

of Nations; overnight the League would once more become, as until 1931 it was, a powerful instrument really used by Governments for the promotion of their common welfare. And, a point of great importance, both for themselves and for the world, is that re-suscitated League of Nations, the British peoples would find common principles of foreign policy upon which they could all mutually agree and by which they could act together to prevent the danger of another war.

What are these common principles? Shortly stated, they mean the effective application of the Covenant of the League. They mean action to promote what in the modern world have become the really vital interests of our peoples - the several peace and the common prosperity of mankind. If any questions should arise which threatened peace, if any international dispute or quarrel should begin, we would not wait until it had grown so serious that war could only with difficulty be averted; at the earliest moment we would exercise our rights under the Covenant of the League to raise such questions, whether our own Governments were directly concerned or not, before the League. We should insist that wherever it is useful, disputes should be sent to the permanent Court of International Justice or to an arbitral tribunal for decision. We should insist that the verdicts rendered should be accepted and observed. We should strive - not with a tepid interest, but with all our influence and power - to promote through the League that international co-operation by which the disputes of disputes can be removed and by which the general welfare of mankind can be improved.

Canada is a nation. She must, therefore, like other