

## THE BISHOP OF LONDON

His Lordship Bishop Fallon was given a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. The cheering lasted some minutes, and it was with some difficulty that he proceeded. He thanked the members of the club most sincerely for the hearty reception, and declared that he would be more, or less, than human if he were not grateful for the kindness and goodwill shown him. He paid a compliment to Sir George Gibbons, and expressed his pleasure that the stamp of approval had been set upon his work on the International Waterways Commission by the King himself.

"I am glad that the President of the Canadian Club greeted me as a fellow citizen," declared his lordship. "That is what I mean to be—working in my own humble way for the betterment of the general public and of the diocese committed to my care."

In a humorous vein, he touched upon the subject allotted to him—that of "International Peace."

"I thought I might have been given the subject of conservation," he stated. "I could have spoken on that subject. I could have told of every foot of this country from east to west, for I have travelled it all more than once. I could have compared the resources of this country with those of the United States, because for ten years I travelled over the latter from east to west, and from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. But the executive committee did not see fit to give that subject to me, and selected for me 'International Peace.' (Laughter.)

### An Imperialist.

"I am an imperialist on principle and by conviction," he continued. "As a student of history, I have found that there has been always one dominant nation, whether Assyria, or Babylon, or Rome, or Carthage, or the Empire of Charlemagne, or of the Franks, or the Empire of Philip of Spain. For three centuries or more Great Britain has been the dominant power, and I

see no nation prepared to take her place. For that reason I am an imperialist. And it is in no restricted, narrow national sense either. There is freedom where the old flag floats, and it is the only nation that, to the fullest degree, knows the meaning of civil and religious liberty.

"Of all the subjects in the world they gave me the worst to respond to tonight. I have no reputation as a man of peace. I was born in the only fortified city in Ontario—Kingston. There I spent my boyhood days. And, to tell the truth, I always loved the soldier. I love his martial air; I love his stately step, and manly bearing. I could march for days behind the strains of martial music—'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' (Laughter.) I do not know exactly whether or not 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' holds first place in my affections over 'Garry Owen,' or 'The British Grenadiers.'"

"I have not had time to lay the foundations of peace. But I must say that I would feel it very deeply. I would feel a very real sorrow if the time ever came when the soldiers defending our country should become the subject of ridicule or depreciation.

The highest type of courage has been developed under the muzzles of guns of the enemy. Without courage there can be no manliness. The virtues of war are quite as important as the accomplishments of peace. War is always regrettable, but not always wrong. We would, perhaps, like to get along without it. We would just as willingly get along without disease, but we cannot get along without a penal code or the house erected for the short or long confinement of mankind.

### When War Is Justifiable.

"War entered upon with right intentions, to protect the fatherland, to preserve the cause of its citizens, or waged for the integrity of its boundary lines, is not morally wrong or indefensible. A man who would shrink