

Many of their own kin were still there, most of whom they would never see again.

And America they soon came to love more than either of the others.

This experience was favourable to the development of a healthy international mind. This naturally proceeds from a consideration of the individual to that of the family, the nation and the sisterhood of nations. The result of this need not be feared if reasonable proportions be observed.

"That man's the true cosmopolite
Who loves his native country best."

"The man who loves his own home best makes the best citizen. The citizen who loves and cherishes his own native land most is the one who best understands the affiliation of the world."—Dr. S. A. Eliot.

It is time for us to learn a new international ethics. We have gone on the theory that for one nation to prosper it has been necessary for it to take some advantage of its neighbour by which the latter should be in some manner worsted. That was the old idea of a business transaction. Now we know that a good business transaction is that in which both parties to it are benefitted.

So of nations. There is a law which Dr. J. A. Macdonald has called "the law of the world's good-will", which is the good of each working for the welfare of all, and cannot be sinned against without its penalty being paid. "The law of the world's good-will is the first law of every nation No nation sins alone or suffers alone Slowly but surely and sometimes very painfully and at great cost, are the nations learning that the country that frames a tariff of spite so as to damage the industry or trade of a neighbour-people is whetting a two-edged sword that cuts both ways, and wounds the smiter as well as the smitten."

We may now narrow the thought. Those early immigrants belonged especially to two nations. Though the influence of their sojourn in Holland is not to be minimized, yet it was

mainly a "sojourn". Their abiding affection was for the land of their nativity. Though there came in the process of time what seemed an unfortunate clash, yet these two peoples have not only continued in the most harmonious relations with each other, but also to stand for the same exalted ideals.

If there is one thing that this troubled world needs to-day more than anything else, it is the active and enthusiastic co-operations on its behalf of these two nations. This does not mean that war between them should be averted. That goes without saying. Such a calamity is unthinkable. This would threaten the existence of all that is most precious in the world to-day. It would imperil the very being of civilization itself. It would at least retard the higher forms of civilization for centuries. We are of one family, and as the *London Spectator* puts it: "We are not, and we do not pretend to be an agreeable people, but when there is trouble in the family, we know where our hearts are".

But there is more than this. Lloyd George has recently said: "There is no more important work than to establish a good understanding between the American and British democracies. The future largely depends upon the co-operations of all the great western democracies in the colossal task of rebuilding the world on better lines It is especially on our two countries that the responsibility rests, because they have now in especial degree the energy, the wealth, and, as I believe, the ideals necessary to the making of a new and better world."

We have been waging war to end war. The final goal we have in view is that which Tennyson has portrayed:

"When the war-drums throb no longer,
and the battle flags are furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation
of the World."

All nations may not yet be ready to co-operate in this; but the two