

Not only are the peoples of the earth being linked together in good fellowship by the science and industrialism of the time, but also by their social activities. The younger generation is intermingling whether Chinese, Dutch, French and British; whether White, Black, Yellow or Brown as never before. This intermingling is seen in our schools and in our universities and is also very evident in the field of sport. Should not this tend to produce the international fellowship required for the attaining of peace amongst the nations and so make it infinitely easier for the great peace machines to function?

For the first time in history it is now within our power to adopt certain practical measures, which if adopted will remove the likelihood or possibility of another "Great War." The establishment of the Hague Tribunal in 1899 marked the steady advance toward international arbitration prior to 1914. From then on until the close of the "great war" the peace machines took a rest. Then again, after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, new interest and enthusiasm sprang up from the smouldering ruins of Europe and Asia. The results of this new feeling was the founding of the League of Nations at Paris Jan. 10th, 1920, embracing twenty-four states. From that time on until the present a complete new structure of international relations has been constructed touching all phases of international effort.

During the first ten years the League scope has been extended a great deal. The members have more and more come to view it as a forum for the discussion of their mutual interests and as a machine for the solution of their problems. So the answer to the question—Is the task of creating adequate international organizations capable of achievement?—depends upon what we and the other peoples of the earth do. The odds against us are heavy. The task is a stupendous one. The barriers are high and obstacles many, but sufficient progress has already been made to make us hopeful that if the nations would co-operate wholeheartedly international organization, at least adequate to postpone war and give further time in which to generate the spirit and perfect the mechanism of peace, could actually be created in this generation. No more thrilling challenge confronts the people of this day than that inherent in the crusade to abolish war, and to create adequate international organization. We can do it if we will!