

## Bernard Shaw Sees Peace Now as Mere Breathing Spell Between Wars

By F. V. Conolly

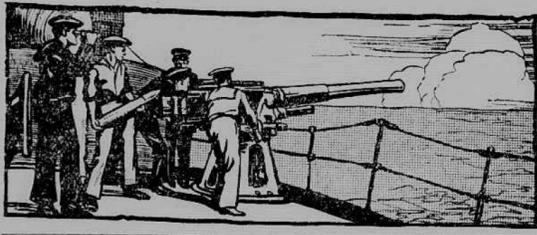
Copyright, 1918, The Tribune Association.  
I FOUND it extremely difficult to obtain George Bernard Shaw's views on the famous Lansdowne letter. I had to wait at rehearsals for hours until I fortunately caught him just as he was giving directions to the Inca to speak like the Kaiser, and asked:

"Some time ago, Mr. Shaw, you stated that if the Germans won they would 'skin us alive,' and that if we won we would 'skin them alive.' Do you agree with Lord Lansdowne's statement when he asks 'What are we fighting for?' To beat the Germans? Certainly. But that is not an end in itself. We want to inflict a signal defeat upon the Central Powers, not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from a recurrence of the calamity that has befallen this generation?"

"When I made the statement you quote," Mr. Shaw replied, "I was calling attention to an inevitable consequence of victory, not expressing any opinion as to its moral aspect. If the Germans win they will pocket their winnings; if we win we will pocket ours, in spite of all the philanthropists and Socialists and Stockholm conferences in the world."

"As to what Lord Lansdowne said, you must take it with its complete context. He admits that nothing can save the world from the recurrence of what he calls the calamity that has befallen this generation except the establishment of a super-national legislature with a tribunal and police to suppress national war as private war has been suppressed. All sane men are now of that opinion."

"But that will not be brought about by fighting, but by a general horror of fighting. And it will suppress not only the warlike tendencies of the Germans, but of all the rest of us."



"The present war was begun without the slightest reference to the establishment of such a super-national authority or to the suppression of war, but solely to prevent the balance of military power in Europe from being distributed to the extent of creating a hegemony. And as long as the world is ruled by rival armies such calamities will recur. If Germany were wiped off the map tomorrow by a deluge, the jealousies of which she has been the centre would only be transferred to another focus."

"And what a deluge could not do a victory cannot do. By all means, as Lord Lansdowne says, win your victory if you can. But the more glory you get by it the more will the glory of a future victory over the victor dazzle the military imagination. And do not forget that from the heroic, patriotic, chivalrous point of view only cowardly acts for immunity from wars or kick their enemy when he is down lest they should have to fight him again."

"I take it that we are not only able and ready to go on with the war now until the Germans have had their bellyful, but that if they like to begin again ten years after, or two years after, we are as ready to take them on as ever. From the moment that we flinch from this attitude we are beaten morally, and the physical consummation is only a matter of time."

"Do you think that a league of nations to enforce peace is necessary and that the proposals of the Pope, President Wilson, Count Czernin and the resolution of the German Reichstag should be considered as the possible base of negotiations between the belligerents?"

"Not only is a league of nations necessary, but, as I have just said, an elaborate machinery of super-national organization including a super-national legislature, a super-national tribunal and a super-national police. You will find it all worked out, as far as it can be beforehand, in Mr. L. S. Wolf's book on 'The Framework of a Lasting Peace,' which has been published in America with a preface by me. A mere negotiated peace to conclude this particular war will do no more to prevent its recurrence than all the former negotiated peace."

"Do you agree with Mr. Bonar Law's disagreement with the whole tone of Lord Lansdowne's letter, and do you think that it is possible for the Allies to inflict a 'knockout blow' on Germany if they go on fighting long enough?"

"No. Mr. Bonar Law made just the same mistake that the old Liberals had made a few days earlier about Mr. Lloyd George. They thought that now he had told the truth they had him 'on the run,' whereas he had in fact won back a great deal of the confidence he had been losing. Mr. Bonar Law should have known better than to fall into the same trap about Lord Lansdowne, who has simply wiped the

floor with the panic-mongers. In fact, he set them wiping the floor with themselves, because they immediately began screaming that we must go on fighting because we are beaten and must try to retrieve our defeat by a knockout blow. Even if it were true that we are beaten, no sensible man would go about shrieking it in the ears of the enemy."

"Lord Lansdowne is quite entitled to claim that if the war stopped today and the evacuation of Northern France and Belgium and so forth were arranged by the diplomats, we should none the less have performed the apparently impossible feat of improvising an army on the European scale and making such use of it that no power on earth will ever again dream of steam-rolling us."

"As to whether knockout blows are possible in modern warfare, it has been proved about ten times over during the last three years that they are not. When the end comes the club fencer strategist won't know why; it will seem to him that nothing particular has happened. It will come when it is not worth while going on, and though one side may reach that conclusion first, and therefore lose the game, it does not seem at present likely that the other will be far enough from it to be able to abuse the victory. The Russo-Japanese war shows how modern wars are likely to end."

"Do you think that an economic war to capture Germany's trade after the war is based on sound common sense statesmanship?"

"Utter no. How can we do without Germany's trade after the war? We are doing badly enough without it during the war."

"Also, do you think it possible for the various democracies of the belligerent nations to make a democratic peace? Or would you prefer the arrangements to be left in the hands of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau?"

"The democracies can make neither war nor peace. The arrangements must be left in the hands of the existing authorities because there are no other authorities, and treaties cannot be concluded with random enthusiasts. Even President Wilson, who has seen so clearly that the war, which began, as I have said, to prevent the balance of military power in Europe being upset in favor of the Central Empires, has now developed into a war to weight that balance decisively in favor of western democracy, will have to negotiate with the German government, whatever it may be, and not with the German people direct. He may refuse to negotiate with the Kaiser until he acknowledges the supremacy of the Reichstag and submits to act by the advice of a cabinet dependent on it and responsible to it, and not to him; but in the end he must deal with whatever government the Germans choose to support, or else go on fighting for ever and ever."

"Finally, Mr. Shaw, if the various nations had the excellent sense to appoint you, as a man possessing that extremely rare attribute, common sense, as president of the delegates appointed to discuss peace terms, what proposals for a settlement would you be inclined to propose?"

"You might as well ask me to give you an exhibition of the feats of strength and agility I should perform if I were in the crow's nest of a ship on fire with a mad tiger climbing the rigging after me. Place me in the position you describe and I shall, no doubt, make the requisite effort of thought; but your desire to be amused does not supply pressure enough to nerve me to it. I should probably begin by assuming that the conference would not have taken place at all unless the belligerents had given up all hope of obtaining a decision in the field except at a prohibitive cost. On that understanding I should propose an armistice on condition that the status quo ante bellum should be restored on the West front and in Serbia and Rumania, and that a super-national council should be formed to decide the unsettled questions and to carry out the conception of a league of nations against war."

"This would be opposed by the advocates of an old-fashioned congress of plenipotentiaries to negotiate a peace on the old diplomatic lines, the powers bargaining and buying one another off in the usual way. In fact, this is already the real issue. If the democrats win we may get rid of war. If the diplomatists win, the fight for the balance of power will go on, and the peace they will negotiate will be only the interval between the rounds. And it will not be an interval of a century next time."

## Women Score All-Male Jury in Murder Case

### Declare California Fails to Give Accused Trial by Her Peers

By Sarah Addington

FOR the first time since the women of California have had the vote a woman is on trial in the state charged with murder. Miss Marie Pinzor Edwards, who shot State Senator Henry H. Lyoh, is now facing death in the Superior Court of Los Angeles. And although women have been serving on juries and in other judicial capacities in California for several years Miss Edwards is to be tried before a jury composed exclusively of men—a strange reversal of circumstances that gives feminism a backward twist and brings up afresh the question of women jurors.

Should women serve on a jury when the fate of a woman is at stake? Will women jurors be less lenient to women lawbreakers than men would?

What answers the women of California make to those questions, and what they think about the case of Miss Edwards and her man jury, are not known in provincial New York. But there are women here who view the Edwards case with indignation. One of these is Mrs. Clarice Baright, lawyer and suffragist, who insists that the absence of women on Miss Edwards' jury is "absolutely wrong and unfair."

Mrs. Baright, who was the first woman in New York state to be admitted to the State Bar Association, is particularly interested in law as it affects women and children, and has always spoken in unmistakable emphatic tones for the participation of women in public affairs.

"But," she warns, "we women must not offer ourselves as wares for every job in the world just because we think that women ought to be admitted everywhere. We ought not to clamor for positions that we are not fitted to fill, and shriek for recognition in unknown fields. Women can, however, render important public service, and jury duty, especially where women are on trial, is one function that women can and ought to perform."

On the grounds of justice, rather than those of feminism, Mrs. Baright bases her contention. "Miss Edwards has killed a man she loved," she said, "who, she says, had promised to marry her. She has passed through an emotional crisis such as women only could thoroughly appreciate and understand. Murder is never justifiable, but given a certain set of facts it is sometimes understandable. Nobly but a woman could possibly search that woman's soul. Justice would demand that part of her jury should be those who could mete out justice because they have deep understanding and knowledge."

"Would women be less lenient to her than men?" Mrs. Baright repeated the question. "The law is not concerned with leniency but with justice. Fair-minded, normal women would not be less lenient, but that is not the issue. Leniency encourages crime; justice has been designed to discourage it."

The four women who were examined for duty on the Edwards case were discharged, two of them for the cause that they objected to capital punishment. For these women Mrs. Baright has an admonition.

"I heard a prominent judge reprimand a man who made this claim," she said, "telling the man that he himself, a judge, did not believe in capital punishment. But capital punishment for certain crimes is a law in this state, young man," he said, "and we've all got to abide by it until the law is changed. That's what I'd like to say to women who make such excuses. Uphold the law or change it, but do not try to avoid it."

Mrs. Baright believes in fifty-fifty for men and women on juries. "Why didn't they impanel a jury of men and one of women, six of each?" she asks. "Apparently they examined four or five times as many men as women out there. The women suffer from the crimes of the world and they should pass upon them, not out of justice to themselves but in justice to the parties of the trial."

That jury duty should be based upon nothing but the ability of the juror to deal out justice in view of a given set of facts is the opinion of Miss Amy Wren, a practicing lawyer in Brooklyn and first vice-president of the Women Lawyers' Association. "Sex should have nothing to do with jury duty," she said. "Names of women should be put in the box in equal numbers with those of men; the names should be drawn and accepted just as they come. The law of average would take care that women would then be represented adequately. If this had been done in California, where Miss Edwards is being tried, she would have had a fair proportion of women on her jury."

Miss Wren would not admit for one moment that women are less fair to women than men are. "When a man does hesitate to convict a woman when the death penalty awaits her; the history of women criminals in the courts has shown that, but you may be sure that no group of women sitting in the jury box would have a horror of death penalty and would inflict it only under great pressure. In small cases, men would probably be more lenient, but as I understand the function of the court I should say that leniency has nothing to do with the merit or demerit of a case."

Miss Wren said emphatically that she would just as soon try a case before a jury of all women or part women as before a man jury. "Most lawyers wouldn't," she admitted. "They seem to think that women will hand it to them. But that's because they're not used to women in public life, and because they insist on regarding women as eternal mysteries. As soon as women prove that they're human beings instead of uncertain quantities lawyers will face them on a jury with the same certainty that I meet, and their general ability to conduct themselves with dignity and credit in the forum of public affairs."

# ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN

THE WEATHER FORECAST Tomorrow—Fair.  
Store Open 9 A. M. Closes 6 P. M. Daily. The Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance at Hoyt Street is conveniently reached by all I. R. T. Brooklyn Express Trains.

## A Feast of Fine Values in Easter Apparel

## A Great Sale of Women's Suits

Reproducing, in Remarkably Fine Men's Wear Serge Spring Models Retailing at \$50 to \$69.50



They are Suits of quality and distinction. Some of the identical Suits are being sold in Manhattan at \$39.50. Their styles—seven distinct models to choose among—are the finally selected, smartest tailor-mades of the 1918 season. Four are illustrated. Their tailoring is supreme, featuring all the desired points of close shoulder, well-fitting back and sleeve; the man-tailoring is easy to be seen in the details of bound pockets, embroidered arrow-heads and fine roll cordings, fine buttons, etc. Coats are lined with silk peau de cygne. Skirts are in fashion's silhouette, well-tailored. Sizes 32 to 44.

Also One Model in Excellent Shepherd Check Cloth. Second floor, Central Building.

## 2,400 Untrimmed Straw Hats of Fashionable Straws at 97c

Identical grades that we are selling regularly at \$1.95 and \$2.49. They are the popular five-end Milans, three-end Japanese and patent Milan straws. A host of styles to choose among. Poke hats, pot hats, tricornes, military turbans. All well made. Cherry, sand, purple, taupe, navy, brown, black. A Sale of the Smart Ostrich Feather Turbans at \$2.95. The entire hat made of ostrich feather tips; lined, ready to put right on. Sand, red, turquoise, brown. Regularly selling at a great deal more. Mezzanine and Street floors, East Building.

## Sale of Women's Shoes at \$2.95

Were \$4.50 to \$5.95 Pair

Six hundred and ninety pairs in eight distinct styles; both lace and button. Various desirable leathers. Many that cannot be bought any more to sell at \$4.50 to \$5.95. There are a good many in the collection that were originally \$7.95. All are arranged in size-formation to make selection simple. Early choosing is advised, as size range is incomplete. Street floor, West Building.

## A Tremendous Sale of Blouses

Silk Crepe de Chine Georgette Crepe Wash Satin

Judge if you have ever seen Blouses of silks in these grades at \$2.59! They are remarkable, when you appreciate that the silks alone, by the yard, cost more to buy in most instances. Every Blouse is fresh, new, hardly out of its tissue paper. Each in a refreshing Spring style. The new round neck effect, as illustrated; new Venise lace trimmed fashions, new frill models; new square neck Blouses; new tailored styles. Also at this Price, Lovely Blouses of Silk Pongee Satin trimmed; made in a smart tailored effect. Several Hundred New Voile Blouses at 99c. From 98c. and \$1.25. Second floor, East Building.

## Hartford and Sanford Axminster Rugs at Decidedly Low Prices

We are offering Monday a new and very handsome line of these two popular and well-known makes of Axminster Rugs. Many of them are seamless. There is a fine variety of designs—Chinese, Persian and small all-over patterns. All the sizes necessary to fit any part of the house. The Small Sizes 35x70 in. \$5.50 The Room Sizes 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 ft. \$10.00 7 1/2 x 9 ft. \$25.00 6 x 9 ft. \$9.50 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. \$25.00 27 in. x 9 ft. \$9.50 27 in. x 12 ft. \$12.50 6 1/2 x 9 ft. \$9.50 9 x 12 ft. \$35.00 Seamless Velvet Rugs at Prices Not Likely to Be Duplicated. Sanford, Luzerne and Beattie's Wiltara Rugs—close, deep pile floor coverings that will give unusually good service. 6x9 ft., \$17.50 7 1/2 x 9 ft., \$22.50 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft., \$27.50 9 x 12 ft., \$29.50 Roxbury and Smith Wool Velvet Carpets—The Best Made, at \$1.95 Yd. 25 patterns, all of which have a Stair to match. Central floor, Central Building.

## Additional News of Great Interest

106 Women's Remarkable New Coats. Samples and Other Ordinarily Higher-Priced Models. Second floor, Central Building. Women's Fine Serge Dresses, \$17.98. Second floor, Central Building. Sale of Girls' School Dresses, \$1.75. Second floor, Central Building. Women's Fine New Skirts, \$7.50 and \$9.75. Second floor, Central Building. Misses' Mocha Gloves, Special, \$1.35 Pair. Street floor, Central Building. Women's Pretty House Dresses, Low-Marked 94c. Second floor, Central Building. A Quota Remarkable Offering of 10,000 China Cups and Saucers Includes Japanese China Tea Cups and Saucers at 19c. Each. Subway floor, Central Building. Hartford and Sanford Axminster Rugs, 27x54 Inch Sale at \$3.25. Second floor, Central Building. Sale of Bath Towels and Mats Offers Bath Mats at 79c. to \$1.85 Each. Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building. 4-Piece Bedroom Suites. A Very Special Value at \$136.50. Fourth floor, East Building. New 1918 Cretonnes in a Beautiful Range of Patterns at 30c., 45c., 59c. Yard. Third floor, Central Building. Abrast Corsets. Special at \$2.98 and \$3.98. Second floor, East Building. Children's Cotton Crepe and Satene Bloomers 59c. and 69c. Second floor, East Building. Women's Handkerchiefs of Mull, 9c. from 12 1/2 c. Each. Second floor, Central Building. Special Priced Wooden Ware Includes Skirt Boards, 79c. from 89c. Subway floor, East Building. White Fabrics, Attractively Priced, Offer Dotted Voile at 39c. Yard. Street floor, Central Building. A Sale of Mill Ends in Ribbons Includes Extra Heavy Taffeta Ribbon at 39c. Yard. Street floor, centre, East Building.

## Frederick Loeser & Co. INC.

Fulton Street Bond Street Livingston St. Elm Place BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

## A Record Sale of Easter Blouses

On a Main Floor Table \$6 to \$9 Georgette Blouses, \$3.95

SINCE EVERY WOMAN who intends to wear her spring suit on Easter needs a new Blouse to complete her costume, this special offering of high class models at a low price should prove electrifying news. The Blouses are absolutely new in style and would be considered fine value at their original prices. They constitute the clean-up of a famous maker whose products are always in demand by discriminating women and whose designs evince much originality. They include flesh pink, white and the popular suit shades. Some are gold or silver embroidered, some are beaded, some are heavily hand embroidered and some combine beads and embroidery, and still others are color trimmed. Practically all have fancy sleeves. Some have extra deep collars, and there are also high neck models and some slip-over styles. Values that cannot be duplicated, and none C. O. D., none reserved for mail or telephone orders.

## Smart Hats for Spring

Special at \$3.95 : : Values to \$5.50

LARGE AND MEDIUM SHAPES, excellent lines, lisere and caterpillar braids and some of all ribbon. Principally black, but also good colors. Trimmed with ribbons, quills, wings, fancies, ostrich and other good decorative effects, in correct ways. Unusually smart Hats to be found at less than five dollars and well worth the higher prices for which they were intended to sell. Second Floor, Elm Place.

## Over 100 Sample Silk Lamp Shades

\$1.98 to \$9.98 : : Regularly \$4.98 to \$25

THESE ARE THE HANDSOME SILK LAMP SHADES that have been on display in the Loeser Lamp Shop and, as a consequence, are slightly soiled—only enough, however, to take off the "brand-new" look. But because they have been samples they are priced so very low (slightly above A THIRD OF ORIGINAL PRICES) that they form one of the most attractive offerings of the Basement Store tomorrow. All sizes and every conceivable pattern and color combination, generally but one or two of a kind. Some especially good finds, which will be quickly taken, are Shades made from rich silk mandarin skirts. The best things, of course, will go to early buyers, but every Shade in the disposal is worth a special trip to Loeser's. Basement.

## Corsets, Excellent Values

Popular Makes, Clearance, \$2.95

A ROUND-UP of all balances from former sales, including values to double this disposal price. Such good makes as Mme. Irene, Binner, Redfern, Bon Ton, Jurna and others. Low bust, pink and white materials, prettily trimmed and all with garters attached. Broken sizes. Corsets, Unusual Values at \$1.95 Broken sizes of Warner, Jurna, etc., in pink and white materials, low and medium bust, long over hips. Corsets, Special at 69c Willowhorne models, low bust, long over hips; made of white coutil. Second Floor, Livingston Street.

## Women's \$4 India Umbrellas at \$2.50

REGULATION India Umbrellas with covers of a fine piece dye, guaranteed for two years. Silk cases, pimento and mission handles, also in the sports loop style. Full four-dollar value at \$2.50. None C. O. D. School Umbrellas, Value 80c., at 59c. Just 100 of them and one to a customer. Styles for boys and girls. Main Floor, Bond Street. None C. O. D.