

This afternoon's session, the last of the Conference, opened at the usual hour. At this the last session the interest of the audience did not evidence any abatement.

The report of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration was read by Isaac Roberts, Superintendent. It showed that peace and arbitration in all things were generally observed among Friends. Military training in public schools was strongly opposed. Efforts had been made on the part of the committee to further international arbitration.

An instance cited was the Women's International Association, which had made efforts to lessen the horrors of war in Cuba.

Peace bands have been formed; literature has been spread broadcast. An approach has been made toward arbitration by the United States and England in the Venezuelan affair. Preventive measures have been taken toward the introduction of military training in public schools.

Following this was a paper on the same subject by Lewis V. Smedley. After alluding to the large standing armies abroad, he spoke of the war machines that have been made capable of destroying human life on so large a scale that the cry is now going up in all directions, "Peace! peace! we must have peace." Instead of preparing for war in time of peace, we should at all times prepare for the peaceable adjustment of difficulties between nations. The present good feeling toward us in England leads us to hope that the two greatest Christian countries will soon set an example to the world of national brotherhood, especially when we have from Lord Russell these encouraging words: "On looking over the wars which have been carried on during the past century, and examining the causes of them, I do not see one in which, if there had been proper temper between the parties, the question in dispute might not have been settled without recourse to arms."

While Spain is oppressing her subjects in Cuba, and England encroaching upon the domains of others in Africa and South America, the United States is far from doing justice to the Indians within her borders. There is also a continued protest to be made against the encouragement of the war spirit in our public schools. True patriotism to one's country is that which conduces to its own best interests and sees beyond its borders the general welfare of humanity.

Edgar M. Zavitz, of Genesee Yearly Meeting, continued this discussion. He said the authority seemed to come from the God of Israel, when "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was the watchword. To abolish war all hate must first be abolished.

Two clouds at present hang over us—those of the introduction of military drill in schools and the boys' brigade in churches. These false notions of loyalty and bravery at the expense of human life must first be abolished before we can have peace.

Emma S. Hutchinson, a graduate of Swarthmore and Professor at the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, continued the discussion. She said that we might be sometimes thrilled with the military honors paid our flag, nevertheless we should not place outward glory above the value of human life. The principle of non-resistance, as held by some Friends, is not right, and on the other hand a strong defensive attitude brings war to it. It is reciprocal relations, both spiritual and commercial, that exist, tending to some common aspirations. Associations like the Red Cross and the National Peace Association are links between nations.

David Ferris said that had it not been for the prompt public protests these bills would have already passed several Legislatures.

Mariana Chapman said that by writing to our Representatives in Legislature our influence would be effective.

John J. Cornell said: "We want to overcome all evil with good. We must,