

his duty in war, and fail to respond to the summons under such circumstances, is not the man to be depended upon in time of peace. If the Christian doctrine condemned war, it would be found in the Scriptures of the Lord; but in the New Testament, as in the Old, we find that the seal of God's approval has been set on men who have gone forth, sword in hand, in defence of what is right. It matters not much when we die or where, but it does matter how we die. And where can a man die better than by facing fearful odds in defence of his home, his country and his God? Men have been made more courageous, more virtuous, more high-minded by warfare than by the inactivity that comes from too much ease."

Case of Germany.

Continuing, Bishop Fallon gave some of the arguments against war, and armaments. During the past 25 years the sum of \$29,000,000 had been spent by the nations to keep the peace footing in warlike condition. Four million men had been kept from productive pursuits. The argument of economy was used continuously to compel nations to disarm.

"Germany has a peace footing of 750,000 men," declared his lordship. "In time of war they could muster 5,000,000 men, armed, into the battle field. Her allies, the Austro-Hungarian States, could muster 4,000,000 more, and with Italy, the triple alliance could muster, all told, 10,000,000 armed men. They could threaten the peace of Europe. It is my deliberate conviction—it may not be the tactful thing to say, either—nevertheless it is my deliberate conviction, that Germany intends to try to take command of the world's affairs. That would not be a good day for the world. I express the hope that no government of Britain, at no time, will ever be drawn by the delusive gains of peace to threaten, to menace, to destroy, the blessed gift of spreading to the world human liberty, the brotherhood of man, the blessings of prosperity and religious liberty. I say I hope Great Britain never for a

moment halts in this great march of duty." (Cheers.)

Indebted To Britain.

The world was greatly indebted for its progress to the wealth of Britain, his lordship pointed out. All countries had become prosperous and had had their resources developed by money from the pockets of British investors. At the present time, Britain had twenty billions of money invested among the nations of the world—three and a half billions in the United States, two billion in each of her larger colonies, one and a half billions in Argentina, five hundred million in Brazil, four hundred millions in Mexico, two hundred millions in Chile, one hundred and seventy-five millions in Uruguay, one hundred and fifty millions in Peru. Japan had two hundred and fifty millions, China one hundred and twenty-five millions, Russia one hundred and ninety, and Egypt one hundred and fifty millions from Britain. It is absolutely necessary that these investments should be protected by arms and men.

"More misery, more sorrow, more suffering would result by the destruction of British credit than has resulted from any war since Napoleon held the world in the hollow of his hand," declared his lordship. "It is necessary to have the ships, and the men, and the arms to protect that credit and preserve it."

Work for Peace.

"The Hague tribunal had done much to lessen war, however. Since 1815, 250 controversies had been arbitrated, and any of them might have resulted in serious wars.

"We should all work for international peace, so long as we keep in the background the arms and the navy that will make arbitration more than a word," declared Bishop Fallon. "The Hague tribunal has done a great work, and will continue to do so, as long as we keep the navy up to its full strength. The international waterways commission has done much to smooth out difficulties between the