

things rub against one another, and the angles of difficulty are smoothed out, and in spite of many hitches and some disasters, the people work out their salvation without thought of war, at any rate.

But as a nation dealing with another nation, the way to the solution of such problems is more delicate and more difficult. We are apt to fall into the error of choosing as our representatives to other countries, either men who demand office for services to a party, or men whom we think will hustle the East for trade privileges. One is as bad and as provocative to misunderstanding as the other. The trade ends should be in the hands of professional traders, but the diplomatic representation ought to be in the hands of the cultivated and of the intellectually enfranchised; those who believe, with Goethe, that "to know the world and not to despise it is the end and aim of culture." It is hard to make the business West understand that this is the type of man most respected, better understood and of more value to us, than any other in the East, where they are suffering, not as the untravelled believe, from ignorance, but from over-cultivation. Much that is new to us is old to them. One nation cannot know another as a nation knows itself, and unless the few who do