

and the welfare of mankind. These latter objects are what the evolution of the world requires, and it is to these supremely that loyalty and patriotism are due.

To come from the abstract to the concrete, it is of value to note in this war how each nation has made appeals to patriotism, and to try to see in each case whether the appeal is one which will help or will hinder progress.

The case of Germany is, of course, the most interesting and the most vital, because of all nations Germany is the one from whom most might have been expected by the world. No nation has itself advanced more in scientific knowledge or in certain phases of industrial efficiency, and no nation had more possibilities in it for advancing the world. If these qualities were the ones sought to be perpetuated and enlarged by the call to patriotism, if these qualities were threatened from without and needed defence, every German ought to have answered the call willingly and enthusiastically.

But the preservation and protection of the good qualities of the nation were not the object of the call to the people. These things were not endangered, but that which has been for years the most evil thing in Germany, that which has more than nullified all the good coming from the