

ence is truly a great mile stone on the road to international arbitration, but the public conscience is not yet sufficiently stirred to support peaceful methods. Two years ago we noted the disappointment in the attitude of the great American Republic. To-day we deplore, no matter the cause, the war in connection with our own great Empire.

It is worth while to consider how much of these difficulties would have been avoided had this Society been faithfully alive to the privilege and responsibility of advocating all over the world its great ideal of "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

Friends after the declaration and commencement of war have raised here and there a feeble voice as a Society, and when of the least possible avail. We heard little of it in the times of difficulty leading up to hostilities. Out of all misfortune and trouble, however, good may arise. Our own neglect we may not wish to repeat. These wars themselves in Christian nations are convincing arguments and of telling influence for permanent peace. Sacrifices, deplorable though they may be, produce sympathy and unity. Great British and Saxon unity will be brought to bear on the affairs of the world in such manner eventually as shall maintain justice and liberty with peace.

There are many educational influences and forces powerfully existent to-day, however, against which we must direct our testimony. The youth of this age