

bring vigor to nations not unworthy of the price; and that the sufferings of war are preferable to the torpor of cowardly and selfish indulgence. But torpor is not peace. Peace calls for sacrifices as great as war, and offers fields for equal heroism. Peace demands courage of body and soul for the accomplishment of its works and kindles enthusiasm by the prospect of new victories. Perhaps our social evils are still unvanquished because we have not yet approached them with forces marshalled on a comprehensive plan, and stirred by the ardor of a common service. The very fact that the fulfilment of Christian duty is described under martial images helps us to feel that the conflict with evil offers scope for every virtue which ennobles war. A patient analysis of the qualities which win our admiration in the soldier shows that the horrors of active service are not required for their development.

It is said again, that if we substitute arbitration for war, arbitration may miscarry. It is enough to reply that we have no security that an appeal to arms will establish a just claim. There is, indeed, no more reason to suppose that right as right will triumph in war than in a wager of battle. Moreover, in a national controversy the question of right is rarely of easy decision. It is certainly not likely to be decided justly, by "the crude, cold, cruel arbitration" of war. And when once the contest is begun our own experience will tell us that we think more of the establishment of our own will than of the determination of the merits of the controversy. We pray for victory and not for the victory of righteousness. If justice is indeed the supreme aim of those who engage in a national dispute, the most imperfect tribunal, which has to give its decision in the face of the world after open discussion, is more likely to secure it than contending armies. Even our own recent history teaches us that there are losses which after a time come to be regarded with greater satisfaction than successes which

simply witness to strength.—*From Friends' Review.*

WORLDS FAIR NOTES.

The American flag now floats from the Administration building at Jackson Park to signify that the World's Fair buildings and grounds are in the possession of the United States government. Vice-President Morton accepted them on behalf of the government on Dedication day, but actual possession was not taken until Director-General Davis, the chief government World's Fair official, moved into his offices in the Administration building. The raising of the stars and stripes signaled that event.

All of the World's Fair offices except two or three, are now removed to Jackson Park, and those will soon follow. For nearly two years the offices have been in the Rand McNally building in the centre of the city. Now, however, the work of preparation of the great Fair has reached a stage requiring it to be carried on in the buildings which are to contain the exhibits. All of these buildings are now practically finished and ready for the installation of exhibits. Most of the work remaining to be done on the buildings is of a decorative nature and can be carried on and completed without interfering with the pacing of exhibits.

In the Administration building, with Director-General Davis, are the offices of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Publicity and Promotion. The chiefs of the various exhibit departments—agriculture, electricity, mines, transportation, etc.—have their offices respectively in the great department buildings.

The installation of exhibits has already begun, but has not yet progressed far. Soon, however, the interior of each one of the buildings will be the scene of great activity. The authorities are determined to have all exhibits in place at the opening of the Fair, and manifestly this cannot be accomplished