:

I have been asked to cross the water by the American womon. They wrote me what can we do to help. I have taken them sexiously. I have a definite plan to put before thom. I must have their com operation or yield reluotantly to the up-h121 strugele whioh antiWar ideal is bound to heve in a military powar. There is but one helpt and that is an mnuzzied press - a prese in the hands of trained independent peece workers who oan tell the truth to the enalaved masses, which today are not permitted by the ruling institution to think but oniy to shoot, and to shoot each other to ahold their master's prestige. Our state Churoh is not an avenue for free aisoussion. The press is the tool of the War Department. The sohool gives our boys rifles elong with thoir booke.

While the women in Celifornia are glorjing in their sufferage our men in Hungary are rioting for theira. We nead the enlightment of trath to know our rights before wo oan attain them, and we can only get thet through an honest prese. We heve alrsady a large boay ready to blaze the response to such a voice.

The peace Kovement takes on three distinat aspeets.
Wo consider it as a Relicion, as Selenco, ezá as a Warfare. Ls a Religion it doals whth our duties toward God and Nan, and eppesis through our noblest foelings of Love and Nercy to all that is divine in our seuls.

As a soience it bases its arguyents on History, on Statisties, on Politioal Eeomony, on the nataral laws of Harmony and Progress.

As a verfars it rouses in our hearts the energy for contest,
the resolution for viotory, the passion of contempt for the lies and the follies and the oruelties of the other side.

As a Religion we preach it; as a Science we teach it; as a Warfere wo fight for it.

At the presont horr it seams most necessary that we fight for it, for the onemy, I mean the war party, is mest vigoronsly at work just now. Hot only rumors of wars, but war itself is upon us, actual strife is being carried on between Italy and Turkey, Along side the fact of this war whioh carries so many eparks of danger to bring about a general conflagration, we see the unremitting preparations going on for other ware to come.

We see the spresding of thif folly, the epidemic of the ago, the contest of armaments on Land, on the Seas and in the Air. So it eeems that of the two great unseen powers which are struggling for supremesy the erester chence at this moment is on the side of the evil power.

Those who scoff at the pesce movement assume a triumphant atti-
and the dangers of the fature. Te are not call to the popular suocess of our opponents. Ana because just now, our adversary seams so

In the ascendency, because they have been able to paralyse popplar opinion with their thr eats and their soares, and actusily have already loaded their cannons, therefore I believe that it is our task now to fight rather than to teach or to preach.

Certainly their ammunitions seem muoh stronger than ours. Our public treasuries are their loot; they have the money. They have the men. They heve behind them the embitions of the mighty, the speoulations of the greedy, the wila inetinots of the ignorant. But never mind. We have behind us the Waith, the Lawe of Progress, the Law of Hature, the Laws of Evolution, the Demands of Humanity; in one wora, the Divine Plan has outlined our warfare, and we know the final viatory is ours.

I went to araw your attention to one of the enemies wespons Which is most vital now. I mean the daily press. It is quite certain that the Itelian-Turkish war has been forced upon the government by the publio opinion of the country, which in its turn has been swayed by the vigorous aampaign of some influential papers. These papers in their turn have been influenced by combined comeraial and military powers.

I know in my own country that the War Department has a burean which furnishes to the dasly pepers not only information, but leading articles, which perhops are not intended to push for war, but certainly work to prepare the voters and the parilament to consent to fresh appropriations for the army and the navy and the air fleet.

In passing through Paris I found the strongest war movement on foot. Chaurinism is flooding France. That fans this ilame and wakes this voice of warp one need only examine the eurrent press and the answer is elesr. In every oolum there is an sseay or an annecdote,
or a rumow whioh oither insinuates or openly speaks for war wh th Germany, and is kindling the military ifrebrand.

I noted the contents of one paper out of many. Listen to the headings of the articles and juige for yourself.

The leading editorial was signed by one of the most eloquent menbers of the Pranoh Parliament, of the Cleriaal Party, Honiour de rian. He pleads for a military alliance with Figland in view of the supremacy of the two countries in the Hediterranean, and apeaks as strongly against any oonciliation between Kngland and Germany. In the next colum is a questionaire by a French officer. He asks "How Will true Frenoh women salute theix national flag?" The answers of the women are ovopilowing with petriotic and nationalistic sentimente. The writers seam to think that the only hope of their eountry is symbolised by the colors, and some express their eagerness to sacrifice their sons.

Ifext odrues the report of a banquet which is given in rejoicing that the cowneall of a certain prefect has been accomplished. The man had been found guilty of protesting against a subscription instigated by military officials for purchasing airships.

Another colum has the heading, "Artillery and Areoplenes".
Now if a war should come about between Prence and Germeny the largest oredit of it would certainly be dne to the efforts of the daily press. This instrument is evidently the most offioient to mould the public spirit. After the long experience I have had as to the results of propaganas work I have come to the conclusion that the one thing needful to make a sentiment prevail is the daily poper.

Yet, let me emphasize that on our continent too, in spite of the reactionary forces which work to uphold the old barbaric order, other forges are mightily pushing forward to bring in the new order of Peace and Justice.

So the labor parties and all the socialists firmly oppose every war and every, increase of armaments (but alas, in official circles they are not listened to).

Among the teachers and students the ideals of the Peace movemont are fast gaining gromà (but alas, the Departments of Public Instruction only pursue the cultivation of local patriotism).

And in wide circles of the inteliegent classes, among the learned, tho poets, the artists, the peace movement possesses its daily Increasing number of adherents and zealous defenders.

Europe is the cradle of the Interparilamentary Union, and the nucleus of tho future peace order as a legal institution is to be found on the old continent. I mean the tribunal of the Hague.

You are fully aware what this Tribunal signifies. You have also heard here, in Los Angeles, one of its great workers, Baron d' Betournelles, report about the history and the results of these remaricable Conferences.

But what Baron d'Estournelles could not tell you - because he would not speak in his own praise - let me add.

I was present at the Hague and saw him at work. He was one of the pillars of the Conference.

He was among the greatspirits who saved its work from the hands of the opposition within the eamp, which rad been sent as representatives by several of the Powers, who had no concept of Reace. He was the author of Artiole 27, deelaring thet recourse to Arbitration in cases of quarrel ehould be considered as a duty on the part of all Covernmente.

His bisgest backing came from the American delegation, whieh in its turn wes encouraged by the demonstrations of the American people. Letters and peitions poured in from the States and wore communiosted to tha entire assembly. Yours was the only llation that sent in its pablic opinion to sway the Conferences. After the establishment of the Hague Iribunal, Baron d' Retournolles achieved enother greet stop. This Tribunsl and its lawe had been instituted sormwhat sgainst the good-mill of aertain signing Powers, and their desire was, perhaps, to let the infant die whitah they had heiped so weakly to annimete. By thom the organism was not expected to frotionste. Baron a'Zstorrnelles, however, grasped this erises and he procesded to the United states. He best lonew where help was to be had. He appealed to your President and asked him to put the first ease before this Iribunal, thet its whoels might be set in motion. Theodore Roesevelt did not hesitate. An old question lying in the state Department with regard to Yexican ohraroh funds was taken out of the dusty portfolios and was offlelally layed before the Hague Tribunal as the
first Intornational question to be solved by it. So my friend, Beron d'Bstournelles, with the add of the Americans kept the infant breathing, and you cortainly know how many wars heve since been averted through this Hesven sont inatitntion. I reed only to allude to the Horoceo question which oan never threaten as again, for all its Patare detalis and differences mat oome before the Hague.

You will be intereated in a 11 ttic parsonal raminiscence whiah shows anothor si de of the Americen kefiness to help internetionsily.

In 1904 I was recoived at the white House. Your energetic Hationel business manager, the President, Theodore Roosevelt, recoived me, and lmowing what my interests were naturelly discussed with me the Peace question. He promsed to try to do his best for the cause. To stmple mortale are acoustomed to suoh promes from officisl places, and know how they genorally once. Hen in power usually aay, "we shall gee that can be cone", but they are quite ss uswally too busy to see, and nest of the time nothing 10 done. Bat this oase was different.

Hix. Roosevelt is not givan to making vagne statements. He promised me three definito things. He said "I will propose arbitaration treatios to every Juropeon Power, also to jour Austris".
"I will take the initastive and call a second Hague Conference". "I will try to put a stop to the haterui war between Japan and Ruseia,"
\#istery records that he jrept these three fromises.
Sheking hends with me at perting, he said these ever remembered worts. MBe sure Universal Peace is coming, because it is bound to come, but only atep by step."

These steps axe left for us to take, and it is for oach one of us to ask, what is our share in this divine plan?

To return, let me sey, that the agenoy of the press aan above all other agenoles help us to take these steps.

The edversaries forcoes must be countor-bslanced by almilar methods of warfare.

The sdiversary also usen the capitalist and benker, We muet show to these that it 10 more profitable to call a halt in our war costs rather than heve their governement securities bankrupt. The banker must refuse to allow the raoe to be benlcrupted, We mnst fight through the capitalist to make disarmament more profitable than armament, the enormous cost of which is now almost prohibitory.

Was must bo put "on its last lega" by areoplanes, not aided by them. And the press must help us to it all. Today it is more of a yollow poril to us than any yellow peril in the little oherry blossoming flower garden of Japan.

The peace novement and the orase for armanent seem to keep peoce in progressing. The more Hague confarences, the more war taxes.

The anel between Peace and War is on. They have pioked ap the glove betiveen them, and have crossed awords in mortal combat.

It will be the grest aohterement of the soth Jentury, and wo are oure of the winnor. For Might is not meeting Might to prove the vietor Fight, Hight must show her contury blood-atained hand and come under thie Judgement of Divine Love, whith knows no force or enemy that oan dofeat it.

And as we \&ight we need not cease to toach, At leact we must teaoh the young

Teaon them a high faith in the Right.

