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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE
CANADIAN DELEGATES
TO THE
SIXTH ASSEMBLY OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

September 7 to 26, 1925



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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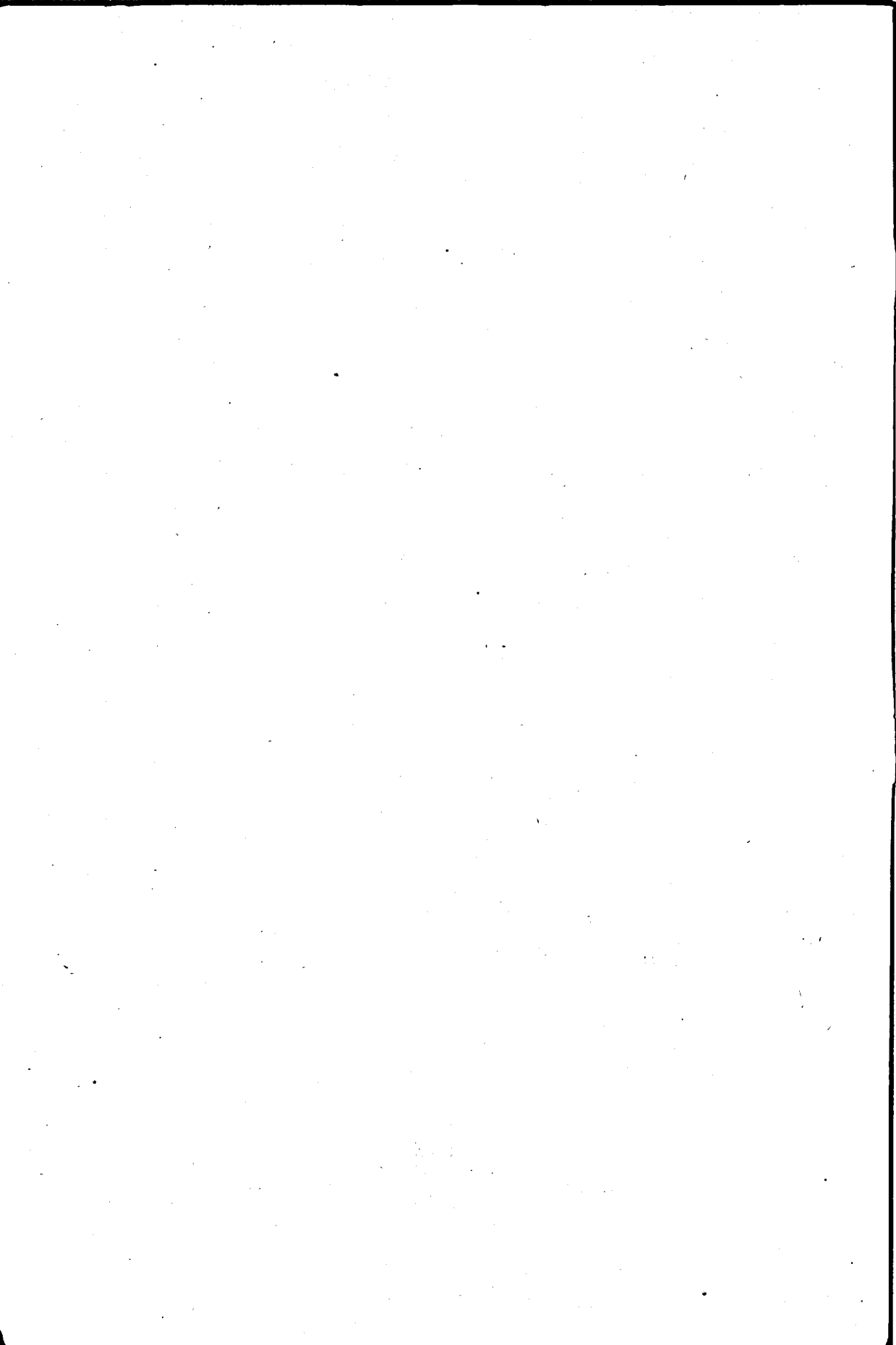


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REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATES
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To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council:

The undersigned delegates, appointed to represent Canada at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Sixth Assembly met at Geneva from September 7 to 26, 1925. Delegations were sent by forty-nine out of the fifty-five States members. The Government of Costa Rica had expressed its intention of withdrawing from the League. The Assembly expressed the hope that the Government of this country might again find it possible to co-operate with the League.

Mr. Painlevé, Acting President of the Council of the League, opened the Assembly and, in his speech, drew attention to the fact that the Protocol of 1924 for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes had lapsed because it had not been ratified by the required number of States. This Protocol included provision for the signature of regional agreements. The Assembly, said the speaker, may re-examine the Protocol and amend it or may consider the application of its principles to partial agreements. Referring to a letter addressed by Germany to the Council, on December 12, 1924, Mr. Painlevé declared that the Assembly would share the wish expressed by the Council to see Germany associated with the labours of the League and "thus playing, in the organization of peace, a part corresponding to her position in the world." He further added that the League and the United States of America "are impelled to co-operate freely for the good of humanity."

After the election and the report of the Committee on Credentials, the Assembly elected its president. Forty-seven States voted. The first delegate of Canada, Senator Raoul Dandurand, obtained forty-one votes and was proclaimed elected President of the Assembly by Mr. Painlevé, and welcomed as follows: "Canada, which Senator Dandurand represents, is a country where the British and French civilizations at one period of history came into dire conflict; yet to-day they live there united in a common brotherhood."

Mr. Dandurand took the presidential chair and answered in the following terms:—

"I have no illusions, ladies and gentlemen, as to the real meaning of your votes and of your applause. It is not my humble self, but Canada, that you desire to honour.

"I have been deeply touched by the words, too kind indeed, which have been addressed to me by the statesman who is both President of the Council of the League of Nations and Prime Minister of France. As a descendant of the heroic Frenchmen who were the pioneers of civilization throughout the North American continent, I am profoundly moved at being received in this assembly by the representative of a country the traditions and language of which have remained those of the racial group to which I belong.

"Your act has clearly shown your friendship for the young nation that I represent. May I express my feelings of pride and gratitude? Canada will not be alone in appreciating your generosity and goodwill. Her sister nations, which are under the same crown, will feel justly proud.

"We have only just appeared in international circles. You will understand that in our youth we are extremely glad that you have conferred so high a dignity upon us.

"Our appearance in international life was hardly noticed. Our rapid development was recognized by our signature to the Treaty of Versailles. Our political status perhaps was received abroad with some surprise and possibly yet is not generally understood. History

had never hitherto shown an example of six countries, equal among themselves, having autonomous political institutions, and through their respective Governments advising one and the same King, in whose name they speak and act both at home and abroad.

"Within the last five years, the League of Nations has made great progress; none can deny it. The most sceptical have been forced to admit that it has achieved results of far-reaching benefit for mankind.

"Every year my distinguished predecessors have reviewed the work already accomplished, and have surveyed the ground still to be covered. At the close of the last session, M. Motta, the honoured President of the Assembly, gave an account of the 'sublime endeavour to substitute the moral force of right for the material force of arms.'

"It was in order to bring about the reign of justice that the Scheme for Mutual Assistance and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes were conceived and studied. It was in order to establish peace through justice that the study of the problem of arbitration, security and disarmament was undertaken. It is in order to bring about the triumph of the ideal of brotherhood, moderation and goodwill that we are once more met in this hospitable Helvetic Republic.

"Is it not an excellent and most reassuring sight to see delegates coming regularly every year from the four corners of the earth? Does it not show that both our minds and our hearts are being directed into new channels?

"I am convinced that the enlightened collaboration of statesmen and of legal and technical experts, gathered together in this atmosphere of devotion to the well-being of humanity, will contribute effectively to the establishment of peace founded on justice.

"We shall doubtless experience hesitations, difficulties, misunderstandings. But these difficulties, these disappointments, which are inevitable in any work of reconstruction, will only stimulate our zeal and increase our energy. The endeavours and the experiences of the past give us faith in the successful issue of our future deliberations."

The Agenda Committee was then appointed and the work distributed among the six committees, each composed of one representative from each State.

Delegates of Italy, Netherlands, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Portugal, Norway, Salvador were elected Chairmen of the Committees, and delegates of Japan, France, Venezuela, British Empire, Persia, Roumania were elected Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The Bureau of the Assembly consists of: the president, the six Vice-Presidents, the six Chairmen of the Committees and, this year, of the Chairman of the Agenda Committee.

The Canadian representatives on the committees were: Mr. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, on the First and Third Committees; Mr. Philippe Roy, General Commissioner of Canada in France, on the Second and Fourth Committees; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at the League of Nations on the Fifth and Sixth Committees. Mr. Jean Désy, Counsellor, served as substitute on the First and Sixth Committees.

The work of the committees was distributed as follows:—

First Committee.—Constitutional and Legal Questions:

Amendment to Article 16 of the Covenant; Establishment of a Conciliation Commission attached to the Permanent Court of International Justice; Pacific settlement of international disputes; Replies of the Special Committees of Jurists; Optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Second Committee.—Technical Organizations:

Financial reconstruction of Austria and of Hungary; Communications and transit; Health organizations; Intellectual co-operation; Instruction in universities and schools regarding the aims of the League; Education of the youth of all countries in the ideals of world peace; General Economic Conference.

Third Committee.—Reduction of Armaments:

Statistical information on the trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war; Manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war; Year-Book of General and Statistical Information on Military, Naval and Air Armaments.

Fourth Committee.—Budget and Financial Questions:

Allocation of the expenses of the League; Erection of an assembly hall; Staff Provident Fund; Budget of 1926; Contributions in arrears.

Fifth Committee.—Social and General Questions:

Traffic in opium; Traffic in women; Protection of children; International municipal co-operation; Refugees.

Sixth Committee.—Political Questions:

Slavery; Minorities; Mandates; Collaboration of the press.

The report on the work of the Council and of the Secretariat, since the last Assembly, gave rise to long debates. The Protocol of 1924 was not formally brought before the Assembly. Nevertheless, most of the orators alluded to it. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, delegate of Great Britain, after having recalled the attitude of his Government towards the Protocol, stood for regional pacts. The Canadian delegate, Senator Bostock, explained that Canada had not found it possible to ratify the Protocol but that she had endorsed, in a general way, the principles of universal interest contained in this document. Her peculiar geographic position and the experience of the last war prevented her from assuming in advance the additional obligation of intervening in conflicts far removed from her shores.

A short review of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly will show the extent and the importance of the questions raised.

ARBITRATION, SECURITY, DISARMAMENT:

A resolution was adopted by the Assembly, accepting a Japanese proposal by which the Council is requested to submit to thorough study the subject of pacific settlement of international disputes and to report to the Seventh Assembly upon the progress which can be made in this matter.

Another proposal was submitted by the Belgian delegation and adopted by the Assembly, calling the attention of States members of the League to the advantages that can be obtained from the point of view of their security, by concluding particular conventions for arbitration in accordance with the guarantees of the Covenant.

A proposal initiated by the Spanish delegation and amended by the First and Third Committees was also adopted. By this resolution, the Assembly, convinced that the most urgent need of the present time is the re-establishment of mutual confidence between nations, declared afresh that a war of aggression should be regarded as an international crime; regarded favourably the effort made by certain nations to conclude arbitration conventions and treaties of mutual security conceived in the spirit of the Covenant of the League and in harmony with the principles of the Protocol; recorded the fact that such agreements need not be restricted to a limited area but may be applied to the whole world; recommended that the Council should report to the Seventh Assembly on the progress in general security brought about by these agreements and requested the Council to make a preparatory study with a view to a Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

The Assembly considered as an important step towards a general system of international agreements regarding arms and ammunition and implements of war the Convention for the Supervision of the Arms Trade and invited the Council to continue the preliminary work on the subject of the control of the private manufacture of arms so that a draft Convention may be prepared as speedily as possible and discussed by an international conference.

TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The report of the Health Committee being approved, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the work accomplished promised to be of great value to the health services of different countries. The Governments are more and more disposed to collaborate with the health organizations in matters concerning the prevention of communicable diseases and the improvement of the health conditions of the peoples. Investigations are pursued with a view to the standardization of pharmacopœias, and to the treatment of sleeping sickness and tuberculosis.

The Health Committee was requested by the Council to study a series of proposals made by various delegations regarding the measures that might be recommended for the control of manufacture and distribution of food supplies, for a uniform method of health statistics, etc.

The Financial Committee co-operated with the Free City of Danzig in the issue of a municipal loan and assisted the Esthonian Government in an inquiry into economic and financial conditions in its country.

The program of financial reconstruction of Austria has been fulfilled. The Austrian currency is stable. The ordinary budget for 1924 has shown a surplus which has been devoted to covering a substantial part of the capital expenditure. The abolition of the control is contemplated. The Assembly approved with satisfaction the work accomplished and expressed the hope that the Economic Committee will soon attain positive results.

The financial reconstruction of Hungary is most encouraging. During the first year of application of the program of reconstruction, the budget was balanced and the accounts from July, 1924, to June, 1925, have shown a surplus of sixty-three million gold crowns. The economic conditions are steadily improving. The Assembly expressed its congratulations to the Hungarian Government and the Commissioner General. It hoped that the conclusion of further commercial agreements between Hungary and other countries will tend to bring about in Central Europe a progressive reduction of the tariffs.

The Refugee Service succeeded, since November, 1923, in settling 700,000 refugees who are now in a position to provide for themselves. In December, 1924, a loan of £10,000,000 sterling was issued and the Greek National Bank promised to contribute £500,000 sterling to enable the commission to continue its work.

The Economic Committee's program had included: Import and export prohibitions and restrictions; false customs declarations; treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises; unfair competition; economic crises, etc.

Deeply convinced that economic peace will largely contribute to security among the nations, the Assembly invited the Council to consider, at the earliest possible moment, the expediency of constituting on a wide basis a Preparatory Committee which, with the assistance of the technical organizations of the League and the International Labour Office, will prepare the work for an International Economic Conference.

The delegate of the French Republic, who presented the draft resolution before the Second Committee and the Assembly, insisted on the fact that practical means should be studied to restore stable currency and that all nations—members or non-members of the League—should be invited to participate in this work of reconstruction.

The Organization of Communications and Transit has examined, with regard to transport by rail, the question of maintaining the standardization effected, before the war, by certain States in Central and Eastern Europe. River and maritime navigation, telegraphic communications, motor transport were dealt with in technical reports. Nearly all European States have ratified or adhered to the General Convention on Freedom of Transit. The General

Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern is gradually being applied throughout Europe.

The competent organizations were requested to draw up a definite plan of action on the exploitation of hydro-electric power, especially in view of the economic reconstruction of Europe.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has considered the question of the instruction of youth in the aims and ideals of the League. That instruction is frequently organized by the competent authorities of several countries. It was recommended that a sub-committee of experts should co-ordinate the efforts designed to train the younger generation to regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.

The Council was invited by the Assembly to consider the desirability of convening a committee of experts representing the press of the different continents with a view to determining methods of contributing towards the organization of peace by reducing risks of international misunderstanding and by tranquillizing public opinion. The press was considered the most effective means of guiding public opinion towards that moral disarmament which is a concomitant condition of material disarmament.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL QUESTIONS:

A draft convention for the suppression of slavery was submitted by the British delegation to the Sixth Committee. The Assembly adopted a draft convention of a general character which will be communicated by the Council to the States members of the League and to such other States as the Council may specify, with a view to the conclusion of a Convention.

The Assembly examined the reports of the Commission on Traffic in Opium and of the two Opium Conferences. The delegate of Persia urged that suggestions should be made for replacing, in his country, the poppy by another crop. A Commission of Inquiry of three persons will examine the question and according to a resolution contained in the Final Act of the Second International Opium Conference will visit, if they so desire, certain opium-producing countries and will advise as to the measures to be taken in view of limiting the opium production to quantities required for medical and scientific purposes.

Steps were taken to give effect to the program for the protection of children, particularly as regards feeding in early infancy.

In the Near East, the Commission for the Protection of Women and Children pursues its work of relief and assistance. Homes for that purpose have been founded both at Aleppo and at Constantinople.

The Russian and Armenian Refugee Service was able during seven months to facilitate the settling of 18,000 refugees. Five commissioners will be asked to look into the technical possibilities of refugee settlement and to negotiate the floating of a loan.

The draft of an International Relief Union in favour of calamity stricken multitudes will be revised and submitted to the Governments of all members of the League.

The attention of the different Governments will be drawn to the advantages of co-operation, within the limit of national sovereignty, between non-official and technical organizations of the League. The creation of an international municipal organization did not appear expedient. Various international private organizations which concern themselves with municipal questions already exist.

POLITICAL, LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS:

A Special Committee of Jurists formulated replies to certain questions of interpretation of the Covenant. The Secretary General will invite the States members of the League to forward their observations with regard to doubtful points.

The Assembly adopted the amendment to Article XVI of the Covenant proposed by the British Government. This amendment does away with the words "in such case" to be found in the second paragraph of the original text, which have become useless and meaningless as a result of the amendments adopted by the Second Assembly.

The following were elected by the Assembly non-permanent members of the Council for the coming year: Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay.

The question of the international status of China was raised by the Chinese delegation, who claimed the moral support of the League in connection with the Customs Conference of interested States soon to be held in China. The Assembly expressed the desire that a satisfactory solution may attend the questions raised by the Chinese Delegation.

The delegates of Hungary, Lithuania and Bulgaria have put forward their claims with regard to minorities. The Sixth Committee rejected a proposal by the Lithuanian delegate advocating the creation of a special committee charged with the drafting of a convention to determine the rights and obligations of all States members in respect to minorities. The Assembly approved of the procedure heretofore followed by the Council respecting the protection of minorities.

The Sixth Committee briefly entered upon the question of mandates and decided to leave the responsibility thereof to the mandatory Powers, to the permanent Commission on Mandates and to the Council of the League. The Assembly declared its appreciation of the work done by the mandatory Powers in pursuance of obligations devolving upon them under Article XXII of the Covenant and also expressed the hope that every member of the League will enforce in the mandated territories international undertakings to which it has become a party, particularly on questions of labour, arms traffic and slavery.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS:

On the subject of contributions in arrears, the Assembly approved the settlement of the Argentine Republic's debt and pressed the members whose contributions have not yet been paid to settle their debts to the League.

The report of the Fourth Committee on the erection of the Assembly Hall and Annexes for the Secretariat was approved. A credit of 11,700,000 francs was voted and made up as follows: eight millions for the erection of an Assembly Hall, two millions for the purchase of the site and 1,700,000 for the Annex to the present Secretariat building. The Council will appoint a committee to report, should the building at present occupied by the Secretariat be sold, whether any changes as regards the selection of the site and the arrangement of the various buildings should be made.

For the financial year 1926, the general budget of the League, of the Secretariat, of the Special Organizations, of the International Labour Organization and of the Permanent Court of International Justice, was approved, the total amount of which is 22,930,633 gold francs.

The Assembly adopted the new provisional scale of allocation of expenses as drawn up by the Committee on Allocation of Expenses and approved by the Fourth Committee. This scale will be put into force for the years 1926, 1927, 1928. Canada's allotment was maintained as 35 units out of 937, while Great Britain's share was raised from 88 to 105. Canada will pay \$165,271.06, 3.735 per cent of the total amount, a reduction from previous years as regards the percentage allotted.

The Agenda being exhausted, the president (Mr. Dandurand) delivered the closing address, which is published in the appendix.

The discussions of the Sixth Assembly will contribute to the creation of a new international order and to the development of the system of regional agreements in harmony with the ideals of the Covenant and of the Protocol of 1924. A broad inquiry on the general economic situation is being prepared. It will have for object the practical means of establishing the economic security which is essential to political security.

In conclusion, the election of a Canadian delegate to the presidency illustrates the important part which is being played by Canada in the exterior world.

(Signed) RAOUL DANDURAND,
HEWITT BOSTOCK,
PHILIPPE ROY,
W. A. RIDDELL,
JEAN DESY.

APPENDIX

CLOSING SPEECH

*Delivered by the President of the Sixth Assembly (Mr. Dandurand)
On September 26, 1925*

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND DEAR COLLEAGUES:

Our work is finished. Before vacating the chair, to which I was elected by your votes, I should like first to discharge a duty and, secondly, to attempt to indicate the lessons which this Assembly has taught us.

On behalf of all the delegations I express our thanks to the Swiss Republic and to the canton and city of Geneva. Switzerland has become the home of noble schemes of international pacification. It is in the peace-inspiring atmosphere of this country that have been born the conceptions of universal reconciliation. Animated by the spirit of hospitality, of reason and of discipline, the Swiss democracy offers to us an example of the brotherly union of peoples differing in race, language and religion.

Secondly, our thanks are due to the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, who, with his wide and rich experience, has controlled the complicated machinery of the League's organizations. I would ask him to convey to all his collaborators, whatever their position, our great appreciation of the value of their daily help.

The many reports submitted to us by the six committees are proof of the breadth of view and the ripe wisdom of those who have helped in preparing them.

We are particularly glad to pay our tribute to the active sympathy extended to us by the press. The Assembly regards the press as an all-important factor in world peace. It has proclaimed in a resolution the necessity of the co-operation of the press in order to prepare for that moral disarmament which must precede material disarmament. In its capacity as a coadjutor of the League of Nations in the work of peace and the creation of a "new conscience" for humanity, the press will be able to spread far and wide such words as will calm passion and mould public opinion.

Several speakers have already observed that this Assembly was not intended to have the appearance or the character of a college of rhetoric. It is not our duty to distribute laurel wreaths or to strew palms before the victors in the lists of oratory. The object of our meeting here is to consider problems which affect the future of the great civilizations and to seek the patient zeal to reconcile the sometimes discordant elements in practical and acceptable solutions.

It has been unjustly asserted that our meetings lacked *éclat*. I am inclined to make a virtue of what was formulated as a criticism: is it not indeed proof of the serious nature of our work? Whether in matters social, financial, economic or political, decisions have been taken, the consequences of which may be far-reaching. In all spheres in which we are competent to act important results have been obtained. Of these I will only say one word.

Through the help given to refugees and the extension of protective measures for women and children, the League has sought to safeguard the rights of the weak and to alleviate the misfortunes of the suffering.

Special mention should be made of the protocol drafted by the Sixth Committee to remove the last traces of slavery. This is an undertaking of real humanitarian value and we hope that it will be welcomed by the Governments concerned.

By the interest it has shown in the organization of public health and the regulation of the opium traffic; the Assembly has proved its anxiety to remove dangers threatening the physical and moral well-being both of individuals and of entire communities.

Thanks to the sincere co-operation of the Governments of Hungary and Austria, the financial reconstruction of those two countries has yielded most encouraging results.

The technical organizations, such as the Financial Committee and the Economic Committee, to which should be added the Committee for Communications and Transit, have displayed a praiseworthy activity. Each in its sphere has prepared the way for an undertaking the universal import of which will not have escaped the notice of members of this Assembly. All Governments are agreed that the causes of international difficulties and disputes are often to be sought in economic conditions. Thus, the proposal for a general economic conference has been received with favour. The resolution proposed by the Second Committee opens up a vast field of inquiry and investigation with a view not only to mitigating the effects but to removing the causes of the troubles which at the present time weigh so heavily upon all nations.

The question of intellectual co-operation also offers a promising outlook. The committee will shortly have at its disposal an admirable instrument in the Paris Institute and its influence is bound to increase with time. It will have to concentrate its attention on schemes for diffusing a knowledge of the ideal of the League of Nations, for winning fresh support and making its work better known. This task cannot be pursued by means of partisan propaganda, but only by a faithful and unbiased statement of the activities of the League of Nations.

Although the delicate question of the protection of minorities has not given rise to a definite resolution, it has nevertheless been discussed before the Sixth Committee. The opinions expressed during this discussion would serve to show that the League is conscientiously performing the useful, noble and difficult task entrusted to it under the treaties, namely, that of safe-guarding the interests of certain national minorities. The work it has done should inspire confidence in those populations which look to it for support. All fears and susceptibilities will gradually be removed by the wisdom of the Governments and the loyalty of the minorities. The combined and sincere efforts of the League of Nations, the Governments concerned and the minorities themselves should create a situation and a brotherly relationship which will mark the end of the minorities problem, both as a matter of international and of domestic concern.

I must not fail to draw attention to the work of the Mandates Commission in developing and perfecting the institution established by the Treaty, the control of which is entrusted to the League of Nations. We are firmly convinced that the Mandatory Powers have at heart the constant improvement of the material and moral conditions of the populations placed under their paternal and vigilant tutelage.

I have still to examine the outcome of these three words which are henceforth classic: "Arbitration, Security and Disarmament." The deliberations of this Assembly have shown us that the spirit of the Protocol drawn up last year still lives. It constitutes, at the present time, an ideal and a rule of conduct. None of the general principles enunciated by the Fifth Assembly were questioned by the Sixth. The only modifications concerned the application of those principles: the principles themselves formed the very basis of our discussions. Did not the Assembly show its intention by denouncing a war of aggression as an international crime? Did it not again affirm the necessity of arbitration and security as essential conditions to disarmament? Surely, however, security,

as contemplated in the Protocol, must by the very terms of that document, and in accordance with the statements of the most authoritative members of this Assembly, necessarily be supplemented by regional agreements, by pacts between peoples with common interests who believe themselves directly threatened?

Two methods of attaining this object were proposed by the authors of the scheme for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The idealistic method, based upon general conceptions, sought to reconcile human facts with principles: the realistic method endeavoured to find a compromise between principles and facts, and to accommodate ideas to circumstances. I may be excused for recalling Plato and Aristotle. Called upon to choose between the method of the disciple and that of the master, the Assembly decided that it would perhaps be more expedient to follow the teaching of the disciple. The results will be the same. It is the methods of realization or application that differ. The members of the League of Nations wish to prepare the way for disarmament by means of special agreements in order to obtain security. They propose the pacific settlement of conflicts and disputes by arbitration conventions. From all these facts, it is clear that the spirit of the Protocol has animated and quickened the work of this Assembly.

It has not been judged advisable to engage once more in a discussion of the project of universal compulsory arbitration. But it is inevitable, whatever paths we may tread, that one day we shall reach this goal. A little reflection will show that there are only two possible alternatives: arbitration or arbitrariness. Between these two words, which follow each other in the dictionary and yet are mutually exclusive, the members of the League have never hesitated.

This brief and superficial survey of the work done in the last few weeks is enough to show that the Sixth Assembly has not disappointed the hopes which the world has set upon it. This work has been of a nature to confound the sceptics, to convert the pessimists and to give to all those who believe in the League fresh ground for confidence, optimism and faith. Our Assembly has courageously done its duty and faced most difficult tasks. With a clear realization of its mission and of its responsibilities it has drawn up the program of the great enterprises of to-morrow and revealed new and shining horizons to humanity.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the course of your walks through Geneva you may have happened upon the little church of St. Paul, whose red-tiled roof and Romanesque front lie sheltered under the autumn foliage. Harmonious in its proportions and rich in its sobriety, this modern temple with its mediaeval air contains a masterpiece of the French painter, Maurice Denis.

The arch of the central nave frames this magnificent work of art, which dominates the high altar, fills the whole apse and casts a subtle oriental light on the high vault. Before us lies a calm sea which the twilight mantles with purple and greenish gold. A fishing-boat rocks imperceptibly upon the waters. In this boat a number of figures are grouped round a man clothed in a robe of many folds. The apostle Paul addresses his companions come from Rome and Corinth, Jerusalem and Ephesus, Cyprus and Thessalonica. The words fall upon the mellow air: "There is no longer Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free...."

Before this striking evocation of apostolic times I found myself dreaming that one day we may see on the shores of this peaceful lake men of every religion, faith and race acclaiming the voice which the echoes will carry to the uttermost ends of the earth: "There is no longer victor nor vanquished, oppressor nor oppressed, for you are all one in justice and peace."

