

strifes and rivalries of peace"; and now three of the world's greatest powers are entering on a treaty by which they bind themselves to submit to arbitration practically all questions of dispute between them.

Many conditions have arisen to make war, more than ever before, an unpleasant consideration. The increasing interchange of population must modify old prejudices; nations are discovering their mutual compatibility, and recognizing the advantages of co-operation. Vast commercial organizations become international, and their continuance depends on the maintenance of peace. A network of travel and trade routes now enmeshes the globe's surface, and the consciousness of territorial boundaries is becoming dim. No small part in this changed situation is probably due to the mingling of scholarship. The scholars of Germany attract to their lectures the most alert minds of Britain and America. The typical university is cosmopolitan; science has no nationality. The future teachers of the world are imbued with the sentiment of equal regard for compatriot and foreigner.

The general satisfaction with which President Taft's peace proposal was greeted by the British people, is but a token of the popular sentiment of regard that has been steadily growing up between the two nations for a dozen years. But the announcement that France was to form a third party to the negotiations came as a surprise. The fact is of high importance not only on account of the military power of France, but because it becomes patent that no mere Anglo-Saxon alliance is contemplated, and that the federation may be indefinitely enlarged. Some master-stroke of diplomacy might yet make Germany a member of this new league of peace. But the German people lack confidence in both England and France, and the German press is disposed to belittle the proposed treaty. The latter is not to be thought of, however, as a movement to check the possible aggressions of Germany. The German war-bogey had already, temporarily at least, faded out of notice. The Kaiser's frequent and friendly visits to England, and the seriousness of social problems in his domains, give assurance of no warlike intent on the part of Germany.

The whole situation is so favorable that many are contemplating the possibility of a warless future. While we rejoice in the hope