

## VOLUME XLIV.

## LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1922

NEWFOUNDLAND

details have yet to be worked out.

obscure provisions made clear.

BISHOPS DISAPPROVE

The Casket

University Amalgamation

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

## IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

#### Copyrighted 1922 by Seumas MacManus IRISH TRADE

Despite the still disturbed state of the country the question of Irish is receiving much attention both from government authorities and from commercial bodies and leagues. The Irish Products League is doing a whole lot to make Irish products known on the continent of

Europe—and to introduce such products to the continental peoples. More than once I have mentioned in this column the fact that England's set policy for ages was to force all Irish trade through English ports and through the hands of English traders. In this way not only was Irish trade limited so that it could not conflict with British trade but also Britishers were thus insured of their rake-off of all Irish manufacture.

Now the direct trade with the outside world is being fostered. Besides the direct Moore Mac-Cormack Line, which runs between New York, and Cork and Dublin, two direct lines have been opened between Ireland and France—one of them running between Dublin and Granville, the other, the Franco-Irish Shipping Co., running between Dublin, Cork and Brest. This Franco-Irish Shipping Co. which was begun with a capital of one-half million frances is making promising progress, and has been organized upon good business lines. When the state of Ireland is settled, it is expected that these direct lines with France will mean much in opening up to us the continent of Europe and thus giving outlet for a big surplus of home manufactured stock which Ireland expects

## ere long to have.

### THE DIE-HARD VIEW

Naturally the English are and have been rather restless at witnessing Ireland's findings of direct outlets. The Morning Post cries out that it is the design of Sinn Fein to divert the Irish trade to foreign countries and it is alarmed that custom barriers are erected at Irish ports. The same paper says that the design of the Irish people is by means of difficulty of currency and other conditions to make British and Irish trade as difficult as possible. The Post at the same time fixes attention upon the fact that with one exception English trade with Ireland is her most important outside trade. It points out that in a typical pre-war year British exports to Russia were

British exports to russia were twenty-one million pounds sterling, while to Ireland they were fifty-three million pounds. Imports from Russia in such a year were million, and imports from Ireland were sixty-five million. The only one country with which Brit-

pounds' worth. Ireland, a dairying country, imports almost one-quarter of a million pounds' worth of con-densed milk-and three-quarter million pounds' worth of margarine. Of paper, she imports £2,834,000 worth-and in addition about one million pounds' worth of stationery and show cards. More than half million pounds of glass bottles is imported, and almost more than half million pounds of cement and one quarter million pounds of one quarter million pounds of matches. And again Ireland, whose seas are playgrounds of fish, actually imports £432,000 worth. Such figures as the foregoing, chosen from a mass of other imports, amazes anyone who knows and con-siders the possibilities of Ireland, both for supplying the raw material and supplying the hands for handling this material.

So there is plenty of work, and to spare, for the men who may be called upon to develop Ireland in-dustrially. And we may well ex-pect that within a dozen years after we have settled down, there will be mense industrial changes wrought in Ireland.

#### AN IRISH LAND BANK

A Land Bank has been in operation in Ireland for a few years past —and has made good headway considering the handicaps that up to the present have existed. This bank is now doing something, and later on may be expected to do much toward breaking up the great grass ranches of the midland and western counties. One of the curses of these parts has been the fact that while thousands and thousands of poor families are landless and in a state of semi-starvation, thousands and thousands of acres in grass ranches have been devoted to fattening have been devoted to fattening bullocks. Consequently for years this population of Ireland was noted

as producing the biggest, fattest bullocks and some of the most wretched specimens of humanity. The Land Bank is encouraging and aiding Co-operative societies to buy out these ranches and break them up into small holdings. The mem-bers of the cooperative societies are of course heads of poor families who have been landless. The Land Land Bank advances the price of the big grass ranch and then levies upon the new holders, the members of the cooperative society, yearly pay-ments that include both principal and interest. Forty - five such societies with a membership of 850 have up to the present been formed and a good start has thus been made toward remedying a big westeru evil.

## LAND HOLDERS WILLING

It should be mentioned that the holders of the big ranches are becoming quite glad to sell out—as for years past holdings were inclined to become unprofitable as well as uncomfortain does more trade than with Ire-land, is the United States of Amer-ica. England did almost as much trade with Ireland alone as it did with Germany and Russia put together\_in\_moustice the landless men land, is the United States of Amer-ica. England did almost as much trade with Ireland alone as it did with Germany and Russia put together\_in\_moustice the landless men land, is the United States of Amer-ica. England did almost as much trade with Ireland alone as it did with Germany and Russia put together\_in\_moustice the landless men land, is the United States of Amer-ica. England did almost as much trade with Ireland alone as it did with Germany and Russia put with Germany and Russia put together—in pre-war years. The figures of her trade with France— inght time or in the day time, round

half million pounds' worth, —and of preserves and jams just a shade less than one and a half million pounds' worth. Ireland, a dairying country. They are drawn from the legal profession and are paid the very handsome figure of £1,000 a year. It seems to me to be a false start, this endowing of so many legal gentlemen for the filling of ordinary enough positions which could easily be filled by able enough men for less than half the salary.

Furthermore as might be expected in all in all reconstruction, although some really worthy and deserving men are getting the positions, there are many cases of glaring scandal. There are cases where really worthless fellows, who actually worked against our boys in the stress of the fight with the English Terror, are now being settled down at a hand-some figure of £1,000 a year to administer the new Irish law and sit in judgment upon poor boys who strove long and suffered sorely that Ireland might have her own laws. The Irish government will need to very watchful not to repeat too often such grave mistakes as the appointment of these worthless fellows, to the best paid posts in the gift of the Irish people.

THE CIVIC GUARD

For the general keeping of order in the country-and for carrying out of the decrees of the new courts

-a Civic Guard has been for some time in the course of building up. It is gradually spreading through the country—being first installed in the larger cities and then the bigger towns, eventually it will reach down the villages. The Guards will have a military training but it is understood will not ordinarily carry arms. It will take the place of the old police. Of the old police there were about 12,000 in

the country—every village having its quota of from 4 to 7. This was one of the fearful burdens of the Irish people—and it is hoped that the numbers of the Civic Guard will not remotely approach these of the not remotely approach those of the "peelers" (police.) The peelers were in such large numbers because the British government used them to spy upon every movement of every Irish man and woman who worked and who thought for his or her country, and because of their trade they were a rather mean lot of men and proved themselves perhaps the most despicable plague that the old Ireland knew. It may, however, be very well expected that the new Civic Guard, few in num-

bers, respectable and respected in personality, brave, upright, and im-partial in their dealings with their own people, will create an entirely different tradition in Ireland. was a wise thing not to have named them "police" for the title has fallen into very bad odor in the Emerald Isle. SEUMAS MACMANUS,

264 West 94th Street, New York City.

## CATHOLICS AND LABOR UNIONS

The appointment of Gaston Tessier as technical advisor to the French government's labor repreand of every other country except the United States—fell far below the Irish figures. Consequently the diversion of Irish trade will natur-

recognition that is being given the

The announcement came simul-

taneously with the appointment of the Count de Vogue, also a Catholic,

as representative of the employers and that of P. Serrarens, the distin-

guished Dutch Catholic labor leader

as representative of that country on

the labor committee. M. Serrarens represented Holland at the last in-

syndicates of labor

Christian

unions in France.

early activities of the Catholic Union of Commercial and Industrial employees, which was founded in 1887 by seventeen young Parisians and which now has 11,000 members. difference of the new university of the new university of the non-denominational college and central University be left to a future meeting." Government New Premier W. E. Foster. Government Nova Sci M. Macgregor, Hon. I strong, Dr. F. G. H. The original report recommended that the name of the new university should be Dalhousie University, but after several hours of discussion it

AN IMPORTANT STEP was decided to leave this matter in abeyance. The support given to the college UNIVERSITY FEDERATION IN

Monsignor William Foley, D. D., Halifax, who headed a delegation from the Catholic Archdicese of Helifay was a feature of theorem of the POPE'S MARITIME PROVINCES AND 01 Halifax, was a feature of the con-Federation has gone through in the ference. Dr. Foley said that in spite of the decision of St. Francis Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland Xavier College not to participate in the conference he would not like to joining in. It comes as a surprise that Catholics fully endorse the say categorically that she never would. He thought that when the scheme and participate wholeheartedly in it. In principle, at proposal was better known all the least, all are in agreement, though colleges would come in.

#### CATHOLICS FAVOR FEDERATION

Just what was done to meet Catho-He spoke from certain knowledge, lic views we do not know; but we e told the meeting when he said give first the decision of the hierthat a great many Catholics throughout the Province desired archy as reported in The Casket, followed by the Chronicle account of the Conference where Catholics strongly supported Federation, the scheme being finally adopted. It seems that in the meantime sub-

"Whereas, higher education is stantial concessions to Catholic absolutely necessary for the full development and scientific utilisaclaims must have been made, or tion of the resources of the Maritime Provinces and Newfound-

land "And whereas, in our opinion these views of higher education can

The meeting of the Catholic hier-archy of the Maritime Provinces and of Newfoundland, was held at be best achieved by a University Federation which would avoid unnecessary duplication, maintain a the Archbishop's residence, Halifax, on October 19th, for the purpose of arriving at a decision as to whether it be advisable for the Catholic colhigh academic standard, satisfy odern requirements and serve the people in a manner commensurate with their needs and aspirations:

leges of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland to join with the pro-posed federation of colleges into "Be it resolved, that we, representatives of the Archdiocese of Halifax and Newfoundland, one central university. All the bishops of the ecclesiastical province endorse such federation, provided that Catholic rights and interests be

of Halifax were in attendance; also His Lordship Bishop March of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. For several months this question safeguarded in entirety." This was cabled to Archbishop Roche, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who replied as follows:

has occupied the earnest attention of their Lordships the Bishops with "Resolution has my cordial approval and support. Feel strong-ly that proposed federation with necessary safeguards would be in their respective clergy, and to a considerable extent the general Catholic public. After careful study of the proposition the decision the best interests of Catholic higher education in Newfoundland." of the bishops was embodied in the Dr. Foley steted that the Arch-bishop of Halifax, the Archbishop of St. John's, the Bishop of Harbor Grace, and the Bishop of St. Georges

NEWFOUNDLAND

following resolution : "Be it resolved that the tentative proposition of college federation made in the Carnegie Report as at least apparently detrimental to the existing Catholic colleges throughall favored federation. out the provinces, and merely experimental in its nature, accom-In view of the fact that the Newfoundland representatives panied as it is by the meagre details of means of construction and mainofficially representatives were ment of the country, it was under-stood, Dr. Blackhall said, that should Newfoundland decide upon tenance of a central university with federated colleges, does not encourage the Episcopate of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland to recommend that Catholics take any entering the college amalgamation, it would be in the form of a Governsteps toward federation in its present proposed form." In connection with this same

personal opinion expressed in asso-ciation with his enthusiastic support proposition of university federation of a proposal in which, he said, that he was personally very keen. Any a meeting of the Board of Governors of St. Francis Xavier's College was held in the College Library, Anti-gonish, on the 20th, at which the following resolutions were adopted : "Resolved 1st: That St. Francis Variarie College dont university of the nature to which Newfoundland was to contribute Xavier's College do not enter the proposed federation of Maritime

forestry and agriculture. Dr. Burke, Catholic Deputy

Government New Brunswick-Government Nova Scotia-Hon. R. M. Macgregor, Hon. E. H. Arm-strong, Dr. F. G. H. Sexton, Dr. Cumming.

Government Prince Edward Island Attorney General J. J. Johnstone.

Government Newfoundland-Dr. W. W. Blackhall, Dr. Vincent P. W

THE POPE'S PRIMACY

CHRISTIANS SHOULD HAVE HEAD JUST AS ALLIES HAD GENERALISSIMO

London, Oct. 24.—Recognition of the Pope as the head of Christendom was advocated by Viscount Halifax at a meeting of the English Church

Union, in connection with the annual Church of England Congress, held recently at Sheffield. "In the late War," said Lord Halifax, who is a prominent figure in High Church circles, a head was Church's warfare against sin and unbelief? Might we (the Angli-cans) not do well to welcome Pius

XI., as our armies welcomed Marshal Foch ? "Are there not," he continued, signs both at home and abroad

that the time has come when on all sides a serious attempt should be made to heal these divisions which so seriously hinder the spread of the Gospel, and have done, and are doing, such infinite harm to Christ's religion? Are there not sufficient grounds, without any sacrifice of principle, to accept the Roman posi-

tion of a primacy by divine appoint-ment having been conferred on Saint Peter, or, at least to enter into negotiations which might pave the way for some terms of reupion ?" way for some terms of reunion ?" Lord Halifax ended this remark-

able appeal for unity with the Apostolic See by saying that it was because of the security he felt as a the self-sacrificing efforts member of the Church of England man Capuchin missionaries. that he had no hesitation in advocat-ing the duty of endeavoring to Catholic Church, and by doing so to

take the step which, by making the reunion of Christendom possible, would best promote the interests of the Christian religion throughout the world.

were

## CATHOLIC EMPLOYERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

A large group of young Catholic industrial leaders of Holland has been visiting France for the purpose of studying the textile mills of Tourcoing, the mines of Lens, the Tourcoing, ment contribution to a central automobile factories and perfumer-university. However, this was his is in the vicinity of Paris and the champagne cellars of Rheims. A special study also was made of the social agencies of the Catholic University of Lille.

Immediately upon learning of their intention of making this jour-ney, the French Foreign Friendshould be able to give our students ney, facilities in marine biology, mining, ship ship Committee, of which Msgr. Baudrillart is president, prepared, a wel them as

CATHOLIC NOTES

2301

Over twelve thousand non-Catholics in England last year had the grace to be received into the Cathlic Church.

The municipal government of Olot, Spain, has unanimously voted to enthrone the Sacred Heart publicly as the protector of the

There were seventy-eight universities founded by Catholics in Europe anterior to the "Reformation," and since then the number founded by Catholics amounts to forty.

Many of the old possessions of England, which in their day were in Catholic hands and had been seized, are now returning into Catholic hands again.

Rome, Nov. 2. — Archbishop Adriano Smetz has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to Persia. His consecration took place in the Church of the Propaganda, with Cardinal Van Rossum officiating. Archbishop Smetz was former Apostolic Visitor to Mesopotamia.

Erected entirely by their own ands on the foundations of ruined abbey church, the Benedic-tine monks of Buckfast Abbey in the Devonshire, England, have com-pleted the building of their new abbey church, which was recently dedicated by Cardinal Bourne.

A large number of prizes, warded by the French Academy for the promotion of education and culture, go this year to Priests and Brothers and Sisters of religious institutions. These prizes represent the highest honors which can be bestowed by the French Academy in recognition of merit in science and art.

The inhabitants of the much-discussed Island of Yap are Cathodiscussed Island of Yap are Catho-lics. Yap and the neighboring isle of Sarpan were purchased from Spain by Germany and were con-quered by Japan during the World War. The natives of Yap and contiguous South Sea islands were converted to Christianity through the self-sacrificing efforts of Ger-man Capucchin missionerias

Father Hagen, S. J., formerly of Georgetown University, has made recognize the claim on behalf of a two thousand eight hundred pictures of the heavens. He now holds the directorship of the Vatican Observatory. His great work—"Atlas Stellarum Veriabiium," which was published while he was at Georgetown, gave him instant and lasting fame in the scientific world.

No human pen can write its epitaph, for no imagination can adequately realize its glories. In the eyes of those who estimate the greatness of sovereignty, not by the extent of its territory, or by the valour of its soldiers but by the influence which it has exercised over mankind, the Papal government had no rival, and can have no successor. — William Hartlepool A Lecky.

Three Catholic school boys and one Catholic school girl sat in the selected seats recently and were decorated and photographed as the champion spellers out of 200 contestants, representing fifteen schools in the town of Cicero, near Chicago, 111. Two of the schools that entered pupils in the town's annual spelling test mean Cable is sensible to the school school of the test mean Cable is sensible to the school of the school of the test mean Cable is sensible to the school of the school

ally be felt by Britain. So it is little wonder that they cry out. For several years, an English government had tried to cope with this state of things-but

EXAMINING HER ECONOMIC CONSCIENCE

were not very successful. It is Now that Ireland looks around her to find where and how she may develop, she gets food for severe thoughts from an examination of her extraordinary import figures-and extraordinary indeed they are for a country which has a great wealth of

been sending her surplus population to the ends of the earth to manu-facture for other countries. Ire-

land, poor in currency, but rich in muscle and brawn, has been import-

ing from foreign countries (taking the latest figures, those of 1920):

£55,959,900 worth of foreign manu-

factured articles—that is, about £13 or \$65 worth for every man,

woman and child, in a country that

lacks sufficient employment for its sons and daughters. Looking into

the figures of the principal imports

during 1920 it certainly astonishes

one to find that no less than £18

million of textile goods was imported ! This is by far the most

astonishing figure on the import

list. Astonishing, because there is no reason in the wide world why

the greater portion of this £18 mil-lion could not be kept at home.

One might be tempted to go further and say that there is little reason in

the world why we should not be exporting £18 million's worth of

textile goods after having supplied

our own wants. The same remark

may be made upon the import of

boots and shoes-which comes to the

astonishing figure of £6,758, 00. Of wheat flour we imported £10

goods was

well understood that as soon as things are fairly well settled here, the Irish government will take the matter in hand—and there is already foreshadowed an Act for breaking up the big grass lands. surplus labor going to waste—a country that for generations has

TRANSITION IN JUDICIAL PROCEDURE Since the break up of the British law system in Ireland there has

ternational conference held in Geneva, having been chosen as successor to M. Oudequeest, who was naturally been an amount of legal secretary of the International Socialist Federation of Amster-dam. M. Serrarezs was chairman confusion and many awkward situations have arisen in the country. The Irish Republician Law system was of course only organized in the loosest possible of the conference of International Christian syndicates which met at the Hague in 1999, when ninetyway—and could not cope with half the matters that needed legal eight delegates represented 3,500,attention. Then after the London 000 Christian workers and is secretary of the Dutch Confederation of Treaty when our people got at odds among themselves over the Catholic Labor Unions and general terms of the treaty, even the loose Irish Republican Law system lost a secretary of the International Confederation of Christian Working good deal of its force. Only recently in some parts of the country the

M. Tessier, in a recent article on two systems were trying to run side by side, adding to the conthe growing strength of the Chris-tian labor union movement pointed fusion. Again in other parts neither system got attention. The out that Christian syndicates, established in a majority of the English system, when it strove to survive, gave awards and decrees countries of Europe, are an original and increasing force with which which no one minded. The Irish Republican system gave awards and sociologists are more and more concerning themselves. He called attention to the fact that Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Czechodecrees which often times fell to the ground because there was no regularly appointed authority for seeing to their carrying out. Slovakia were represented by Catholics in the labor group at the last conference

RECONSTRUCTION OF IRISH COURTS

The Irish government is now having a Judicial Committee review tian Working People, of which M. Tessier is secretary, was founded in 1919 to unite all Christian unions of Of wheat flour we imported and million's worth. Of soap and candles alone—which Ireland has facility for manufacture— facility for manufacture— tick had been formed for the the entire system of justice in the country with a view to its recon-France, then 800 in number. It includes in its membership seven national professional and industrial and imported more than which had been formed for the general administration of the federations with a total membership of 180,000.

fectionery, she imports consi-derably more than one and a now superseded by a parallel Irish ranks of French leaders to his

Universities. 2nd: That the Rector inform

Mr. Pearson, honourary secretary of the conference, that St. Francis Xavier's College will not be represented at the conferences to be held in Halifax on October 28rd and 24th.

# UNIVERSITY FEDERATION

Halifax Morning Chronicle, Oct. 25.

forestry. "We think that the fed-eration would be a great thing for the whole of the Eastern Provinces of Canada," said Dr. Burke, "for it seems to us that such a Univer-Notable progress towards the adoption of the scheme of univer-sity Federation was achieved yesterday at the conference held in the House of Assembly, when more than forty representatives of Maritime colleges, the Governments of the three Provinces and Newsources foundland, and the Catholic Arch-diocese of Halifax, agreed that subject to a satisfactory working out of the problems involved it was of the utmost importance to the people of the Maritime Provinces Rev. F. A. Wheelock Cohoon, O. P. Goucher. Newfoundland and that should be a confederation of the existing higher institutions of learning and that these institutions should move to Halifax and become constituents of a new University.

The agreement was in the adoption in an amended form of a report in an amended form of a report brought in, by the Constitution Committee. The report as adopted also provided that the colleges moving to Halifax should retain each its name, charter, endowments, property, and governing body. Each of the proposed conbody. federating colleges should hold in abeyance its degree conferring powers except in Divinity.

A NON-DENOMINATIONAL UNIT

The report also stated :

"That in addition to the denom-inational colleges there should be a non-denominational constituent college which shall have its own Board of Governors and be distinct from the new University and the names

ister of Education, subscribed to Dr. all foreign Catholics who desire to Blackhall's views, but he was to be | visit France.

In Paris the Dutch onsidered as expressing only his employers unofficial opinion, for until such time as the report of the conferwere offered a simple but interesting dinner at the co-operative ence had been placed before their Government he did not feel that he restaurant of the Syndicate of ommercial Employees, the hosts

should discuss it. Dr. Burke emphasized the features of a unibeing the Syndicate of Commercial versity which possessed the fullest facilities for the study of marine Speeches were made by the biology, mining, agriculture and forestry. "We think that the fedpresidents of the two French organizations, by Canon Beaupin, General Secretary of the Comite des Amities Catholiques, and by M.

> lics of various countries animated the same ideals, would be an by the same ideals, would be an efficient contribution to the restoration of universal and social peace.

MESSAGE TO POPE REFUSED

The following anecdote is told by La Croix. At the close of a diocesan Congress

recently held in the Palace of the Exposition of Marseilles, the delegates decided to send a message of nomage and devotion to the Supreme Pontif

Accordingly, the chairman of the meeting wrote a telegram, which was approved by all present. Two embers were delegated to take it to the telegraph office in the rue day, Nov. 1. Father Vaughan was Colbert. The telegram was ad-dressed to "His Holiness the Pope, Incomplete address." said the

telegraph operator. What do you mean ?" asked the

astonished delegates. 'Pope is merely a title, not a name. a city. number

It was found impossible to perwas never sent.

test were Catholic parochial schools, and the other thirteen, Public schools.

The Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, who ably assist the White Fathers in their conquest of Northern Africa, are to penetrate Employees and the Group of Cath-olic Employers. the work at Biskra, the mother house of the Sisterhood at Ghardaia is fitting out a caravan destined to found a permanent post at El Golea. This station will be the Spollenberg, representing the Dutch visitors, who stated that these exchanges of views between Catho-North Shantung Nov 2 - Forty

North Shantung, Nov. 2.—Forty years ago, when the Society of the Divine Word entered the mission field of North Shantung, it numbered 158 converts. Today it has a native population of 100,000 Catholics. Remarkable results have been obtained within the last few years by Right Rev. Bishop Henninghaus, S. V. D., by the organization of native catechists. The missionary band of this flourishing Catholic province includes seventy-five priests, eleven brothers, and twenty native missionaries and teachers.

The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J. known throughout the English speaking world as a preacher and author, died in London on Wednesone of the most prominent members of the Society of Jesus and a brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney. Father Vaughan was born August 20, 1847, at Courtfield, Herefordshire, the son of Colonel Vaughan. Of his eight brothers, six became Rome is merely a title, not a Rome is merely the name of I must have the street and r." as found impossible to persuade the obstinate employee to change his mind, and the telegram hat of a cardinal. Father Vaughan was ordained in 1876.

The French Confederation of Chris-

St. Dunstan's College, Charlotte town-Rev. Dr. Gregory Maclellan, Pine Hill College-Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, Dr. John Stewart, Rev. Robert Johnston, Rev. H. A. Kent.

Catholic Diocese of Halifax—Mon-signor Foley; Dr. E. V. Hogan, W. R. Powell, T. W. Murphy, K. C., Dr. G. H. Murphy, W. R. Wakely, Rev. Father Tressail, Rev. Father Cathoas Calhane.

Cohoon, O. P. Goucher. Dalhousie-W. A. Black, Hon. R. G. Beazley, G. S. Campbell, Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, G. Fred Pearson. Kings-Chief Justice Harris, Archbishop Worrell, J. F. H. Teed, Dr. J. Walter Allison, Rev. A. E. Andrews, Rev. W. W. Judd, R. V. Harris, A. Moulton. Mount Allison-Senator F. B. Black, Dr. B. C. Borden, Rev. J. W. McConnell, Rev. H. E. Thomas, J. T. Burchell, H. A. Powell. University of New Brunswick— Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintend-

ent Education, New Brunswick Chancellor C. C. Jones.

ity is absolutely essential for the development of your great re-DELEGATES AT THE CONFERENCE The following were delegates to The following today's conference. Acadia—Dr. J. H. Macdonald' Por F. A. Wheelock, Dr. A.