

long as possible. He always determined to be the aggressor, to anticipate his opponents, and to secure for himself favourable prospects of success.'—Von Bernardi.

The acts of the State cannot be judged by the standard of individual morality. The end-all and be-all of a State is power, and he who is not man enough to look this truth in the face should not meddle in politics.—Treitschke.

It was war which laid the foundation of Prussia's power.—Von Bernardi.

In the business of war men must not regard the massacres, the battles, the burnings, and the marches; they must look at the business of war with the eyes of men. . . . It will be shown that it is a business, divine in itself, and as needful and necessary to the world as eating and drinking or any other work.—Luther.

No comment on these utterances is proposed; their significance is obvious, and their influence has been apparent at Louvain and Rheims. Concerning the preparations for war it is difficult and, perhaps, futile for the non-military mind to speak, but even to the non-military mind the feverish activity of men who during June swarmed and worked like ants on the strategic railways of Germany had a sinister significance, and strengthened the impression that, however peaceful the desires of the German people might be, their masters had already determined on war.

### Impossible to Keep Out.

It is obvious that the immediate participation of Britain in the war was neither desired nor expected; her day would gladly have been postponed. Loyalty to herself, to her best traditions, and to her treaty obligations made abstention from the conflict impossible, and to-day her people, especially her workpeople, are determined to support not only the neutrality of heroic Belgium, but the honor of nations and the inviolability of treaties.

Once involved in such a war, the duty of the movement stood out clearly. It became necessary, apart from all personal considerations of friendship, to offer the fiercest resistance to the aggressor, and to make any sacrifice necessary to bring the war to a definite and honorable conclusion, to join with others in making the fullest provision for this policy, to see that the political

circumstances arising were used to develop and broaden national life and outlook, and particularly to insist that the economic and moral disabilities of war should not fall altogether on the shoulders of the poor.

A real love of country inspired the leaders of the people to ask of the manhood they represented the greatest of all sacrifices. In acting so there was no desire to arouse or develop racial animosities; but there was a general determination to prevent in this country the outrages on women and children, and the massacres and burnings which have desolated both Belgium and Northern France.

### Most Imperative Problems.

Not less imperative than the problems of national defence are those problems which affect the political and economic life of the State during the war, and which will continue to affect it long after the war is over. The consideration of these does not imply hostility or lack of patriotism; it simply indicates foresight and a desire to turn the extraordinary circumstances of the war to national account.

Some of the problems which affected transport and the public services have been dealt with on communal lines. Under the stress of war, the Government assumed control of the railways and fixed maximum food prices; the impossibilities of years became actualities in an hour when the alternative was national disaster.

The lessons learned in the hour of danger must not be lost, but improved upon, and return to anarchic methods must be strenuously fought. If railways can be nationally and effectively controlled, co-ordinated, and worked under abnormal war conditions, they can be so dealt with under the easier conditions obtaining in times of peace.

War has compelled the Government to give practical effect to the admission, long made verbally, that the State was responsible for the physical efficiency of its units, and measures of relief have been planned. The Management Committee is certain that these measures are altogether inadequate, and cannot