

end perhaps by bringing about entire cessation of it. The consideration of the British Empire as an actual, successful experiment in internationalism is most important. To all those who value the ideal of a lasting international agreement minimizing the chances of war and upholding the ideals of liberty, the view of the British Empire as an international state including about a quarter of the population of the world would naturally appeal as not only extraordinarily interesting, but suggesting the infinite importance of preserving what we have in the way of internationalism. In this connection it is surely very important to keep in mind the essential difference between this ideal, which serves to preserve all the diverse interests of human life, and the vague cosmopolitanism that refuses to recognize the ethical value of human differences. "For God fulfils Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

NOTE III. A very important field of study is the distribution of industrial materials such as metals throughout the British Empire, and its relation to the entire ascertained resources of the world. Undoubtedly one very important factor in the great international co-ordination that we are especially interested in considering is the best common use to be made of the total resources of the Empire. In truth, the realization that there is an almost ascertainable limit to the world's resources in metals, for example, brings us face to face with the necessity of carefully considering how we can best conserve what we have. This has been done in detail to some extent in various countries, but not in the Empire as a whole.

NOTE IV. Closely related to the question of the distribution of industrial materials is the very far-reaching one of strategical points of both military and commercial character. When the Turks invaded Europe, and the old land routes were closed, the sea became the great channel for world trade. With the development of world trade, the British Empire in its gradual expansion obtained possession of a great many points that were strategical from both a military and a commercial point of view; and with their control of the seas their position seemed to be unassailable, as well as more or less exclusive. But the German policy of expansion in the East represents not