

debtor, from one who has revealed the forces of life and death as they war with each other in human lives, they command reflection and demand action.

The movement to celebrate 100 years of peace may seem to many a matter of small concern. By some it will be derided, for there are "two contrary laws wrestling with each other nowadays," and those who are seeking to further "new means of destruction" will not be eager to promote means, however slight, of "delivering man from the scourges which beset him." Yet it is precisely because this movement has in it the possibility of disclosing such a means, because it is in accord with that law which wrestles against blood and death, and which works for peace and health and deliverance, that it is deserving the highest efforts of the noblest minds, and should know no limitation of party, race, creed or nationality.

We, on this continent have worked out an achievement, unparalleled hitherto in the history of the world. We hold in common an international frontier approaching 4,000 miles in length along the whole of which on land, or lake, or river scarcely an instrument of war is stationed, or sentry placed on guard. During the years from 1812 to 1814 this frontier was a reflection upon civilization itself; the scene of enmity and hate between men who though of the same origin and blood, were yet participators in one of the great moral conflicts of the world. To-day the same frontier is the crowning glory of this continent, for with its absence of the

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