

all show a tendency to exalt the accidental, the conventional, to undue prominence and to many of us culture is synonymous with fine clothes, polished manners, money possessions and various other "externals". All these are good enough in their way, but are not "essentials". The German "kultur" as defined by Professor Harnack takes in the whole life as shown in thought, word and action, as an individual and a citizen. But unfortunately the ideal type seems to be lacking there as well as our ideal type here.

"Peace plans" have been published by the score, but who is to keep the peace, the contract? Every nation in its evolution has had its "scrap of paper", and it is by no means certain that the last of the infractions has been seen in any individual case. Abolish armaments is a splendid cry, but if any nation will not show *the will to peace*, what is to be done? Everything depends upon *the will*, the desire, transmuted into conduct.

How is this will to peace, to live "love to your neighbor", to be produced and trained? By education and by education alone. This may be acquired by the reading of history, acquaintanceship with literature, travel among foreign peoples, by the study of economics and philosophy. Because in these new lands, the United States and Canada, with their freer democracies, we have an unexcelled opportunity to approach these problems from a fresh viewpoint, I should like to see our general university education modelled, not upon the curricula of the old world universities, but upon what we might call the needs of the future. These needs we know. The world is now very small. The north and south poles have been discovered, there can never be any more new-found-land. "Expansion" from this time on must give place to "development". Racial questions which in the past have been problems of lesser dimensions will now become very important, especially since the conduct of the war by the French and British has brought them into great prominence. "Nationality", a result of the French Revolution, a virtue in the early nineteenth century in the case of Greece, has become a doubtful blessing in the case of Germany, a very disturbing