

not stop an instant to argue, we were ready with our response on the moment, and six weeks after the call for arms came the largest body of military men, perfectly equipped, crossed the Atlantic ocean, that had ever crossed an ocean before. Our men fought as your men fought, magnificently, heroes every one of them, as my friend the first speaker of this meeting said, who knew for what ideals and principles they periled life and who died as gentlemen and as patriots. We had the sympathy of your people in the United States in our effort long before you made the start, as you had the admiration of the people of Canada in the great and tremendous effort, which when once aroused to action, you put into force with all your tremendous powers of organization.

We have done and done well our great war work and in doing this have made a notable contribution to the world's freedom and progress.

But the world's work did not end when active war work ceased, nor were its great problems solved thereby. The fortunes of humanity are still in the balance, its destinies yet to be determined, its goal of ultimate peace and happiness yet to be reached. And, I cannot help thinking, that as in the past, the English speaking peoples have proved so beneficent and impelling a factor in the uplift of the world, so in its future development and betterment the close cooperation and unselfish effort of the English speaking peoples is not only a duty imperatively demanded but is also an opportunity fraught with consequences of the greatest importance to the civilization, the security and the happiness of the human race.

No nation lives nobly and greatly which lives for itself alone. Humanity is greater than any section thereof, and the law of good-will and mutual helpfulness persists in international relations as in those of society and individual nations. If the English speaking nations, united as they are in high