

they did of their own free will. It is the glory of Britain that she has built up and is yet building up an Empire in which ties of sentiment and kinship, loyalty to her free institutions, and similar ideals of civilization have taken the place of the grosser and less effective bond of central authority.

The war has brought to the British Empire an enormous increase in territory. In Africa, some 700,000 square miles of land were taken from Germany and brought under British control. Over 100,000 square miles in the Southern Pacific were added to the Empire. After centuries of Turkish misgovernment, Palestine and Mesopotamia may look forward to an era of ever increasing prosperity under the protection of the Union Jack. In addition to territory formally annexed or placed under a British protectorate, Persia, Arabia, and Tibet have been brought within the sphere of British influence. The total increase in the land area of the Empire and its spheres of influence is greater in area than the territory contained in the United States of America, including Alaska.

Even in the midst of strenuous campaigns the British armies showed their desire to bring peace and plenty, rather than fear and destruction, into the countries they overran. While General Marshall was in occupation of Mesopotamia he began extensive agricultural and irrigation projects which, extended since the close of the war, bid fair to restore to the Euphrates Valley the prosperity it enjoyed when Babylon was at her zenith. Similar projects are in course of development in Palestine. Nothing could be more typical of the way Britain shoulders her responsibilities to the peoples that have come under her control.

It is, in fact, the great ideal of service to the world which lies at the root of the greatness of the British Empire. Conquests are not exploited to satisfy a nation's