

At Geneva in 1872, at Halifax in 1877, at Paris in 1893, again at Paris in 1899, at London in 1903 and at The Hague in 1910; on each occasion judgment was given by a great international court to whom each country had submitted for consideration and determination the claims which it put forward and the national interests therein involved. In some cases the decision was in your favour, in other cases it was for us, and in certain instances there was partial success for each; but on every occasion each country by the example which it gave to the world and by the influence of that example gained for itself a more conspicuous victory in the light of history, as it must yet be written, than if resort had been had to the arbitrament of the sword and the most signal success had attended its warlike operations. I beg you to consider what might have been spared to humanity during the past sixteen months and in many months yet to come if such examples had been followed; and I ask what stronger or more earnest effort could Sir Edward Grey have made for that purpose.

May I recall to you the provisions of a Treaty made in 1910, by which an International Joint Commission was established for the determination of all disputes between Canada and the United States in respect of the use of boundary waters. The Tenth Article, moreover, contemplates a reference to the Commission, by consent of the two nations, of differences of any kind arising between them; and it is thus of the most comprehensive character. The Treaty is to continue for five years from its inception and thereafter until either party gives a year's notice of denunciation. I most sincerely trust that the spirit which has preserved the Convention of 1814 will make permanent the Treaty of 1910. My observation of the proceedings of that Commission and my knowledge of what it has accomplished lead me to believe that it has been of inestimable value to the good relations between the two countries and that matters which might have occupied many months of tedious and unsatisfactory diplomatic correspondence have been dealt with promptly, efficiently and with satisfaction to your citizens as well as to our own. The Commission has undertaken and carried on its work in a thoroughly judicial spirit, worthy of the high purpose for which it was created. Its work has not attracted the notice or been attended with the appreciation which would have ensued if the same results had been accomplished by the usual diplomatic methods. For that reason I feel it not only a privilege but a duty to express my own belief in the great advantage which has resulted therefrom to both countries.

One who has seen the manhood of a young nation spring to arms at the call of duty and has been inspired by its wonderful outburst of patriotism and its spirit of self-sacrifice; one who has had the