

phases of the movement, to such an extent that the claim of Washington to be its starting place has been to some degree overlooked.

I agree in part with my English friend, and I explain his enthusiasm for Washington by the fact that he has lived for some years under the seductive influence of this atmosphere. For my part, gentlemen, I admit that Washington was the place at which the dove found the olive branch, but the ark, when the dove started, was moored at Saratoga Springs. You will remember—no lawyer can forget it—that in the year 1896 Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, addressed the American Bar Association, then in session at Saratoga, on the subject of international law and arbitration. After having, to illustrate his theme, ransacked the history of all the ages and traced from century to century the slow process by which the hopes of civilized peoples have crystalized into international law, the great Chief Justice concluded his eloquent appeal in words which entitle him to have his name forever inseparably associated with that of William Howard Taft, as one of the two great apostles of international arbitration.

Parenthetically I wish to add that it is to the credit of the much-maligned profession to which we belong that that profession should have given to the United States not only the great war President, Lincoln, but also the great peace President, Taft; that our profession should have given to the United States the two great Secretaries of State who have done so much for international law and arbitration—Elihu Root and Philander C. Knox.

The concluding words of Lord Russell at Saratoga were as follows:

Mr. President, I began by speaking of the two great divisions—American and British—of that English-speaking race which you and I represent today, and with one more reference to them I end.

Who can doubt the influence they possess for insuring the healthy progress and the peace of mankind. But if this influence is to be fruitful, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power, they also have great responsibility. No cause they espouse can fail; no cause they oppose can triumph. The future is, in large part, theirs. They have the making of history in the times that are to come. The greatest calamity that could befall would be strife which should divide them.

Let us pray that this shall never be. Let us pray that they, always self-respecting, each in honor uplifting its own flag, safeguarding its own heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the progress and the peace of the world.