

possible before the war, it would have furnished the best possible guarantee for the peace of the world. In a later paragraph it will be shown how, in 1905, the Kaiser laboured to prevent this—to him—unwelcome contingency. But now that the two kindred peoples have gone the length of a joint celebration of the Fourth of July, we must see to it that an end shall be put for good and all to the long chapter of ill-will and jealousy, misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and that the friendly relations now subsisting for war purposes shall be maintained afterwards in times of peace. Cynics may affect to believe that, human nature being what it is, it is quite conceivable that Britain and America will be at each other's throats within twenty years from now. Why should they? They have no more boundary disputes to settle. What is there that they are likely to quarrel about? They are fundamentally kindred peoples, resembling each other very greatly in their instinctive ways of looking at things, and with a tried and tested community of political traditions and moral ideals. They are both democracies, though somewhat differently constituted in point of social structure, and it is on a working union between its leading democracies that the peace of the world is now seen largely to depend. By reason of their geographical position, they must both look to sea-routes and sea-power for many of the elements of their national well-being. Surely the race for commercial supremacy will never drive them to take arms against each other in impious and fratricidal strife. Have they not before their eyes, in Germany, an awful example of the terrible consequences of a nation wanting to have everything its own way? And are they not conscious to-day, in the face of common dangers and a common sacrifice, that they stand forth as trustees for the world's peace, prosperity and progress? Let them but cultivate the "will to friendship," and they will justify the words spoken the other day at Plymouth by Dr. Page, the American Ambassador to Great Britain: "Politically two peoples, in all high aims and in the love of freedom we are one, and must now remain as one for ever."

W. P.