

thought the awful desolation to be wrought by another great war when science shall have added to its powers and when the mechanics of warfare shall have become a thousandfold more insidious and destructive than they are to-day. Not by that way do we think that the disputes of the world may be best settled and its peace-work be best secured.

The other way is by an association of the great and lesser powers of the world through which the economic and moral force of most is brought to bear upon all restless and warring factors to diminish and prevent the possibility of destructive wars, and lead gradually to a time when tribunals shall be substituted for armies, when war shall become unnecessary and impossible international affairs, as war becomes unnecessary in the internal affairs of a great nation. It is by that method exercised through the medium of a League of Nations, not perfect, as it is launched, but once being launched, assented to, put into operation, capable of improvements which experience and time will suggest, and so become in the end a machinery by which the world shall be guided in its international affairs as a nation is guided in its national affairs, on the lines of justice and of truth and of liberty, rather than by brute force.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been led into a discussion along lines that I had not thought of before I came here. I do not know what particular influence this audience had upon me, but as I looked into your faces it seemed to me that it was for me to translate to you what our own people in Canada think in this matter as we translated to you and to the world what we thought and what we were able to do in the great war whose clouds have just now passed from our skies, but the consequences of which will long remain.

Up in our Northern land of eight millions of people, we furnished 640,000 men and put them in khaki and sent 500,000 of them across the sea. When the war clarion sounded we did