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The visit of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the United States, and the cordial reception he received, are noteworthy. His Lordship came by special invitation to deliver an address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga. The topic he selected was "International Arbitration," which included a learned and able disquisition on international law, its origin, foundation and sanctions. With regard to the main subject of the address, while expressing himself as a strong sympathiser with the idea of settling international disputes by arbitration, he was nevertheless careful to point out the unavoidable limitations and difficulties in the way of any such schemes. "Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honor. Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it? These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions. The first is, that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second, that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and justice." This puts in a nutshell some of the practical difficulties in the way of the universal application of arbitration to the settlement of international disputes.

His Lordship's description of what constitutes true civilization deserves to be recorded in letters of gold: "Its true