

can isolate itself from the rest of the world. Just as in the Nation, its individual units, its constituent parts must give service for the good of society and the nation other than themselves.

So in these later days it is constantly coming to be more and more a fact, more and more a great truth, that nations themselves must expend themselves in service of good-will and of helpful action for the common good of the whole world. I think there are two considerations which make for that: There is, first, the consideration of good-will to make our world better and to make it better by our own active cooperation which is laid upon us as citizens of the world — speaking nationally. There is also, I think, the very strong consideration that by doing this we insure ourselves, and that is not a consideration of small weight, or of little merit. In the inextricable interwindings of economic and social affairs in the world to-day, is it possible for the peace of the world to be broken in any one considerable section without menacing the peace of the whole world? Therefore, it seems to me, there is a double interest in our international cooperation. Men say to me,—the question has been often raised,—why bother ourselves with affairs beyond the sea? Why not give ourselves to the development of our own resources and the pursuit of our own happiness and keep out of the world's troubles and its perilous currents. But the sense of Canada in an overwhelming degree was that living in the world we had two things to do: give of our services for the better life of the world, in so far as we could, and to make it as sure as possible that by that good service and good-will and the restrictions and aid that came therefrom, there would be less menace for the future; less opportunities for great wars, and that, therefore, our own future stability and well-being would be better insured and guarded. I believe that to be true and that is why we preach to our people to