

plain lesson in history to show what the result would be in the destinies of the world. In the excess of diversity and national individuality, the strongest will inevitably survive and rule; and unity, which man loves as well as he loves diversity, could then be reached again only by another universal Empire—by the Empire of the strongest,—by the Empire of America. To show that these are no idle fears, let us hear the words of an European historical and political thinker, Ernest Lavisse, professor at the Sorbonne. In concluding a sketch of the political history of Europe, he says:—"Let us now consider the position of Europe in the universe. A century ago she was the only historical entity. To-day there is a second. The most important results of the discoveries of the fifteenth century are now beginning to appear. America is no longer a dependency of the Old World. A series of revolutions has transformed the colonies into independent States. Like Europe, America is filled with nations. We say 'Europe' to designate a sort of political community. The Americans say 'America' with the same intention. America is conscious of the contrast she forms with political and military Europe, and she is proud of it. This very contrast gives a sort of unity. It permits bold spirits to speak of *Pan-Americanism*.

"The relations between the Old World and the New are not necessarily peaceful. Down to the present the latter has had no foreign policy; still the Monroe doctrine, 'America for the Americans,' is a policy. If it is ever applied to the islands of America (premonitory signs of this are not wanting), it will cause a conflict between the two worlds.

"American civilization is pacific. All these new nations grow and multiply in the midst of peace. Peace is their vocation; but, as if it were contrary to the eternal order of things, the United States are beginning to use their treasury surplus for the

construction of war vessels. Armaments are ruining Europe, while American wealth is producing armaments."

But the danger is not as great as might at first sight appear. There is progress in human events, and not retrogression. Good has been before, and will be again, "the final goal of ill." The exaggeration of Grecian diversity and of Roman unity actually aided, as we have seen, in the accomplishment of better things. So the exaggeration of modern national diversity can be seen to aid in the realization of a higher and better unity than the world has ever known before. The very strivings of the races of Eastern Europe to secure national recognition has produced an European concert, which, along with the international character of European industry, will probably produce an European Federation. The very efforts of Irishmen to maintain their national rights have led to a policy on the part of the English Liberals of which the only logical result can be Federation, and a truer union than could otherwise be secured. The endeavors of Imperial Federationists to preserve the unity of the British nation, however much some of us may object to their proposals, must be considered by all who attempt to make an impartial estimate of the probable result of present tendencies, as one very strong force at work to keep together, in some Federal form, the various English-speaking communities. The very tenacity with which European, African, and Asiatic races in America are clinging to their national individuality may prevent the evolution of a new and distinctive American race, so numerous, so wealthy, so transcendently powerful, as to become, in spite of themselves, by the mere force of their own expansive energy, the rulers of the world. The people of the United States were more truly a distinct and assimilated nation in 1820 than they have been since, or than they are now.