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CHRISTIANITY  
AND  
The League of Nations.

A Crusade for The Common Cause,—

“ON EARTH, PEACE.”

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION,  
15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.**

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# LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION: Its Appeal to the Christian Church.

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## MUTUAL CO-OPERATION:

- I.—WHY it is needed.
  - II.—HOW it can be organised.
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### ***I.—SOME REASONS WHY THE CO-OPERATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS NEEDED.***

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#### FOREWORD.

*Since the first Edition of this Paper was issued (May, 1920), the work of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION has received encouraging recognition, in all parts of the country, and from all sections of the community, in a rapidly-increasing degree. Among the expressions of interest and assurances of support and co-operation, that are continually reaching the Executive, none are more encouraging than those which emanate from Meetings that represent the convictions of the various organised Religious Bodies of this country.*

*It is becoming increasingly clear that, around the "bed-rock" ethical truths which underlie the Covenant of the League of Nations, all sections of the organised Religious life of the Empire are finding a welcome and obvious Rallying-point for genuine Reunion, and for mutual Service.*

*It is, of course, impossible to cite, in this Note, even a few of the "RESOLUTIONS" which might be quoted in evidence of this hopeful and inspiring fact.*

"The Gospel of CHRIST is the  
World's only Hope—the sole  
Promise of World Peace."

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL HAIG, K.T.

*Administrative Bodies of the various sections of the Christian Church have, in all parts of the country, evinced the utmost interest in the work of the Union; and, in practically all cases, that interest has been shared to a greater or less degree by all the three great divisions of our National Christianity,—Anglican, "Free Church," and Roman Catholic,—all of which have frequently been represented at the same Meeting, and all of which have united in the same expression of sympathy and co-operation, as voiced in the "Resolutions" adopted by the various audiences.*

A word of special reference may be permitted, in this connexion, to the results of the "LAMBETH CONFERENCE," as illustrating the possibility of Christian Reunion around the programme of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The "Encyclical Letter" of the 250 Archbishops and Bishops,—with its accompanying "Resolutions and Reports,"—published in August last,—affords, in its collective contents, a remarkable commentary upon the Objects and Ideals of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, viewed as a unique and invaluable instrument for applying the Principles of the Gospel to International Relationships. How urgent is the Appeal of the Conference,—addressed as it is to "all Christians"—not exclusively to members of the Anglican Communion,—and especially to all Ministers of Religion,—for their personal co-operation with the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION,—will appear from the following extracts:—

" . . . We commend to all Christian people the principles " which underlie the League of Nations,—the most promising " and the most systematic attempt to advance towards the " ideal of the family of Nations which has ever been " projected." (pp. 19, 20.)

" . . . The aim of Missions is not only to make Christians, " but to make Christian Nations." (p. 20.)

" . . . The Conference urges upon all Church members " the importance of supporting THE LEAGUE OF " NATIONS UNION." (Resolution 5, p. 25.)

" . . . Ready to hand is THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS " UNION, . . . which should have in every place the

" Church's active co-operation and support." (" Report " of Intn. Cttee, p. 57.)

The need for "Reciprocity"—alike in Principles and Methods of Action—between the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION and the CHRISTIAN CHURCH—that is, "the whole Congregation of Christian People dispersed throughout the whole World," has, from the inception of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS itself, been apparent to all competent and responsible observers. The LEAGUE has now emerged from the stage of hopes and possibilities—it has become a "Working Proposition" of immense potential importance. The moment is thus specially opportune for an endeavour to define the grounds upon which the Executive of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION urge the necessity for a frank RAPPROCHEMENT, upon the lines of mutual service for a common end, between the UNION and those who—as Ministers of Religion, or in any other position of moral and spiritual leadership—represent the organised CHRISTIANITY of the Empire.

Having regard, therefore, to the fundamental conceptions which underlie the COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, and to the circumstances under which—as the one outstanding positive result of the Great War—the LEAGUE itself originated, the Executive earnestly appeal to THE CHURCHES for their practical sympathy and co-operation.

They believe that the NEED for this co-operation is mutually imperative, in view of the following considerations:—

**1. BECAUSE the fundamental conceptions of the League of Nations Covenant are in close affinity with the Ideals of Christianity.**

" The LEAGUE OF NATIONS is the expression in secular form of A CHRISTIAN IDEAL as old as the Christian world itself." (*Le Figaro*: " *La Société des Nations, et l'Opinion Catholique.*" )

The COVENANT embodies, and applies to international relationships, principles and lines of action which derive their sanction and authority from the truths of Christianity.

The truth of this statement is disclosed by the text of the COVENANT and its comprehensive PREAMBLE.

In the Preamble the "High Contracting Parties," as Members of the League, "agree" to its OBJECTS and METHODS, as formulated in the following terms:—

Its OBJECTS are the promotion and achievement of (i) International Co-operation, and (ii) International Peace and Security.

These Objects they profess themselves prepared to obtain by means of METHODS which definitely substitute the principle of arbitration for that of militarism and brute force, namely:—

- (a) By accepting "obligations not to resort to war";
- (b) By prescribing "open, just and honourable" international relations;
- (c) By firmly establishing "the understandings of International Law" as "the actual rule of conduct among Governments";
- (d) By maintaining "justice and a scrupulous respect for all Treaty Obligations."—(PREAMBLE.)

Future Members, when admitted to the League, will "give effective guarantees of 'their' sincere intention to observe its International obligations," &c.—(ART. 1.)

The subsequent Articles of the Covenant disclose throughout their provisions the all-pervading "atmosphere" and influence of the *Christian Code of Ethics*. Such fundamental and distinctively *Christian* conceptions as the world-wide *solidarity* of *Human Brotherhood*—the mutual *Inter-dependence* and *Responsibility* of the various races of the human family—are seen to underlie each and all of the beneficent purposes and objects formulated in the various clauses of this unique scheme of international betterment.

The Covenant thus proves itself to be a *great Experiment in international Ethics*, and constitutes, in this respect, an immediate and direct challenge to the pastors and teachers of the Christian Church.

## 2. BECAUSE the sphere of influence claimed by the League of Nations is co-extensive with the "Mission Field" of the Christian Church—it is International and World-wide.

"The issues are WORLD-WIDE. Our vision and our purpose must be world-wide, too."—Archbishop of Canterbury (The TIMES, September 28, 1919.)

In this respect, the LEAGUE obviously claims the unhesitating support of the Churches. It offers itself as a unique potential instrument for giving effect to the WORLD-WIDE Ideals of Christianity.

It is the first attempt ever made by human Governments to give international official recognition to the *Universal Obligations of the Moral Law*, as the ultimate charter of World-Brotherhood and Peace.

The Articles of the Covenant expressly include the Peace-interests and the social and moral well-being of the world at large. "The Council may deal with any matter. . . . affecting the Peace of the World, . . . the Peace of Nations, . . . any circumstance whatever affecting International Relations, . . . threatening to disturb International Peace, or the good understanding between Nations upon which Peace depends." States that are "not Members of the League" will be invited to avail themselves of its provisions rather than resort to war in any dispute affecting the Peace of the World. "The mitigation of suffering throughout the world" is one of the express purposes of the Covenant.

—(See ARTS. 4, 11, 17, 19, 23 (f), 25.)

## 3. BECAUSE the League of Nations voices the World's demand for World-Peace, based upon the Principles of Christianity.

The key to the solution of International Problems will be found in the sphere of Morals, not of Economics or of Militarism.

CHRISTIAN IDEALS can only be realised by a frank recognition of the need for the *moral and spiritual dynamic*, working through the "machinery" of the League.

## 4. BECAUSE the League of Nations is capable of becoming a powerful Ally of Christian Missionary and Evangelistic enterprise.

The League of Nations may well prove itself to be, in the truest sense, a pioneer of international Christianity.

It will remove many of the evils which obstruct the free course of Christian liberty and progress.

FOR EXAMPLE:—

- (a) It "guarantees freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals."—(ART. 22.)
- (b) It aims at "the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, the liquor and opium traffic," and unjustifiable exploitation of native tribes for military aggression, &c.—(ARTS. 22 and 23.)
- (c) It safeguards in all parts of the world the rights of industrial workers—protects them against excessive hours of toil, sweated labour, unemployment and other demoralising social conditions.—(ART. 23.)  
(See THE MANIFESTO OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, at Glasgow, September, 1919.)
- (d) The interests of women and children are also specially safeguarded in the Covenant by provisions which will secure for them, equally with men, "fair and humane conditions of labour," and which will abolish the infamous "white slave traffic."—(ART. 23 (a) and (c).)

The Covenant will thus prove to be a true and powerful ally of the Christian Church, by throwing the aegis of its protecting care around the *Home Life* of the Nations.

- (e) Having regard to the intimate and age-long connection of the Christian Church with all that concerns the practical fulfilment of the charge given by its Founder to His first followers—"Heal the sick"—the Covenant again claims the grateful appreciation of the Christian Ministry by the prominence given in its provisions to the international aspects of the Red Cross work, and to the prevention and control of disease in all parts of the world.—(ART. 23 (f) and 25).

**5. BECAUSE it aims at the progressive Limitation of Armaments, thus removing one of the greatest and most deeply-rooted and far-reaching incentives to International rivalries, greed and aggression.**

The *process* of International Disarmament must inevitably be indefinitely tedious and gradual. But the *principle* being conceded the world may well be content to wait long for its final realisation. Meanwhile, the LEAGUE takes full cognisance of the necessity for confining its first efforts in this direction within the limits of *practical* Internationalism. It reserves, in the common interests of mankind, such material resources as may be justly needed (i) for safeguarding the lawful interests of all—especially the weaker Members (actual or potential) of the LEAGUE; and (ii) for punishing the wrong-doer and the law-breaker.

It aims, therefore, at establishing, not a world-wide "Congeries" of enormous armies and navies, but an International "Police Force," by "requiring the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."—(ART. 8.)

**6. BECAUSE the process of "World-Reconstruction" can only be successfully carried out when its Foundations are "well and truly laid" on the Bedrock of Christianity.**

Of the COVENANT of the League of Nations, His Majesty the KING has justly claimed—in His message to the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION (October 13, 1919)—that it is "A GOOD FOUNDATION, WELL AND TRULY LAID," for the fabric of Peace.

A valuable commentary on this pronouncement is provided in the following extract from the memorable "New Year's Message" from the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions—Canada, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland and New Zealand—issued in January last (1920) through the National

Laymen's Missionary Movement, and countersigned by Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bart., M.P. (President of the C.M.S.), the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., and the Right Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart.

Pleading for the co-operation of all who realise "THE ETERNAL TRUTH OF THOSE SPIRITUAL FORCES WHICH ARE, IN FACT, THE ONE HOPE FOR A PERMANENT FOUNDATION FOR WORLD PEACE," the Premiers speak as follows:—

"The war, in shaking the very foundations of ordered civilisation, has driven all thoughtful men to examine the bases of national and international life. . . .

. . . . Neither education, science, diplomacy, nor commercial prosperity, when allied with a belief in material force as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the ordered development of the world's life. . . .

"Even the hope that lies before the world of a life of peace, protected and developed by a League of Nations, is itself dependent on something deeper and more fundamental still. The co-operation which the League of Nations exists to foster will become operative in so far as the consenting peoples have the spirit of goodwill. And the spirit of goodwill among men rests on SPIRITUAL FORCES: the hope of a "brotherhood of humanity" reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the "Fatherhood of GOD." In recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood and of the Divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men."

**7. BECAUSE, where Militarism has failed, Christianity can succeed.**

Militarism—foredoomed in the light of history to failure—has failed, once more, to "make good" its promise of Peace.

By the confession of the victors and the vanquished alike, it stands before a disillusioned world fatally—shall it not be, *finally*?—discredited. Its resources of destruction—developed upon a scale so vast as to "stagger humanity" with its programme of "frightfulness"—have achieved, not World-Peace, but World-Ruin. It has sown the seeds of death—and the nations are reaping the inevitable harvest—in blood and tears; in civil war, in massacre, in anarchy, in industrial revolution and unrest; in pestilence and famine; in economic bankruptcy; in political confusion; in social demoralisation; in broken hearts and desolated homes.

The Great War has resulted in proving itself to be a great catastrophe—a world-wide disaster.

Humanity, drained of its life-blood—seeking rest and finding none—has resorted to many counsellors; it "has suffered many things of many physicians"; it has "spent its all"

on the expedients of materialism and "culture." Yet it "is nothing bettered," it "has rather grown worse."

Who, then—if not the friends and followers of the Good Physician—can "guide the footsteps" of the blinded and bewildered peoples "into the way of Peace"?

*The World's Extremity is the Christian Opportunity.*

The Cry of the Nations is an appeal to the heart of Christendom. It is a clear call to the Churches to press home to the conscience of their members the truth—which General Smuts has justly claimed to be "the great lesson of the war"—namely, that "not in separate ambitions, nor in selfish domination, but in common service for the reconstruction of a ruined and broken world, lies the path of Peace."

## 8. BECAUSE the League of Nations Union thus offers to the Christian Church a Supreme and Unique Opportunity.

The "machinery" and organisation of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION is ready to the hand of those who—as Ministers of Religion or in any other capacity—represent the organised MORAL AND SPIRITUAL forces of the national life. It is for the Churches to supply the "driving power" which is so obviously needed. They can harness the Christian dynamic to the formulas of the COVENANT, and thus help the UNION to bring the ideals of the LEAGUE within the sphere of popular acceptance and international achievement.

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It is for such REASONS as these, that the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION pleads for the CO-OPERATION OF THE CHURCHES.

"It is a great moral and spiritual ideal for which the LEAGUE OF NATIONS stands. It glimpses the vision of the old-world prophets. It preaches the Gospel that was proclaimed in Galilee. It is the ally of all the Churches. It flings a bow of hope across the world's stormy sky, and holds in its hand the promise of a New World wherein shall dwell righteousness."—(*Silas Hocking.*)

In the conviction that—apart from Christianity—the Ideals of World-Peace, however carefully formulated in the Treaties of a diplomacy which rests upon "secret understandings"—or however skilfully embodied in schemes that are built upon the unstable sands of political expediency or "balance of

Power"—can never be permanently realised, the Executive of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION earnestly invite the assistance of the Christian Ministry in their endeavour to mobilise the moral and spiritual forces of the national life in the great campaign to which the Union has been commissioned.

## II.—HOW CAN EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE CHURCHES AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION BE ORGANISED?

NOTE.—To avoid any risk of misunderstanding, it is desirable to explain that the Methods and lines of action recommended in the following pages, while applicable, in principle, to the general Propaganda of the UNION, have been drafted with a special view to the requirements of "the CHURCHES"—in the widest sense of the words—and that, in this respect, they are submitted more particularly to those who, whether as CLERGY of all sections of the organised religious life of the community, or as TEACHERS, LECTURERS, LEADERS of BROTHERHOODS and other Movements and Organisations, &c., are in any way responsible for the education of public opinion, and who may be in a position to initiate collective and representative action upon the principles and methods outlined in this Paper.

### CO-ORDINATE ACTION: ITS NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE.

The task of advocating the principles and policy of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, and of explaining or re-inforcing its claims to the support of its constituent "Members"—that is, the several States and Nationalities it represents—must necessarily, in the first instance, depend for its successful discharge upon the efforts of *individuals*.

But it is not until those claims have been *collectively* accepted and expressed that they can become practically effective, in the Public and Political life of the country.

### FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF COMBINED ACTION—as affecting THE WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Co-ordinate support of THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION can be initiated from almost any standpoint. The particular

character of any such endeavour will in each case vary according to the circumstances, and to the special interests—economic, social, industrial, political or international—with which the promoters are immediately concerned.

But the *fundamental purpose* common to all such co-ordinate efforts is the *creation* and effective *expression* of a sound and well-instructed *public opinion*.

The importance and value of the opportunity thus offered to the Churches can hardly be over-stated.

CHRISTIANITY: ITS ALL-EMBRACING INFLUENCE—REACHING TO "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN" IN THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

Christianity—like the free air—belongs equally to all. It recognises no "scientific frontiers," racial, territorial or social, within the sphere of its influence. The "Church Militant" claims its recruits from all sections and departments of human life: its "Marching Orders" cover the whole field of human interest and experience.

From whatever point of view, therefore, the endeavour may be made to enlist the support of public opinion in the cause of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, an opportunity is offered for proclaiming and appropriating this all-embracing influence of Christianity, as applied to the *particular* purpose to which that endeavour is directed.

Of this opportunity "the Churches" will indeed be ill-advised if they fail to take advantage.

To introduce the *Christian dynamic* into all the various activities of THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION; to "harness" that dynamic to all its propaganda, as its surest and most effective "driving power"; to proclaim and emphasise the moral and spiritual values attaching to the COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS; this is the privilege of *all* who, directly or indirectly, represent the organised "religious" life of the Nation. And it is, first and most conspicuously, the *duty* of "the Churches."

THE PRACTICAL PROGRAMME OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION; ITS CHRISTIAN INTERPRETATION.

The "official" statement of some of the leading objects and methods of the Union may here be conveniently reproduced.

OBJECTS.

- 1.—To secure the whole-hearted acceptance by the British people of the League of Nations as the Guardian of International Right, the organ of International co-operation, the final arbiter in International differences and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the Peace of the world.
- 2.—To foster mutual understanding, goodwill and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of different countries.
- 3.—To advocate the full development of the League of Nations in accordance with the original object of the Union so as to bring about such a world organisation as will guarantee the freedom of Nations, act as Trustee and Guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from the curse of war.

METHODS OF WORK.

AMONG THESE ARE

The formation in all parts of the Empire of groups of persons who will promote and popularise the principles of the League.

Vigorous propaganda to arouse and maintain national interest in the work of the League and to secure public support for carrying into effect the principles of its constitution.

Bringing influence to bear upon Members of Parliament and Governments throughout the Empire, and rallying all political and national organisations to the support of the League.

Organising research and discussion, influencing education in schools and universities, promotion of study circles.

Promotion of a wider comprehension of the interdependence of nations and the mutual advantages of international co-operation.

Study of problems affecting international labour, industry, commerce, public health and other matters.

Consideration of further safeguards against international oppression, religious, moral or material, of those who by reason of their numbers or development are not able to protect themselves.

Initiation and encouragement of schemes for the relief of disaster or grave distress in other countries, and for securing international action through the League.

Promotion of international conferences, clubs and institutes, and maintaining correspondence with societies engaged on similar work in all parts of the world.

Constant study of the actual working of the League, and the promotion of any amendments in its constitution which may conduce to its progressive development and influence in the world.

Viewed in their true perspective, and in the light of the broad and pervasive influences of Christianity, as affecting society in all its relationships, these Objects and Methods will be seen to be in every case capable of *Christian interpretation*; and, as such, they constitute a clear challenge to the sympathy and support of those who represent the organised *moral and spiritual* resources of the Christian Church.

## NECESSITY FOR BRANCHES.

As the unit forms part of the whole, individual effort can carry little weight without cohesion. For this purpose the people in all districts must band themselves together into groups to give strength locally, as an integral part, to the National Movement the UNION is undertaking in support of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Only by numerous Branches of our Union in every city, town and village can this all-important result be achieved. Where no Branch of the UNION exists, no effort should be spared to form one immediately. The membership of the UNION can be most effectively increased through the activities of its Branches.

## FORMATION OF A BRANCH.

It will usually be convenient for a Branch to be formed at a public meeting convened, if possible, under municipal auspices, for the purpose of giving support to the principles of the League of Nations, at which a resolution for the formation of a Branch is passed. Where it is not possible to hold a public meeting other evidence of a desire to form a Branch must be obtained. Copies of the resolution or other evidence should be then forwarded to the Secretary of the UNION at 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

## HOW TO UTILISE THE "MACHINERY" ALREADY PROVIDED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The lines suggested in the foregoing paragraphs for promoting the formation of local branches of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION clearly lend themselves for acceptance and adaptation in connection with the ordinary constitutional ASSEMBLIES, CONVOCATIONS, SYNODS, PRESBYTERIES, COUNCILS, CONFERENCES, CHAPTERS, COMMITTEES and other administrative organisations of the various religious communities.

With those communities must also be associated those manifold societies and movements—missionary, social, or philanthropic—whose activities are inspired by Christian ideals and principles.

Among the various individual representatives of these bodies, mention may be made, more particularly, of the following—all of whom would obviously be in a position to take official action for initiating co-ordinate action within the sphere of their several opportunities:—

1. The RURAL DEANS, or other DIOCESAN authorities, of the Church of England.
2. The PRESIDENTS or CHAIRMEN of Church PRESBYTERIES or other assemblies, FREE CHURCH COUNCILS and Federations, &c.
3. The responsible representatives of the various local ROMAN CATHOLIC AUTHORITIES.
4. The SECRETARIES of SOCIETIES, Leaders of BROTHERHOODS, SUNDAY SCHOOL Associations, ADULT SCHOOLS, STUDENT CHRISTIAN GROUPS, Officers of the SALVATION ARMY, and representatives of kindred Movements and Organisations.

## THE MINISTRY OF TEACHING AND PREACHING: SPECIAL APPEAL TO "PASTORS AND TEACHERS" OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Having regard to the central purpose of this Paper, namely, to secure the co-operation of "the Churches" in commending the programme of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS to the heart and conscience of their fellow-countrymen, it is needless to insist upon the special and invaluable opportunities which are offered to Ministers of Religion through the high and sacred responsibilities of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY itself.

It is, therefore, with hopeful confidence that the Executive address a special appeal to all Ministers of Religion.

The great "Cause" for which the League of Nations stands, viz., "ON EARTH—PEACE"—is clearly a very *Sacred* Cause. It is, in the last resort, a great *Spiritual* Adventure, a true "Crusade."

The weapons in the warfare that is called for are *not* those of world-power, materialism and force: in a very true and literal sense "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal."

"Not by might, nor by power, but by the 'SPIRIT' of the LIVING GOD" will the LEAGUE OF NATIONS win the war against the principalities and power of the kingdoms of this world.

## SERMONS.

It is hoped, therefore, that from the first inception of the endeavour to organise the systematic assistance of the clergy in educating popular opinion about the League, the CLERGY THEMSELVES—NOT ONLY COLLECTIVELY BUT INDIVIDUALLY—will kindly seize every possible opportunity of PREACHING and SPEAKING upon this subject "in season and out of season"—in their SERMONS, COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, COMMUNICANTS'



GUILDS and CLASSES, and in their ADDRESSES and CATECHISING SERVICES and SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MISSIONARY MEETINGS, &c.

#### LITERATURE.

A sample selection of some of the leaflets and other publications issued by the League of Nations Union will be sent (free) to any Minister of Religion (or any responsible representative of a society or movement) who will undertake to preach or speak on the subject, and who will kindly promise to invite the members of his audience to become MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

#### DEVOTIONAL WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

If the world of to-day can be "turned upside down" by "the foolishness of preaching," as was the splendid and just boast of the Apostolic Church, still more certain is the fact that no great cause connected with the programme of Christianity can ever succeed, without the sustaining and all-prevailing POWER OF PRAYER.

Steps are being taken to provide some alternative forms of simple PRAYER and intercession, such as might—if desired—be utilised by Christians who, however sincerely they may differ on other points of church order or organisation, can at least agree in united prayer for the Coming of the Day when "the kingdoms of this world" shall "become the kingdom of Our LORD, and of His CHRIST"; and when nations, as well as *individuals*, shall respond to the Master's own test of Christian discipleship—"By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one towards another."

#### DEPUTATIONAL SPEAKERS.

The Executive will endeavour to meet the requirements of any who are arranging for a preliminary meeting or conference for the purpose of initiating local action, and who may not be in a position to introduce the subject without "outside" assistance, such as can be given by a Deputational speaker or lecturer.

In the case of Clergy and Ministers who are kind enough to allocate the collections at their Church to the funds of the Union, and who would welcome a special preacher, the Executive will do their best to carry out this arrangement.