

powerful temptation and became a wanderer for Christ. The last we have heard of him is that he is lost on the Himalaya Mountains. It was his custom to walk across them to carry the news of Christ into Tibet. He may be gone. But he has left a lesson behind him. For the love of a living Christ he abandoned all. Does it not strengthen us to do what we can for the same cause? I have confidence that Waiapu Diocese will try, and by God's grace will succeed in reaching its full quota this year.

DISARMAMENT.

The subject of World Peace was brought forward by Archdeacon MacLean in so thoughtful and eloquent a speech that one felt a little sorry for Dean Brocklehurst when he rose to second the motion in what must have been largely an impromptu effort. But never have we heard the Dean speak more fluently or more brilliantly; and so stirred was Synod by the two speakers that after prolonged applause it accorded the speakers the compliment of its complete silence. As one Vicar wittily put it, the speakers did not practice what they preached, for they had advocated peace by bringing all their big guns into action.

We give the gist of Archdeacon Maclean's speech as nearly as possible in his own words.

Last July there was a wonderful meeting at the Albert Hall in London in support of world disarmament. We had fairly full and impressive accounts of it at the time, but it is difficult at this distance to appreciate the full force and significance of it.

The meeting was organised to strengthen the hands of those who should go as Great Britain's representatives to the long-prepared-for world Disarmament Conference which is to meet at Geneva on February 2nd next year. It was a wonderful meeting in the united front it presented. The chairman was Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson; the speakers, the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. Dr. Maude Royden proposed the vote of thanks to the speakers and the motion was seconded by Lord Cecil, who has done more for the League of Nations and for world peace than any living man.

The huge hall was packed with

10,000 people; many thousands more in two huge open air meetings listened to the speeches relayed by loud speakers, and all over the country and in Europe and America other meetings and private people listened in.

I believe it has been said with truth that no one in the world's history has ever addressed such an audience as that which listened to the speakers on that Saturday afternoon.

The purpose of the meeting was to stir up Public Opinion in support of World Disarmament. The whole subject of Disarmament and all that is involved is so great that one cannot attempt to deal with the subject as a whole, neither is this the time or place to attempt it, so I will not try to do more than direct your attention to three points.

1. The speakers were unanimous and had no difficulty in proving their case, that Disarmament is our only hope for the future. They do not suggest the immediate abolition of all armies and navies, for the practical difficulties and dangers in the way are so great that no government in any country would dare to do it, but they plead that the Disarmament Conference next February, should result in some quite definite move such as the immediate reduction of all armies and navies by one quarter. All kinds of Covenants and Pacts renouncing war as an instrument of policy have been adopted by the nations, but no nations have reduced their armaments except Great Britain, which has made great reductions, and Germany who has been forced to disarm by the Treaty of Versailles.

All other great nations have increased their armed forces since the War, so it comes to this: "Unless the Conference results in something definite being done and not only promised towards Disarmament, we can have no real hope of Peace for the future."

Peace is not just an absence of war; it is a definite thing, a change of mind and heart and outlook which has to be made, and unless we can make it, civilisation is doomed. So far as our responsible chosen leaders can see, the future of civilisation depends on the coming Conference accomplishing something real in action.

2. The next point is this. The only power in international politics which can accomplish this is public opinion. The political leaders cannot travel far ahead of the public

opinion which they represent, they can only carry out the definite action that their people demand.

Nothing but the conviction and determination of millions of ordinary people like ourselves can achieve any real measure of disarmament through our representatives at the Conference. We need not regret that. No army is as strong as an ideal. If the ideal of world peace is held clearly enough and passionately enough by people enough then Disarmament will become an accomplished fact. Just as a future war will involve not only the uniformed fighting forces, but non-combatants, women and children anywhere in the countries at war, so the business of making peace is not a matter we can leave to politicians. They cannot do it without us, it rests with us, not with them. It cannot be accomplished through any official machinery of Government, it can be done only by Public Opinion acting through Government.

3. The third point brings us to the heart of it. Public Opinion has to be made by something or it will not exist. The hardest thing to make it with is fear, to cry "Nothing but Disarmament can save us." Fear is a very powerful maker of Public Opinion, and a sensible fear based on a real reason is not disgraceful; on the contrary it is right and wise as far as it goes. All the same by itself it is not enough. The greatest human achievements are not built on fear; they are built on courage used to carry through a high ideal.

The truest ideal men can hold in their hearts in the crusade to make Disarmament real is the ideal of the Kingdom of God. To be a peacemaker is to be worthy of one's destiny as a child of God. To make world peace, with all that it implies of mutual trust and understanding, and forbearance, all that it involves of a spirit of neighbourliness among nations, that is to help forward materially the cause of the Kingdom of God. It is, in the truest aspect of it, an effort to do God's will on earth.

The consciousness of this was behind every speech made at the Albert Hall meeting. Every speaker at that meeting is a convinced and declared Christian; not with that very private religion which says "My religion is my own business," but with that open unashamed religion which declares itself publicly in no uncertain terms.