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LECTURES: GRADUATES' SOCIETY LECTURESHIP, W.G.S. ADAMS,1928-1931

FILE 465

LECTURES : GRADUATES' SOCIETY LECTURESHIP

W.G.S. ADAMS

DOCKET STARTS:

ADAMS, PROFESSOR W.G.S.

Exit Snobbery at Oxford

THE march of democracy in Oxford is well illustrated by the appointment of Professor W. G. S. Adams to be the new Warden of All Souls'. Thirty years ago the class snobbery of an earlier England was fast melting away in town and suburban life. But it still dominated the countryside, where members of the erstwhile governing class sat each enthroned over his rural estate—miniature kings, in effect, with heirs-apparent, children of the blood-royal, courtiers, retinues, Ministers, and different grades of subjects all complete. Every village squire's family could claim membership of the ruling caste, but nobody else in the countryside except (on a half-footing) the clergy.

Quite naturally there was a great deal of such snobbery in Oxford ; for something like half the scions of this semi-royalty (all who did not go to the Army or Cambridge) went there as undergraduates. They were apt to live riotously, drink a great deal of wine, and treat the place as their doormat. In most colleges the average don either humoured or fawned on them, but the centre of their cult was All Souls'. It had no undergraduates, but only Fellows, and of these a large body were Prize Fellows elected at the rate of two every year.

Properly used, of course, these prize fellowships might have given Oxford what it then badly lacked—the beginnings of an endowment for post-graduate research in the humanities, philosophy, law, politics, economics, and so on. Instead they were used mainly to recruit a highly exclusive social club. Examinations were held for them, with general papers in the humanities and alternative papers in law and history ; and in theory the best lawyer and the best historian should each annually be elected. But in practice they seldom were, the choice usually falling on the highest men in either list who were "well-connected."

This happened in 1901, when Professor Adams was a candidate. In the examination he headed the list on the history side. But neither he nor his opposite number on the law side obtained fellowships. Neither was "well-connected." But there were two men lower down the list who obviously were—one a well-known peer's son, the other nephew to a leading Cabinet Minister and also to a High Court judge. They were elected Fellows. Both were men of ability, but neither could on any academic reckoning have ranked among the two best men of the year.

In these days the Warden was the late Sir William Anson—an effective lecturer and a learned writer on law, an ineffective M.P., a hereditary baronet of distinguished manners, but imbued with class-feeling to his finger-tips. Since his death All Souls' has long been evolving in a much better direction. By devoting its extra revenues to helping the foundation of professorships, it has made itself the home of a really fine body of learned men. And this has reacted on its elections of Prize Fellows.

An example of the first course gave Professor Adams his *revanche*. For when the Political Science Professorship was founded in 1912, the rejected of 1901 came back in quiet triumph as the holder of a chair, to which a permanent All Souls' fellowship was attached. That was in 1912. Now 21 years later the wheel has come full circle, and he is elected Warden. There has been no struggle about all this. Few, probably, have ever stopped to realize all that the changes over 32 years have amounted to.

Least of all would Professor Adams do so ; for he is the most unself-conscious of men. But the most profoundly democratic. A Lowland Scot, the son of a schoolmaster, he exemplifies to perfection that Scottish sense of democracy which does not argue or protest about the thing but simply takes for granted that you should judge every man on his human merits, and refuses to let money or origins or "connections" count two straws.

I always imagine that the Scots owe a good deal of this to Burns, and particularly to his magnificent song, "A Man's a Man for a' That!" But the best Scottish democracy in our day is really in advance of Burns ; for where he had then to strive and cry about it, now it claims, as I have said, to be taken for granted. Without clamouring that men are social equals, it persistently treats them as such.

Of course, as I have said, the changes at All Souls' have been gradual. A few years ago they elected to a Prize Fellowship Mr. A. L. Rowse, the brilliant son of a working man, a Cornish clay-miner. In Anson's time such an election would have been quite inconceivable, unless, perhaps, the candidate had been a Conservative and had possessed exceptionally winning gifts of social adaptability. Mr. Rowse was a class-war Socialist, very far from all that.

On that occasion the college, which was formerly the stronghold of Oxford snobbery, set to all the other colleges a splendid example of class-fairness, which some of them still needed. Under the new Warden such examples may be expected to continue. Nobody has ever heard him breathe a syllable of resentment against the injustice which he himself suffered in 1901. But I cannot imagine his agreeing to repeat it against anyone else.

X.

Return to D.McMurray, Principal's Office.

PROFESSOR W.G.S. ADAMS, who will come to McGill to give the first series of lectures on the endowment secured by the McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY, is hardly the sort of figure most Canadians will think of on hearing that he is a Fellow of All Souls' College and Professor of Political Science and Institutions, Oxford. He is, among other things, actually a farmer, keenly interested in pure bred stock. In Ireland, poetry and the raising of pigs and political economy have been intimately connected in the person of "AE", who is presently to visit Montreal; but it may come as a revelation to many that All Souls' Fellows can be practical men. The fact is with regard to Professor Adams that, like many in England and Germany who are interested in agricultural problems, Professor Adams has watched the developing science of agriculture in Ireland very intently.

As Lowell Lecturer at Harvard he was very successful, and he is still spoken of with enthusiasm there.

May 26th, 1930

Professor F. Clarke,
41 St. Giles',
Oxford, England.

Thank you for your note of the 23rd, written from the "Duchess of Atholl". Laird is coming in this afternoon and I shall hand to him a copy of Dr. Rothney's criticism, together with your comments upon it.

There was a matter which I intended to take up with you before you left, and that is, to invite your co-operation towards securing a Lecturer for next year under the terms of the lectureship made available by the Graduates' Society. I may have told you something about this. They have a fund amounting to $3,000 per annum which they are willing to give to a first-class man to come to McGill for a month and deliver a series of lectures, after the pattern of the Gifford lectures in the Scottish Universities. Bishop Barnes, of Birmingham, whom I had hoped to get, has finally turned us down. Dr. Martin is looking about for someone, while Lee of Oxford suggested Adams of that University.

I attach a great deal of importance to the first lecturer, because it was after considerable pleading that I induced the Graduates' Society to vote the sum for this purpose. I believe it would be a wonderful stimulus to the students, to the professors, and to the intellectual community of Montreal generally, if we had someone unusually gifted living

amongst us for a month. Think the matter over, and if you have any definite views do not hesitate to cable me - collect, of course.

I hope that you find your family well and that you have a good summer. We shall give them a sincere welcome when they return with you in the fall.

Principal.

41 St. Giles,
Oxford.

June 13th 1930

Dear Sir Arthur

Many thanks for your letter. As you know I was not very eager to go on the Protestant Committee - at least not just yet. But as there seems to be a general desire that I should do so, I am quite agreable. My work at McGill will, in any case, be pretty closely involved in the general problems of Protestant education & it will be useful to have a recognized means of action outside.

On the assumption that the lectures you are seeking is of the "Gifford" type I have made some enquiries & can now suggest the names of :-

1. Canon B. H. Streeter. Queen's College. Oxford.
2. Dr H. B. Selbie. Principal of Mansfield College. Oxford.

Please take that as the order of preference. Streeter has a great reputation & has done excellent work. Most people would regard him as more scholarly than Bishop Barnes. I believe too. He is a good lecturer.

Dr. Selbie is older, but a great scholar also. I am sure Montreal would welcome him.

apart from an irritating cold I am keeping pretty fit. I lunched with Sir Lumley Leymonds & Sir Henry Richards (Board of Education) on Wednesday. & feel I have their good will. Yesterday I was at the London Day Training College & in the evening at a "Round Table" meeting. I have had some walks & talks with Sir Michael Sadler. Next week I go down to Christ's Hospital & after that to Swindle. Later. I want to spend a week in the North of England, where some very interesting work is going on.

It seems to be well worth while to get some first hand knowledge of these things.

With good wishes

Yours very truly

F. Clarke.

41. St. Giles
Oxford
July 13th 1930

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have had some difficulty in getting into touch with Dr Jacks, partly because I have myself been so much occupied & partly because his present abode is not easy of access. But - I have had a talk with him this afternoon. I told him the circumstances that gave rise to the search for a lecturer, & explained that I was not authorized to do more than suggest names. He quite understood that, & was most helpful. The names he suggested, or approved, are:-

1. John MacMurray - Professor of Philosophy at King's College, London. Very much interested in social problems & in the philosophy of religion. I know him slightly. He is still young (about 43, I should say). Has a reputation as a philosopher, & is a good lecturer. Was at Balliol as a don for some years.

2. C. Delisle Burns. - at present Stevenson Lecturer (Civics) at Glasgow University.

Has written much on social & political questions, & writes well.

3. R. H. Tawney - Reader in Economic History at London School of Economics. One of the Labour Party "intellectuals" & a personal friend of Ramsay Macdonald. Beautiful writer & a fine character. Knows much about the history of the working-class movement. & has written extensively. Leader in Adult Education. Good lecturer.
(Is a personal friend of my own. Hence I should like to have this opinion checked if his name is considered)

4. Barratt Brown - Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford. Was very definitely a Labour man but a real authority on modern industrial economics & economic history. I do not know him, but Dr Jacks speaks highly of him.

5. Dr Ernest Barker, Laura Spelman Professor of Political Science at Cambridge. Was my tutor in Oxford undergraduate days & I have kept in touch with him since. Very suggestive & stimulating on matter (his Stevenson Lectures on "National Character" were very good), but I am less sure of his style. He has not the

gifts of the popular lecturer but is a real scholar & genuinely interested in modern movements.

The name of his colleague at Oxford. W. G. S. Adams. you already have. He is so much my personal friend that I do not care to push him. His personal attractiveness would however be greater. I think. than that of Dr Barker.

Lastly. I consulted Dr Jacks. as judiciously as I could. about himself. He would be free next year. as he retires shortly from the Principalship of Manchester College. So his name also could be considered if you thought fit. You know him of course & his reputation so I need say no more than that he can be included in the list if you wish to do so. He realizes that I am doing nothing more than suggest names to you.

I hope these will be of some use to you. If any more occur to me you shall hear of them.

I am seeing all I can of English Education while the schools remain open, & to-morrow I leave for a week in

the North.

I am giving support & help to a scheme now on foot in London for founding as part of London University an Imperial Institute of Education. Such a thing would be a most valuable alternative to Teachers' College at Columbia. It is really lamentable to reflect that, even now, England has no properly organized centre to which advanced students of Education can be sent from the Dominions. An alternative (& complement) to Columbia is very urgently needed.

With kind regards

Yours very truly

F. Clarke

July 26th, 1930.

Professor F. Clarke,
41 St. Giles',
Oxford, England.

Your letter of the 13th came in to-day. Thank you very much for the suggestions contained therein.

MacMurray I know, having met him in London in May 1928. I also know Dr. Ernest Barker, having endeavoured in 1921 to prevail upon him to accept the Professorship of History at McGill. He was very helpful at that time, and I like him. I heard him lecture in Toronto at the meeting of the British Association.

I have read many things that Tawney has written, and I think his is a good name.

But I keep hearing favourable things about Adams. I have just come back from spending a week at St.-Andrews-By-The-Sea and there I met Merriman of Harvard, whom I have known for some years. Merriman thought very highly of Adams and was of the opinion that I could do no better. He also suggested the name of John Buchan, whom I know personally and like very much. What do you think of Buchan?

I am leaving Monday for a week at Murray Bay, taking my holidays, as you see, in small doses.

There is nothing new, unless it be the election. I wish it were over, because both sides are now beginning to indulge in personalities and the debate is on a very low plane. My own opinion is that the Conservatives will have a small majority, but it may easily result in stale-mate.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

41 St. Giles',
Oxford.

Aug. 14th 1930

Dear Sir Arthur

I am glad that the names I was able to suggest appealed to you. The difficulty is, of course, to make a choice among so many possibles.

I have met John Buchan only once & cannot say I know him. But he is well spoken of, a gracious, agreeable personality with much mellow charm & of course a master of language.

Yet I feel that someone more direct & forceful, even if less polished, is called for. Yours

comments upon adams rather
emboldens me to set aside the
scruples I have because of
personal friendship, & to express
my cordial agreement. I have
seen a good deal of him during
this stay, & am more than ever
impressed by his sincerity &
energy. He knows modern England
as few men do, & has tentacles
spread out that keep him in
touch with life & movements
not only in England but in the
outer world. Some critics say
he has a little too much of the
earnest intensity of a Scots
"meenister", but even so, his
humour saves him. He counts
for a good deal both in Oxford

& in England. 3. & would certainly give us substance. He is highly companionable & is farmer as well as professor. (Grows potatoes & breeds pedigree pigs on Boars Hill).

He would 'take' I think. butter from Barker. who is almost exclusively the scholar.

I hope you will succeed in getting some holiday. Work so Exacting necessitates a sufficiency of time for recuperation.

The result of the election caused some surprise here. It appears to be pretty badly misinterpreted in some quarters.

Was there much more in it

there shows resentment against bad times & the U.S.A. tariff?

My wife & I have planned to take the whole family to Paris for a day or two. It is rather a wild scheme but they are all eager to dip into France before coming to French Canada. & I believe it will be good for them.

Yours very truly

F. Clarke.

Form 6123, replacing Form 1-TW

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HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE PROFESSOR W G S ADAMS WOULD ACCEPT

LECTURESHIP IF OFFERED YOU COULD NOT DO BETTER

LEE

407 AM

TELE CENTRAL 1777.

2, HARE COURT,
TEMPLE, E.C.

14 February 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

I am sending a week end card to say that Prof. W.G.S. Adams would accept the Leadership, if offered. I do not think you could do better. He is

sensible, genial, and
of course very well up
in his subject. He
would probably select
some aspect of
Public Administration.

You could keep
the other two names
in reserve.

Adams certainly
carries more weight
than either of them

Yours sincerely

R. W. Lee

June 19th, 1930.

Professor F. Clarke,
41 St. Giles',
Oxford, England.

Let me acknowledge your letter of June 5th. It is hard for me to set forth just the type of lecturer I want. In fact, I don't much care whether he is a Historian, a Political Economist, a Physicist or a Philosopher, so long as his lectures are first-class and his personality a stimulating one.

The lecturer, as you know, would live with us for three weeks or a month, and I should like to have one whose presence here would give a decided fillip to University life, one who would inspire and stimulate not only the students but the teachers and the intellectuals of Montreal.

I put the matter up to Lee, and he very strongly recommended your friend Adams. At that time Bishop Barnes had not turned me down and I hoped that he would come, but, as you know, he has now refused.

I am glad you are going to consult Curtis and Jacks. I think as much depends upon the man as upon the subject. If he is capable of saying something worth publication I had in mind that he would give about eight lectures and that these would deal sufficiently exhaustively with the subject to justify their publication. Without limiting the choice of subject, we widen the field of possible lecturers.

There is another point I should mention, and that is this. I had some difficulty in inducing the Graduates' Society to agree to spend this money, and I am particularly anxious that the first lecturer should leave with them the impression that the money was well spent, in fact, that it could not have been as well spent in any other way.

I shall await with interest your suggestions.

I hope that you are enjoying to the full your vacation and your reunion with your family, and with all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

P. S. I had the following cable from Peddie at Edinburgh: "Committee wish continue reciprocal scholarship with you for another year. Can you nominate candidate. Writing." I am awaiting his letter, which so far has not come in.

June 19th, 1930.

Professor F. Clarke,
41 St. Giles',
Oxford, England.

Let me acknowledge your letter of June 5th. It is hard for me to set forth just the type of lecturer I want. In fact, I don't much care whether he is a historian, a political economist, a physicist or a philosopher, so long as his lectures are first-class and his personality a stimulating one. The lecturer, as you know, would live with us for three weeks or a month, and I should like to have someone whose presence here would give a decided fillup to University life, someone who would inspire and stimulate not only the students but the teachers and the intellectuals of Montreal as well. The objects in establishing the Lectureship were, first, to set us an example of the finest scholarship, and therefore, become a stimulus and a spur to all the members of the University; secondly, to attract the attention of everybody in the community really interested in University education and scholarship; thirdly, to show the whole public and our sister universities that we are really intellectually alive and interested at McGill.

The only condition which need be imposed upon the lecturer is that if the lectures are published they should be published under the name of the McGill Graduates' Society.

I put the matter up to Lee and he very strongly recommended your friend Adams. At that time Bishop Barnes had not turned me down and I hoped he would come, but, as you know, he has now refused. I am glad you are going to consult Curtis and Jacks. I think as much depends upon the man as upon the subject, if he is capable of saying something really worth publication. I had in mind that he would give about eight lectures and that these would deal sufficiently exhaustively with the subject to justify their publication. In this connection, we think of Eddington's Gifford lecture "The Nature of the Physical Universe", probably the best contribution to fine scholarship which has been made for many a year.

41 St. Giles,

Oxford.

June 5th 1930

Dear Sir Arthur,

Your letter of May 26th reached me to-day. Just in time for me to catch the "Aquitania" mail which leaves London to-morrow.

I shall be glad to do what I can in assisting to secure a lectureship of the type you mention. But before I take any definite action I want to be quite clear about what the type is. Adams is, perhaps, my closest friend here in Oxford, I had a long talk with him on Monday & we are having supper at his place on Boars

Hill t: morrow evening.

Knowing him as well I cannot fit him into any category along with Bishop Barnes. Hence, since you mention Bishop Barnes as having actually been approached, & since you quote the Gifford Lectures as an analogy of what you have in mind, I am forced to a suspicion that Professor Lee in suggesting Adams may have misunderstood what you have in mind. Adams' subject is Politics & Government & he has very little in common with what may be called a "Gifford" outlook.

So I should be deeply obliged & much assisted, if you would specify more precisely what kind of man is sought & what type of lecture-topic is in view.

You see, it is the occurrence of the names of Adams & Bishop Barnes together which causes my present uncertainty.

In any case, my personal friendship with Adams is such that I would not take upon myself to recommend him, even if the doubt as to what is sought were cleared up. I should be afraid that personal regard would be warping my judgement on the specific question. So I propose to consult Curtis, who will be available in a day or two, & I may also appeal to L. P. Jacks (Hibbert Journal) whom I know.

But it shall do little

beyond getting suggestions of a few possible names until I hear again from you. And of course I shall say nothing at all to Adams.

I found all well at home & my wife immensely relieved to find me better than she had expected. I have seen few people yet, but shall deliver your messages of remembrance when I do get around.

My wife is very grateful to you for your kind thought of her.

With kind regards

Yours very truly

F. Clarke

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Oct. 13th 1930

Dear Sir Arthur,

One or two of the points of information I submit about Adams may need to be checked. For example, I am pretty sure it was Da Lowell Lectures he delivered in the States some time ago. but this should be confirmed.

My list has no claim to be exhaustive; I have put down only what I know of with some degree of certainty.

Adams has always been a teacher & organizer of action more than a writer. He has written little but his influence is wider & likely to be more lasting than that of many who have written much more.

His Scottish ancestry reveals itself in a deep moral earnestness & sense of public duty, warmed by natural humour & tempered by rich experience.

I feel sure that his personality would prove most acceptable to us here.

But I, as his friend, may be biassed. & I shall feel much relieved to know that there are thought to be good reasons for approaching him quite apart from anything I may say.

Yours very truly

F. Clarke.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor W. G. S. Adams.
All Souls' College
Oxford

1. Gladstone Professor of Political Science in the University of Oxford.
2. Has held various offices in the University, including membership of the Hebdomadal Council (the governing Executive)
3. Member of the Royal Commission on Oxford & Cambridge. (a few years ago).
4. Largely instrumental in founding the new School of "Modern Greats" at Oxford. (Modern History. Philosophy & Economics).
5. Secretary to Prime Minister's Department during the war.
6. Chairman of Rural Community Council: a body which is doing much for the vitalizing of rural life in England.
7. Himself a practical farmer, at his home on Boar's Hill, near Oxford. Is keenly interested in agricultural co-operation & has worked with Sir Horace Plunkett & (I believe) with "A. E." on this matter, particularly in Ireland.
8. Has been (I believe) Lowell Lecturer.

October 18th, 1930.

Professor W. G. S. Adams,
Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and
Institutions,
All Souls' College,
Oxford, E n g l a n d .

The Graduates' Society of McGill University has founded a Lectureship, somewhat similar to the Gifford Lectures in the Scottish Universities, and I have been asked to secure the lecturer. It is our hope to secure an eminent man, willing to spend at least three weeks with us and give a series of, say, eight lectures.

The value of the Lectureship is $3000.00. Out of this the lecturer will have to take care of his travelling expenses, but while with us he will be the guest of the University.

The time of the academic year most convenient to us is February or March, because the examinations are held at the end of April, and I am sure students would take more interest in the Lectures if that month were avoided.

If you find it compatible with your other engagements, will you come to Montreal and inaugurate this series of Lectures?

I attach much importance to this Lectureship, believing that the lecturer and the Lectures will have a profoundly stimulating effect upon the intellectual life of the University, and I also attach the greatest importance to procuring a particularly outstanding man as the first lecturer. Many of your friends in the Old Country and in the American Universities have very cordially recommended you to me.

Please give my request your very earnest consideration, and I beg of you to come, if at all possible.

I leave the choice of subject to you. You may probably feel like suggesting one or two fields which you might explore fairly fully in these Lectures.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

October 18, 1930.

Professor F. Clarke,
Department of Education.

Dear Professor Clarke,

The Principal is to-day writing to Professor W.G.S.Adams and offering him the McGill Graduates' Lectureship. He would like you to write him also, and tell him how much it is hoped he will be able to accept.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary to the Principal

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

October 30th 1930

Dear Mr Principal,

I appreciate much
keeping the terms of your letter of
October 18th conveying to me the
resolution to inaugurate the series of
Lectures established by the Sarum Lodge
of the Holy Rosary.

It is a very great pleasure to me to
accept the resolution. I feel deeply

the importance of this opportunity,
and I have the most earnestly on
the subjects in relation to which I
should wish to address myself.
I suppose on the general title of
the Series of Lectures.

Aspects of Progress in the 20th Century.

May Dalton has permitted me to leave by
a steamer sailing on February 28th and
from the time of arrival I should be glad

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

to spend four weeks in Montreal and
to be entirely at the service of the
University during that time. I wish to
be back in Oxford by April 25th.
I thank you also for the kind
invitation to be the guest of the
University during my stay in Montreal.

Yours very sincerely.

W. G. S. Adams.

Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G. K.C.B.
McGill University.

November 17th,
1930.

Dr. W. G. S. Adams,
All Souls College,
Oxford University,
Oxford, England.

The news that you are willing to inaugurate the Graduates' Society series of lectures at McGill University next March has given us all a great deal of pleasure, and we shall count on having you with us for four weeks.

May I suggest that you inform us as early as convenient just how you propose to divide your subject,

Aspects of Progress in the 20th Century.

I am asking for this information only at the request of the Graduates' Society. The University authorities, I assureyou, will be quite satisfied with whatever headings you choose to give to your lectures. The Graduates' Society is taking a great interest in the Lectureship, wishes to see that the lectures are advertised and their members fully informed, and are of the opinion that the earlier they know your headings the better it will be.

They also raise the question which might arise out of the publication of the lectures. I may say that this was a possibility envisaged by the Trustees of the Graduates' Society when the lectureship was authorized. The Society asks, If it should publish the lectures would it have the

copyright to them, and if you should at any time publish the lectures, would you give acknowledgment to the McGill Graduates' Society Lectureship at that time?

I intend to be in England for three weeks following the 20th of December next. No doubt you will be in London at some time during that period, and if so I should very much like to see you.

My address will be, Care the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

Dec 4. 1930

Dear Mr. Principal,

I am very sorry to keep you waiting for your letter of 17th which I received two days ago. I fear this reply may not reach you before you leave but I shall have a letter awaiting you in London.

I shall be glad to work this vacation getting my lectures into shape and as soon as they have taken something like a final form I shall send headings of the several lectures. I hope to be able

early in the New Year to send a statement for me, but I know he will prefer to write after a good deal of thinking over before I see the final form.

As regards publication, I hope to publish the lectures - probably with the Oxford University Press; stating the occasion on which and the auspices under which they were given. But I should be anxious to receive your wishes and views of the

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

Gwendolen Stanley is very ill.

I am very glad to know you expect to be in London this week. I shall be in bed & shall gladly come up any time to London to see you if that suits your convenience best. But my wife and I should be delighted if Lady Carnie & you will come to our little house in Boars Hill for a night or longer if you can or if you are coming down it would be a pleasure to put you up here in

College. You can take me home when
you get to England just that much
you like.

Yours very much
W. S. Adams.

Sir Arthur W. Currie G.C.M.G. K.C.B.
McGill University

December 26th, 1930.

Professor W. G. S. Adams,
Gladstone Professor of Political Theory,
All Souls' College,
Oxford, England.

Dear Professor Adams,

Probably you will have seen Sir Arthur Currie just about this time, and the following remarks may be quite unnecessary.

Sir Arthur spoke to me about your visit and your course of lectures just before he left Montreal. He wished you to be the guest of the University during your stay, and in his own absence from his house thought that the most convenient and agreeable arrangement for you would be that we should put you up at the University Club of Montreal (the Club lies close to the University, is central in every way, and you will find it very comfortable).

I should like to have as early as possible a programme of your lectures so that the proper announcement may be made in advance. As you know, yours are the initial lectures given through the Graduates' Endowment, and on that account it is desirable to announce them fully and well in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

January 8. 1931

Dear Professor Stanley.

I am to make you
your letter of the 28th December received here
yesterday. I had just written to make a report
to Professor Clarke a letter with particulars
of information for which he asked and with a
draft scheme of a course of Eight lectures and
6 informal meetings. I enclose the draft
scheme. My letter to Professor Clarke goes by this mail.

I may make appreciate and gladly accept
his invitation to be his guest at the luncheon
at the Inverness Club. I send this letter
lest the day before he sailed and discussed

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

with him his whole scheme of lectures. Which he approved. Write me I can send to Professor Clarke if you wish his scheme amended & altered in any way kindly let me know and I shall endeavour to carry out what is desired.

Yours very sincerely.

W. J. Adams.

P.S. I propose to send to Mr Cedric. Which is expected ab Hallifax on March 8, but I do not think it would be safe to commence his course of lectures before Wednesday March 11th as we may be held up by bad storms.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

Scheme of Lectures by W. T. S. Adams. Gladstone Professor of Political Theory & Institutions Oxford. England.

Aspects of Progress in the 20th. Century

Lecture I. The New Era.

II The Rise of Internationalism

III The Progress of the British Commonwealth.

IV. The Spread of Democracy - Trusteeship and Partnership.

V. The Return to Nationalism

VI Political and Economic Reconstruction.

VII The Social Services.

VIII Community Building.

Four informal meetings to be held, one each week, for discussion of questions arising out of the foregoing lectures.

January 21, 1931.

Professor W.G.S. Adams,
All Souls College,
Oxford, England.

Dear Professor Adams,

I have yours of January 8th and F. Clarke has also shown me your letter to him. The information you give us will enable us now to publish dates and titles of your lectures.

We have found that Tuesdays and Thursdays are the best days for events of this kind, and so I am announcing that your first lecture will be given on Thursday, March 12th, at five o'clock, in Moyse Hall, McGill University, and the series will continue thereafter on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The informal meetings you suggest will be most useful and I shall announce, provisionally, that these will be held in a smaller room at five o'clock on Friday. However, this could be changed if experience showed us that something else was more advisable, or more convenient to yourself.

Clarke speaks to me of your wishing to get down to New York while you are here, and the Tuesday-Thursday arrangement leaves you an ample weekend for such a purpose. If you will send a telegram from Halifax saying by what train you are arriving, someone will meet you at the train and take you to the University Club.

I wish you to do me the favour of lunching with me and a few friends in the University Club on Thursday, the twelfth.

The subjects named in your list will be of great interest to many of us here.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to the Principal.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

2. 2. 32.

Dear Professor Stanley

Many thanks for your of 21 Jan to Lord Irwin morning. Your arrangements seem excellent. I expect to leave New York soon and like it or not many speeches. So Friday or any other day will suit me for the informal discussion.

I shall send you a word from Halifax as to time I come by. I shall be delighted to hear what you thought of Mr Roosevelt

Yours sincerely. W. G. Adams.

Professor W. G. S. Adams,
All Souls' College, Oxford.

---

1. Gladstone Professor of Political Science in the University of Oxford.

2. Has held various offices in the University, including membership of The Hebdomadal Council (the governing Executive).

3. Member of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge (a few years ago).

4. Largely instrumental in founding the new School of "Modern Greats" at Oxford (Modern History, Philosophy and Economics)

5. Secretary to Prime Minister's Department during the war.

6. Chairman of Rural Community Council, a body which is doing much for the vitalizing of rural life in England.

7. Himself a practical farmer, at his home on Boar's Hill, near Oxford. Is keenly interested in agricultural co-operation and has worked with Sir Horace Plunkett and (I believe) with "A.E." on this matter, particularly in Ireland.

8. Has been (I believe) Lowell lecturer.

Adams has always been a teacher and organizer of action more than a writer. He has written little but his influence is wider and likely to be more lasting than that of many who have written much more.

His Scottish ancestry reveals itself in a deep, moral earnestness and sense of public duty, warmed by natural humour and tempered by rich experience. I feel sure that his personality would prove most acceptable to us here.

Dr. Roger Merriman, Professor of History, Harvard University

R. Merriman.

Hk. C. 1027 (928-706,000) 5h.

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FOLLOWING FOR SIR ARTHUR CURRIE FROM MONTREAL BEGINS ADAMS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS WRIGHT ENDS DOMINION ✠

(In fractional numbers the integer is separated from the fraction by a double dash, for instance: 1¾ is rendered as 1=3/4.)

Please send any REPLY to this telegram "*Via Northern*" 請將回電註明英文[經過大北]

Books of Forms supplied free on application.

PROFESSOR ADAMS

To be put up at the University Club at the University's expense.

C.W.S. to arrange chairmanship of meetings, etc.

Leacock, Martin, Ira MacKay F. Clarke, Corbett, CWS.

The Principal suggested Moyse H all public lectures 5.00 p.m. well advertised. Get Colonel B.'s assistance about the advertisement.

Have Professor Adams speak to the students once or twice.

Arrange to have one or two dinners for him.
The principal spoke of Mr. Beatty; Lady Drummond.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 4th,
1 9 3 1.

Professor Carleton Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Stanley,

Your letter of the 2nd inst., addressed to Dr. Martin, has reached me in his absence.

So far as I know, the Dean has no other engagement for Tuesday, April 7th. I shall send a copy of your letter on to him, however, so that he may be forewarned.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Simpson

Secretary,
Faculty of Medicine.

March 2nd, 1931.

Mr. H. M. Jaquays,
President, The Graduates' Society
of McGill University,

Dear Mr. Jaquays,

I think it would be very fitting if you would preside at one of Adams' lectures, and I suggest Tuesday, March 31st. The first chairman will, of course, have a bit of a speech to make, and the last chairman, Dean Martin (who can speak then very fittingly as senior dean of the University and as a very interested member of the Graduates' Society) will have to say something at length. As for the other meetings, the chairman will only need to announce the subject for the day and call upon the speaker.

Will you do this for us, and oblige me?

Yours faithfully,

Thursday	March	12th	- Corbett
Tuesday	"	17th	- Leacock
		19th	- MacKay
CWS		24th	- Stanley
		26th	- Clarke
		31st	- Jaquays
	April	2nd	- Hendel
		7th	- Martin.

March 2nd, 1931.

Dr. Stephen Leacock,
Department of Economics.

Dear Dr. Leacock,

I am arranging a small luncheon party for Professor Adams of Oxford in the University Club Breakfast Room at one o'clock on March twelfth. Will you honour us with your presence?

Yours faithfully,

March 9, 1931.

Dean Sinclair Laird,
School for Teachers,
Macdonald College, P. Q.

Dear Dean Laird,

I enclose a few handbills advertising the "McGill Graduates' Lectureship". The first series of lectures, by Professor W.G.S.Adams of Oxford, begins on Thursday of this week at 5.00 p.m. and continued every Tuesday and Thursday at the same hour until the course of eight lectures is concluded.

I know the Principal hoped that some of the Macdonald College staff and students might be able to take advantage of this course.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.
POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

10th March, 1931.

Miss McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL. Que.,

Dear Miss McMurray,

I received the hand-bills advertising Professor Adams' lectures, and have distributed them among my staff.

The hour is an inconvenient hour, and I am afraid no students will be able to attend. Some of the members of the staff may be able to do so, but it will mean leaving St.Annes on the 1.30 train, which, therefore, is likely to prevent most of them from taking advantage of this special course.

Yours faithfully,

J. Maclaurin

KC.

Dean.

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THE CANADIAN CLUB
MONTREAL.

231 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL,

27th December, 1930.

Professor Carleton Stanley,
Arts Building,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Carleton:-

I am anxious to invite Professor Adams to address the Canadian Club when he is in Montreal. I assume that you will probably have a good deal to do with the arrangement of his programme while he is here. I wish you would keep the Canadian Club in mind, and on his arrival here we shall present him with a formal invitation, provided the University has not any objection.

Yours sincerely,

GSC/HE.

December 29th,
1930.

G. S. Currie, Esq.,
President,
Canadian Club,
231 St. James Street,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear George,

Just a couple of days ago I wrote to Professor Adams asking to have as soon as possible his programme, so that it can be well announced in advance. I shall wait till I have a reply before I write him again, but when I do write I shall break the ice for you with a view to his addressing the Canadian Club. I shall then let you know results.

By the way, has it occurred to you that in view of everything the Club might be interested in listening to Dr. Kiang, our new professor of Chinese Studies? For your own information, Dr. Kiang addressed the Empire Club in Toronto and you might make enquiries, if you wish, to discover how he impressed his audience there.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to the Principal.

AC.

8/1.

SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

24th March, 1931.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of the Union of South Africa to refer to the report appearing in the "Montreal Gazette" of a lecture given by Professor W.G.S. Adams on the "British Commonwealth of Nations", as the third of the McGill Graduates Lectureship series in the Moyse Hall, Toronto.

The Minister has asked me to enquire of you whether this lecture is available in printed form, and if so, whether you would be good enough to inform him whether he could obtain a copy and what steps should be taken to secure one.

Yours faithfully,

D. Scallan.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

The Registrar,
McGill University,
Toronto.
Canada.

March 27, 1931.

E. H. Scallon, Esq.,
Secretary, South African Legation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to send you, in response to your request on behalf of the Minister of the Union Africa, the reporter's verbatim copy of the lecture "The Progress of the British Commonwealth". This is one of a series of eight lectures being delivered at this University by Professor Adams.

These lectures will be published by Professor Adams after his return to Oxford, probably by the Oxford University Press.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

AC.

8/1.

SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

31st March, 1931.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of the Union of South Africa to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and enclosed reporter's verbatim copy of the Lecture by Professor Adams on "The Progress of the British Commonwealth".

The Minister has asked me to convey to you his thanks and appreciation for your kindness in forwarding the report.

Yours faithfully,

R. Scallan.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

D.McMurray Esq.,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
Toronto.
Canada.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 24th,
1931.

Professor Carleton Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Stanley,

I am so sorry that I will not, after all, be able to be present at the inaugural lecture of Professor Adams, nor will I be able to participate in your pleasant lunch party on the same day. I am leaving to-night for Jamaica, and will be away until the 19th of March. You really ought to do the same, or something like it. I certainly wish you could.

With all kind regards and renewed regrets,

Very sincerely yours,

C. F. Martin.
DEAN.

P.S. If you are at a loss for a man to introduce Adams, you might ask Colby, who is not only a Governor of the University, representing the graduates, I think, but is also President of the University Club, and, as you know, so much interested in all the activities of our graduates.

March 2nd, 1931

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I am arranging a luncheon party for Professor Adams of Oxford at one o'clock, March 12th, in the University Club Breakfast Room. Some of the Deans, Mr. H.M.Jaquays, Dr. Leacock and Professor Clarke will make up the company. Will you do us the honour of being present?

Yours sincerely,

Invited:

Leacock
Beatty
Corbett
MacKay
Jaquays
Clarke
Hendel
Adams
Stanley - 9.
CWS

March 3, 1931.

G. S. Currie, Esq.,
231 St. James Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear George,

Dr. Adams will be here on the 11th or 12th (his first lecture is on the 12th, as you will see from the enclosed) and I shall at once take up with him your request for the 23rd. Provisionally, I think I may say that there will be no difficulty about that date.

Yours sincerely,

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THE CANADIAN CLUB
MONTREAL.

231 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL.

2nd March, 1931

Carleton W. Stanley, Esq.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Carleton:-

If I remember correctly Dr. Adams will arrive any day now to commence his lectures. I am holding open the 23rd day of March with the hope that he will be able to address the Canadian Club on that day. I would much appreciate your kind offices in assisting to make definite arrangements for this date as soon as Dr. Adams arrives.

Yours sincerely,

GSC/HE.

March 2nd, 1931.

Dr. Stephen Leacock,
Faculty of Arts.

Dear Dr.Leacock,

I am counting on you to preside at the second meeting of Professor Adams' series, and this is just to confirm the date, Tuesday, March 17th, at five o'clock in Moyse Hall.

Yours faithfully,

FAMILY TO REMAIN UNIT OF SOCIETY

Universal Institution Not Likely to Decline, Says Oxford Professor

ASPECTS OF PROGRESS

Displacement of Men by Machines Will Bring More Leisure, Is Prediction of Dr. W. G. S. Adams

Progress will not be achieved by abolishing the family, Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, stated in a discussion period at McGill University yesterday afternoon on his lecture of the day previous, "Aspects of Progress in the Twentieth Century." "I believe the condition of the family is not going to decline, but that the family will remain the unit cell of society," Dr. Adams declared.

The question which brought forth his statement was: "Can the return to past institutions be called progress?" It could, Dr. Adams explained, since progress was not entirely changed but contained some elements which were permanent, such as the sense of responsibility in the individual, or the institution of the family, which called up that which was greatest in human nature.

There had been periods, such as that which saw the birth of Plato's "Republic" when thinkers had felt that the world would be improved by the abolition of the family. But Dr. Adams preferred to think, with Aristotle, that the thinned affections of a familyless society were not to be commended. The family, he felt, was the source of true progress in that it fostered unselfishness, and brought loyalty and discipline; and, while the members of a family were ready to sacrifice themselves to help the other members, they need not do so at the cost of their personality or affections.

Russia had learned the importance of the family through its recent experiment, and was now "moving back to the family," Dr. Adams pointed out. Even two or three years ago it was protecting the family and maternity.

Another striking aspect of the institution of the family was its universality, he continued. The world stood amazed at the way in which China could still exist after all it had gone through in the past 20 years, but the secret of China's survival lay in the meaning the family had in Chinese society. It was the tremendous cohesive power of the Chinese family that had enabled China to weather its storms, Dr. Adams declared.

One questioner asked Dr. Adams to explain what he meant by saying that the Great War had been a stimulus to internationalism, the questioner feeling that the war had led to a stronger nationalism and more violent hatreds between combat-

...ELING AGAINST WAR.

...r, Dr. Adams explained that ...he war had left its legacies ...tional hatreds, the experience ...t men had gained through the ...ar had made them feel that there must never be another war. While they were fighting they realized that it was an utterly irrational and seemingly endless thing. From this feeling had sprung the Covenant of the League.

Again, the inter-allied character of shipping boards, food rationing and control had had a tremendous influence on the present approach to problems of international regulation now facing the world. They were, with the exception of the postal system, the most important developments on the plane of international thinking, the speaker felt.

Asked for the ultimate solution of the problem of the machine that could do the work of countless men and thereby throw the men out of work, Dr. Adams replied that the question finally became one of the right use of leisure.

The movement toward the reduction of the hours of labor begun in the 19th century, would have to be continued until an equilibrium between production and the needs of the community was established. "Then we shall have more to go round and more hours of leisure," he predicted optimistically. Steps toward this goal were already taken in England in the present rationalization of industry; and in Russia, where at the 16th Conference in 1930, Stalin had set up the seven-hour day. It came back to the Greek ideal: that the end of man's work was leisure, and that the development of himself was the end of leisure.

On Tuesday, Dr. Adams will speak again at the university at 5 p.m.

...E BIRD" COMING

...if ...e country ...ght as possible, and that there be a minimum of irritation.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Lecturing at McGill University upon "Some Aspects of Progress in the Twentieth Century," Professor Adams struck the right keynote in dealing with the domestic problem. He reminds us that no progress can be made by attempting to abolish the family circle, for it will ever be the unit cell of society at large. All language and all experience testify to this truth. The same word which signifies family also signifies the crowd. Every figure is contained in the circle. When Giotto, the shepherd lad, drew a circle in the sand, by implication he sketched the whole structure of the cathedral that was to rise from this basic figure. Ruskin, somewhere, says that if we would study the genuine issues of politics and of our social problems in their widest reach, we cannot do better than turn our gaze upon the family. This is true. Unfortunately the notion is abroad that the twentieth century is a thing so aloof and singular in its regards and inventions that it differs from every other era and experience that have ever gone before. History is thus blenched of its moral, much like the thin and crinkled skin of some leaf, bloodless under the autumnal atmosphere. The schemes to get rid of the family institution have been many and have all ended in stark failure, or the last state worse than the first. The wares today proffered in exchange for the family unit are simply oldtime gew-gaws given a fresh coat of varnish. They enable sundry clever casuists to have a sophistical fling at well-ordered traditions that have stood the test of time. And that is about all. But we need something more than a dialectical cross-word puzzle to justify our shifting the axis in the direction of Muscovy or in any other quarter where the family unit is degraded to weals and rags. Dr. Adams has done a good service in calling attention to the difference between the annals of China and of Russia in this respect.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

On this day every Irishman pays his resp... Patricius, ...

10, 1931.

CONFIDENT BRITAIN WILL COME THROUGH

Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Famous Oxford Professor, Expresses His Optimism Here

TO DELIVER LECTURES

Will Inaugurate McGill Graduates Lectureship Series on 20th Century Economic Problems

Great Britain is passing through a very trying period at the present time, but there is not the slightest doubt that she will come through all right in the end, in the opinion of Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political science at Oxford University, who arrived in Montreal yesterday to inaugurate the McGill Graduates Lectureship. The first address of this series under the general heading of "Aspects of Progress in the Twentieth Century," will be given in Moyse Hall, at McGill University, on Thursday.

Dr. Adams arrived by train from Halifax yesterday and was immediately taken in charge by Professor Carleton Stanley and Professor Fred Clarke, of McGill, who showed him around the university. The visitor was unwilling to discuss matters in general on his arrival, as his course of lectures will cover a very wide field and he hopes to have much of interest to say in this way during his stay in Montreal.

In regard to the economic situation in England, Dr. Adams admitted that matters were not as satisfactory as might be desired just at the present moment, but he declared that he had abounding faith in the British people, who will certainly rise above their present difficulties. "You can be quite sure of that," he said with a smile.

As one who has been deeply interested in agriculture and the rural problems of England and Ireland, Dr. Adams spoke of the important work that was being done and had still to be done on the farms in the British Isles. Recently a bill was brought up in the House of Commons which provided for the reclaiming, or rather draining, of a large territory so as to put about 500,000 people back on the land. Dr. Adams said that this work was going on in the eastern part of England and that good results were expected, but the real problem lay in improving the lot of the farmers who now find themselves in serious circumstances.

This is Dr. Adams' third trip to Canada, his second to McGill. He first visited the local university in 1903 when Sir William Peterson was principal; he was also in the Dominion in 1924. Of medium height, with grey hair, piercing eyes and a smile which indicated a real sense of humor, the visitor looked to be a man of the world as well as a leading authority on economics and political science.

The subject of his first lecture here will be "The New Era," and Dr. Adams will be introduced by Dean P. E. Corbett, of the faculty of law.

Graduates Discuss "New Era" Lecture

First of Weekly Informal Forums in Arts Building

INTEREST AROUSED

Family Is Declared Root of Society in Answer to Query

The first of a series of informal discussions on questions arising out of the series of lectures which is being given by Dr. W. G. S. Adams of Oxford University was held yesterday afternoon in room 21 of the Arts building. The lecture under discussion is the first in the series sponsored by the McGill graduates Association and bears the title "The New Era," and judging by the number and extent of the queries occasioned at yesterday's meeting by this more or less introductory address, considerable interest seems to have been aroused.

Books Recommended

Dr. Adams referred again to certain books which he had mentioned in his first address, namely Balfour's collected "Essays and Addresses," "The Ideal of Progress" by J. G. Bury, and Dean Inge's lectures, all of which he said should prove helpful to those who intend to follow the course of lectures.

Dr. Adams then gave his consideration to some of the questions of his audience. In answer to the first, he said that the war had created a stimulus towards international arbitration, for the men engaged in the conflict, realizing how "utterly irrational" such strife was, saw some solution to the problem in international arbitration. Furthermore, Inter-allied cooperation during the war in matters

(Continued on Page Three)

game,
, M. B. L.

rch 19th.
eteers inters. vs.
H. A.
Women's section, Y.W.
vs. Eureka intermediates.
Y. M. H. A. inters. vs.
College inters.
aturday, March 21st.
m.: Victorias jrs. vs. Ant-
s.
p.m.: Women's section, St.
y's inters. vs. Octettes interme-
ates.

9.15 p.m.: Central "Y" jrs. vs. winners First Presbyterian. Referee J. S. Fry.

10.15 p.m.: Y. M. H. A. srs. vs. Beavers srs.

Graduates Discuss "New Era" Lecture

(Continued from Page One)

such as rationing and the like, produced beneficial effects which have lingered."

Again, said the lecturer, there is a great dearth of books dealing with the subject under consideration, and those that do concern the question of "progress," are characterised by a certain "gloominess" and "philosophic doubt." Progress in the arts of literature, painting and music is really impossible although improvement on the critical and appreciative side is possible, as to a possible future development in morals and in social and economic questions. This may consist in the application of older teachings and standards to modern conditions. That the seeds of progress are sown sometimes many years before actual culmination, the lecturer admitted, and also that internationalism could be fostered better between large cities in the different countries because of their cosmopolitan nature.

Return To Old

In answer to the query as to whether progress ever meant a return to older institutions no matter how good, Dr. Adams replied that progress did not always mean change, for one of its characteristics was a development of originality. The family will always be at the root of society, and notwithstanding Plato's advocation of the abolition of family life, such an institution calls up qualities of loyality and self-denial which are really necessary to the development of any nation.

The family is a chemical element in society which will remain. The conception of progress as a spiral or even as a pendulum did not appeal, to the lecturer particularly, because such a figure was too mechanical and regular. He recommended "The Ascent Of Humanity," by Gerald Heard, and an article in "Antiquity," of last month as adequate treatments of such an aspect of the subject. Asked whether the present overproduction of certain materials would present a problem to future generations, Dr. Adams said that he realized the danger of generalization on such a complex subject, although he foresaw that since hours would be reduced, and greater distribution of wealth seemed likely, greater leisure would be the result and the greatest difficulty would be the problem of utilizing that extra time.

These discussions will be held every week during the time the addresses are being given, and announcement as to their time and place will be given by the lecturer, at the conclusion f each address.

"And what have you got on your menu this evening?" parried Sherlock Hullumes, as he inspected the butterprints.

—Vanderbilt Masquerader.

The Christian Ethic

Y.M.C.A. For

Closing Address, Sund

"SHALL WE TR

Professor W.
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Central Y.M.C.A.

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Perhaps Mr. Hoover can
wind. But at least he, of a
to ride out an economic storm.

A GREAT LECTURE SERIES

THE announcement that McGill will offer to the public next month a series of lectures to be classed with the world-famous Gifford lectures of the Scottish Universities and the Hibbert lectures of Oxford and London will be received with great interest by the friends of the local University.

The plan is for a man of the most outstanding position in his own line of knowledge to deliver these lectures in the fields of science, literature, philosophy, etc. The extraordinary interest which was aroused by the recent Gifford lectures by Sir Arthur Eddington of Cambridge on "The Nature of the Physical Universe" is evidence of the attention paid by the British public to these purely academic discussions and there is some reason to hope and to expect that similar importance will be attached to the forthcoming series here.

Thanks to the operation of the McGill Graduates Endowment Fund, the revenue from which is now available, it has been possible to secure Professor W. G. S. Adams, of All Souls' College, Oxford. He will deliver a series of eight lectures beginning on March 12 on social, political and economic subjects. Professor Adams has an outstanding record as teacher and lecturer in the very home of great teachers, and his appearance here will mark another step forward in the history of McGill.

AIR STUDY URGED FOR RUSSIAN PLAN

ofessor Adams, on Eve of Departure, Gives Interesting Views

t is one of the virtues of the pres- t depression, both in England and ewhere, including Canada, that it atters complacency with things as ey exist, according to Prof. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory at Oxford who takes leave of Montreal today after delivering the inaugural series of the graduates' lectures at McGill University. Professor Adams made a ringing statement upon the necessity for a realistic, fair study of the Communist system in Russia, of unemployment, and of the problem of freedom of speech.

"There is a great deal that is wrong," he said, "both in England and everywhere else. We have got to get through to a system which does not look upon unemployment as ne of the necessary things. I do not agree with that view which looks upon a pool of unemployment as a natural concomitant of the industrial system. The idea that there is to be a pool of men who are to be the sufferers for the system is one under which we cannot sit."

DIFFERENCE OF DOLE.

Professor Adams has little patience for those who simply cry "dole" when unemployment insurance is brought up. "For all its defects—and none is more conscious than the British working man of its defects—the British system shows a community feeling that provision must be made for employment. We would rather feel that we are being duped by a certain number, than feel that some who should be helped are being left stranded. In the modern world, where whole classes of industry are adversely affected, men are being thrown out of work from causes which they cannot control. I look forward to a clear distinction being made between relief or 'doles', and that social, self-respecting system which is unemployment insurance."

Two things, according to Professor Adams, should be done to combat unemployment. Firstly the movement which is growing in Britain, and particularly in France, toward the provision of insurance by contribution against unemployment and against old age, should be extended. Secondly, central and local governments should undertake public works of various kinds which will give jobs to a certain proportion of unemployed in times of depression, and not leave them standing in idleness. "If we are to stand up to a centrally controlled system like that of Communist Russia, Dr. Adams declared, "we must provide something not merely as good, but better."

UNDERSTAND RUSSIA

"I am quite clear on this," he continued. "We must try to understand Russia, to see it fairly, and we must give close attention to the evidence which comes out. Every public man responsible for big business, for Government, for the thought of labor, should study the remarkable state-

(Continued on Page 25)

Banfield. Photo of Sir James Lithgow

FAIR STUDY URGED FOR RUSSIAN PLAN

(Continued from Page 3)

ment made by Stalin before the sixteenth congress last year, which has now been translated into French. It is a full and frank statement about the Five-Year Plan, showing where it has fallen short and where it has succeeded, its weaknesses no less than its merits.

"In would like to see both in England and elsewhere, including Canada, more attention paid to the Russian achievement not merely in the industrial program, but in reducing hours, raising wages, studying questions of distribution of commodities, community re-organization, the campaign against illiteracy, the campaign for public health, and the effort to provide holidays and recreation."

Professor Adams does not for one moment budge from his preference for the British system, with its freedom of speech and [illegible]dom of choice, but he thinks that the world has got to face the fact that Rusia is building up a social as well as an industrial system which must be studied, and from which people may learn.

In saying farewell to Montreal, Professor Adams made two parting remarks, much too kindly to be called Parthian shots; the first about Britain, the second about Canada. One of the greatest contributions of Britain, and one of the most hopeful elements at work in society, has been the spread of education among the workers. The British workers, through university extensions, evening lectures, etc., have come to look upon the universities as their own. As to Canada, Professor Adams notes with some misgiving the tendency for legalistic squabbles between the Federal Government and the provinces to prevent advancement in social work. He hopes that the true nationalism, which he sees at work here, will help to overcome the tendency on the part of the provinces to be jealous and ever suspicious of encroachment. Canada today is really five nations, and Professor Adams hopes that these five sections may develop happily within a larger, broader nationalism which shall embrace all Canada.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE.

"The great movement from which our modern opinion of progress sprang was the development of science from the end of the 16th century, and more particularly from the middle of the 18th century. Since then there has been a growing body of thought which holds to the idea that progress goes forward. Yet we must continue to ask ourselves as we proceed with this course: "What is progress? How far do these elements contribute to the more permanent idea of the subject?"

Dr. Adams thought that the idea of progress is growing in that it is becoming more familiar and simple; it is the idea that society is becoming steadily better. It is seen in the greater devotion to well being, the greater sense of security, the greater opportunity for the individual, and the greater sense of community development.

"In this development we can trace two elements that have materially contributed to our conception of progress, especially in the 20th century. In the first place there is the amazing growth of knowledge; ignorance has been one of the great barriers to progress. With the development of knowledge and the means of its public dissemination, we feel that something is making for progress. In the second place there is the growth in the conception of equality, which is one of the most striking things of the 20th century. In the same way there has come the growth in the desire for equality." Equality did not mean uniformity, but the equality of opportunity and the exercise of certain rights in social life and economic organization.

The lecturer referred first to the growth in political equality as evidenced by the extension of the franchise, the power of the press and other agencies and he felt that this reality was being increased and becoming more real. In regard to social and economic equality, there was the closer association of individuals and nations in common work. In the old world one of the most striking things to observe, said Dr. Adams, was the breaking down of barriers between individuals and the greater solidarity of states. The ability of the individual is being used for the community, and this is not just a passing phase. He felt that all these developments were certainly signs of progress, as seen too in the fact that we are conscious of dangers and ready to examine them.

Coming to the topic of his first address "The New Era," Dr. Adams said: "All of us must feel that this era in which we are living is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the whole story of history. The complexity of it bewilders us. But surely nothing is more important than to study our own times, dispassionately and with sincere regard for truth."

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WORLD EVER GOING FORWARD, DECLARES DR. W. G. S. ADAMS

New Conception Differs From Old Idea of Series of Cycles in History

20th CENTURY PROGRESS

Growth of Knowledge, Desire For Equality of Opportunity Stressed—Today Greatest Era in Experience

A belief in the theory of progress as evidenced by the growth in knowledge and equality in political, social and economic life, was enunciated by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford University, England, in the opening lecture of the McGill Graduates Lectureship in Moyse Hall yesterday afternoon.

The general subject of "Aspects of Progress in the 20th Century" was approached on broad lines, and Dr. Adams gave arguments to support a belief in the idea of progress. In treating, secondly, with the subject of the lecture, "The New Era," he divided the years since 1895 into three periods and considered the aspects of progress in each separately. The hall was packed to overflowing with a distinguished audience gathered at the inauguration of the new lectureship.

Dr. Adams said in opening that he felt deeply the complexity and difficulty of the present situation, and thought that if one could venture to see one's way through, it might prove a help to others who have been puzzled in considering the problems that present themselves. He referred to a rectorial address at the University of Edinburgh by the late Sir Arthur Balfour in 1891, on "A Fragment on Progress." Balfour's survey was one of philosophic doubt when he looked at the raw materials of life, its human and physical sides, and he asked the question: "Is there any real evidence for thinking that these are progressing?" The answer, said Dr. Adams, is one which still remains for biology to decide.

The lecturer turned to another element, that of social control, one which is expressed in what is called the state. "Does not the great development on this side of life ensure progress?," he asked, "and in the same way the development of the community?"

"Yet if there have been doubts as to the validity of the term progress, we also find recognition of the fact," Dr. Adams said, "and this has been the working faith of our life for the last 150 years." The conception of progress is actually a comparatively recent idea, although traces of it can be found far back in history. It has come definitely to replace such theories as the degeneracy of man and the view that history was only a series of cycles. The new conception is vastly different for it believes that the world is going ever forward.

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Another aspect was seen in the history of European countries like France, Germany and England. "I think it is not too much to say that in those years there was being worked out a new social policy, a new idea of the state and community, and in both science and social thought there followed great developments." The world was brought closer together, culture was made possible in remote places, and in the social side attention and consideration was given to the affairs of the worker. This general organization was one of the things that helped England to meet the crisis in 1914, as it has helped her since and will help her in the future, Dr. Adams added.

Also mentioned were the increased power of the state, the system of taxation that has been built up, the growing idea of the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the community, the growth and consolidation of national power, economic nationalism, and internationalism, all the outgrowths of this period.

Continuing to the second period, that of the war, Dr. Adams felt that it did not destroy the work of the first period, but rather used and consolidated that work. It also tended to extend the social policy of international co-operation. There came a new and richer sense of community life, and it left a basis that has been greatly developed in the third period.

This third, from the war up to the present, can be divided into two parts. In the first place there was the reconstruction, the effort to throw off the trappings of war and repair the destruction that had been done, and then there was the later effort to build something better on the foundation that had been made. The period sees the growth in international consolidation and amazing achievements have been recorded in the past ten or twelve years; it is also a time that witnesses a return to nationalism, despite the new ideas. This is to be observed not only in the old world, but in the east where the urge towards progress is now as active as anywhere in the world.

There has also come a new conception of social life and the organization of the community, which is very important and has many aspects, and is all part of the New Era.

But despite the economic progress, the social sense of well-being, there is something still greater, in the opinion of Dr. Adams, in the great unrest through which the world is passing. It is the growing feeling that it is necessary ot get back to fundamentals; the need for the re-thinking the foundations of our belief. The more science reveals, the more mystery develops, a mystery that is one of the saving things in life. One is inclined to turn to a belief in God, in freedom and in immortality.

It is because society is seeing that these are the things that have value and that in them lie great and continuing progress.

Dr. Adams announced that the conferences at which he will discuss general problems with those who wish to meet him will take place every Friday afternoon during the series at 5 o'clock in room 12 of the Arts Building.

The distinguished [illegible] troduced by Dean P. [illegible] the faculty of law.

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INTERNATIONALISM IS STRIKING NOTE OF 20TH CENTURY

Is Exemplified in League of Nations, Principles of Unanimity, and Arbitration

PROF. W. G. S. ADAMS

Second of McGill Graduates Lectureship Series by Famous Economist of Oxford University

The development of internationalism, as typified by the League of Nations and the principles of unanimity, arbitration and administrative policy which it involves, was seen as an important aspect of progress in the 20th century by Prof. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford University, who delivered the second of the McGill Graduates Lectureship series in Moyse Hall yesterday afternoon. Sketching the history of internationalism, he pointed to its outstanding developments, and the contribution which it had made and will make to the life of the world.

"In the last lecture we saw that the present age is baffling in its complexity," Prof. Adams said. "What we want to try to do is to see as far as possible those things that are most important in a very complex and changing situation. We have to get back to fundamentals and see those things that persist, and as their development continues we are able to see those which are important."

One of the significant marks of the period of the 20th century he found in the rise of what is called internationalism. It is something that is still at the threshold of development, yet it must not be forgotten that it is something that goes very far back in the history of human thought. Something akin to it can be traced in Jewish, Greek and Roman thought. Humanitarianism goes very far back, and through the ages the Church, expressing Christian thought, has been a messenger of humanitarianism and has prepared the way for the wide and popular spread of ideas of equality and brotherhood, and for all the big forces of this kind that lie behind. All this has given power to the movement now developing so rapidly.

17TH CENTURY ORIGIN.

But it is also true to say it was in the 17th century, Professor Adams continued, that is seen the birth of the modern movement of internationalism. "From time to time movement of individual forces have given expression to the ideas which are cognate to the modern ideas of internationalism. Thus at the end of the 18th century there is Kant and his ideas of everlasting peace.

"With the 19th century and the close of the Napoleonic wars there seems to be a new object in the development."

The Treaty of Vienna envisaged international accord which would help to maintain peace and order. But there were other significant elements in this period of settlement. There were provisions for the supervision and control of international rivers, and also provision, or rather pious expressions, of the intention of the powers to do all that they could to suppress slavery evils. These are all social and economic aspects of internationalism.

Later came recognition and agreement in regard to the neutrality of Belgium, a further stride towards international organization, and a step which presaged the greater movement that was to take place in the twentieth century. The repression of the slave trade, slowly but gradually, continued until the middle of the nineteenth century. The control of rivers, the establishment of neutralization of certain sea waterways, the development of an international postal union, and the growth of the principle of arbitration, are all signs of the change coming about through nations and governments. In some ways the movement towards free trade was also an aspect of internationalism, the speaker suggested.

GREATER FORCES.

But apart from the actions of the governments there were other and greater forces. There were international labor movements which later became important. Yet the 19th century was essentially a period of nationalism, and it is only from the year 1890 onwards that one can feel the new movement beginning to gather momentum. In that year were held the conferences at Berlin where the powers considered steps whereby labor conditions might be mitigated, and certain steps resulted from this. In that field England had taken a leading part in developing standards, which gradually spread through the leading countries of western Europe. All this led to the first great international conference called in the last year of the century.

Professor Adams saw in the Hague conferences great landmarks, for the nations got together in a serious discussion of arbitration and ways of prevention against certain horrors of war. Then in 1911 there was a step full of significance when Sir Edward Grey took up a statement made by the president of the United States to the effect that these two nations might agree to put all questions of dispute to examination and arbitration.

Grey went still further and said that in cases of differences, two countries agreeing on any matter might stand together against a third party. That was the germ of the treaty of 1914 and the Bryan treaties by which it was agreed that all matters of dispute would be submitted to enquiry and delay before steps of an offensive character were taken. This was the beginning of a new principle which was established in the covenant of nations at the end of the war.

FIRST EXPRESSION.

There was one other development in this part of the New Era, the speaker said, and this was the establishment in 1908 of the first great international institute, that of agriculture, at Rome, and supported by the Governments of almost all the powers. Its primary object was the collection of economic information to enable Governments and individuals to prevent fluctuation of prices, arising from speculation based largely on public ignorance. It was the first step for the international control of prices.

The period of the war saw further development of international thought and action. The growth of scientific knowledge had placed terrible weapons in the hands of men and the possibilities intensified the need for international control. A sense of the irrationality of war also strengthened these general demands. The experiences of the Allies in control and rationalization showed the world what could be effected in this way.

The fact that the whole world was effected gave great importance to internationalism and the foundation of the League of Nations. In the period after the war came consolidation, organization, and the continued expansion of progress. One must bear in mind not only the workings of the League, but also the international labor office for social justice.

"It is in the building up of this new machinery that the great achievements of the twelve years since 1918 has taken place," Prof. Adams declared. "First of all by means of the structure of government in the covenant a new stage was given to the development of the machinery of government." The three main elements of government were provided for and the covenant itself stood out as a charter of internationalism.

FINDING PRINCIPLE

The first provison dealing with legislative ideas gives a principle of organization different from that known in national government. There is not a principle of majority rule as a basis, but one that requires unanimity. The development of this idea has become more democratic by the fact that the five great powers sit on the council together with three of nine lesser ones. One of the great elements of wisdom in this stage has been the moderation and restriction which has been shown in the attempt to create the machinery of international co-operation. In the principle of unanimity, progress will be made, the speaker declared.

The second aspect of organization was the development of judicial ideas and here is found the principle of international arbitration. The permanent court of international justice has won the increasing confidence of nations, even those that lie outside it.

The third aspect was the growth of the administrative side, the organization of the secretarist, the development of commissions of enquiry and certain powers of control was a great step forward. In this sphere it is clear that international growth must be gradual, but important services between nations are developing. The commissions have a special part to play economically, financially, and socially.

Professor Adams saw aspect[s] of progress in all this through[out] that nations in increasing [num]bers are accepting the jurisdiction of the League, that Germany has become a member, that the United States is willing to co-operate in many ways. "These are plain evidences of progress that is being made in the influence of the League of Nations. There is a second thing. If one watches the personnel of the League it will be seen to an increasing extent that the great ministers and secretaries of the countries are using the League as a meeting place to discuss international affairs."

RIGHT TO BE HEARD.

"It is important that we keep clear the first fundamental object of internationalism. It means a step towards the rule of law amongst nations. It seeks to establish the rights of every nation to be heard before it is condemned. That is the first principle of international order. And if that is established a new era has most certainly opened."

Progress must be slow, the speaker emphasized, and a sound foundation established if the superstructure is to stand. He went on to touch on some of the subjects which still required international consideration and control and showed how an understanding in this regard would be essential for the proper clarification of these questions. With the League of Nations as a basis, he felt that progress would be made which would stand out as one of the great accomplishments of the new era.

It was announced that the discussion hour that was to have been held on Friday would be postponed until Monday next at 5 p.m. Dr. Stephen Leacock presided at the meeting and the hall was packed [to]

WORLD CURE SEEN IN INTERNATIONALISM

Dr. Adams Declares League of Nations is Progressive Step

Visions of the millenium brought about through international co-operation were raised by Prof. W. G. S. Adams of Cambridge, England, in the second of his series of eight lectures yesterday afternoon in Moyse Hall before an overflow audience. Dr. Adams spoke on "The Rise of Internationalism." Prof. Stephen Leacock, chairman of the department of economics and political science at McGill, acted as chairman.

The establishment of the League of Nations was considered of prime importance by the lecturer in the progress of the world to a commonwealth of nations in which not only political, but economic and social problems would be solved through mutual endeavor. This would be made possible in the rise of confidence of one nation in another and through intelligent co-operation.

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Despite many difficulties and setbacks, the League of Nations in its 12 years of existence had achieved a record of progress marked by an increase to 54 nations accepting the covenant in the League, the inclusion of Germany in its membership and the co-operation of the United States in much of the work of the League. These and other accomplishments provided "an impressive column of results achieved in difficult fields."

Dr. Adams stated that the spirit of internationalism could be traced far back, its beginnings being noted in Jewish, Greek and Roman thought. The Church, he said, had been one of the propagating agents of humanitarism and had paved the way for the spread of ideas of equality and brotherhood, which gave power to the movement of internationalism.

The birth of the modern movement of internationalism took place in the 17th century. With the close of the Napoleonic War there began a new development in internationalism. This was exhibited in the efforts to end slavery, the recognition of the neutrality of Belgium and the guaranteeing of this neutrality by the great powers.

POSTAL UNION FORMED.

This development of internationalism was further illustrated by the international control of certain rivers, the recognition of the neutrality of sea waterways, the institution of the International Postal Union, the growth of arbitration and the movement towards free trade.

Even greater forces were at work such as the rapid increase in world trade and from the middle of the 19th century, the growth of international Labor thought. Yet in the 19th century nationalism, the lecturer stated, and not internationalism was predominant.

It was not until 1890 and onwards that the new movement of internationalism gathered momentum, this momentum being particularly marked in the second and third decades of the present century. England, Professor Adams said, took a leading part in this spread of internationalism through a humane consideration of labor, mitigation of evils of woman and child labor. The example set by England in this regard was widely followed.

Over-shadowing all this, however, was the first Hague Conference in 1899 and the second in 1908. Three years later a significant step was the statement made by the President of United States and taken up by Sir Edward Gray that these two nations should agree to submit all questions of dispute to examination. Sir Edward Gray carried the idea several steps forward by advocating arbitration for these disputes and finally that, if three nations were involved and two agreed, these two should force the third party to come to a settlement.

INTERNATIONAL ACCORD.

This idea was the germ of a treaty between the two countries shortly after the outbreak of the war that all matters of dispute should be subject to discussion and delay. Similar treaties were then entered into by United States and other powers. Thus was brought forward a new system in international accord which was finally to blossom forth in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

But it remained for the League of Nations to give rise to a new idea in regard to government and to the settling of international questions, decision not resulting on the agreement of a majority of nations in the league but on unanimity. Thus unanimous consent became the basis of league action.

While the major accomplishment of the league must be considered to be its fostering of internationalism, as seen by the promotion of certain treaties and making way for disarmament, there were secondary aspects in the league's work such as consideration of public health, finance, credit, unemployment and regulation of hours of work, and conditions of labor.

Many such problems depended for their solution on international co-operation as did for instance, the problem of helping the primary producers now suffering through what was commonly labelled over-production. Another problem was that of the distribution of population which could only be settled by international co-operation and control.

BEST FEATURES.

It must not be considered, Professor Adams stated, that in this rise of internationalism, the best features of nationalism would be lost. Sovereignty would not pass into international hands through the solution of world problems by international agreement. Rather through the solution of world problems by international accord, peaceful national development would be assured.

The building up of internationalism would depend on the slow growth of confidence between nations. There was scarcely any limit to its development and in its ideal form it constituted a new principle which affected all the political, social and economic problems of life.

CENSUS IN ONE

LONDON.—When the offic... of England, Scotland and W... taken here, starting April 26... planned to complete the counti... one day. A machine which s... counts and tabulates returns has b... adopted by the government for t... purpose of putting over the quick... count. The Registrar-General esti... mates that the population returns will show 39,000,000 people in Britain.

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IMPERIAL CABINET OR PARLIAMENT IS WRONG PRINCIPLE

Professor Adams Expresses Opinion Lecturing Upon Progress of Commonwealth

SUGGESTS LEAGUE IDEA

Urges Permanency of Minister of External Affairs to Ensure Continuity of Policy

The British Commonwealth of Nations must follow the tenets of internationalism if it is to achieve progress in the future, in the opinion of Professor W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford University, who delivered the third of the McGill Graduates' Lectureship series in Moyse Hall yesterday afternoon. The example of the League of Nations, so far in advance of anything within the Empire, was held as something which might well be studied by British statesmen and economists.

Professor Adams suggested a greater continuity in future development of the idea of Imperial conferences; a permanence in the one important office of Minister of External Affairs in spite of party government; and a trained secretariat to prepare the way for Imperial conference deliberations, as steps which might lead to further progress within the Empire.

The subject which he had to discuss was one which he approached with some trepidation, Professor Adams said, for it was one with which everyone was familiar and about which it would be hard to say new things. All that could be done was to think over a very complex problem, consider a number of aspects of it, and direct attention to some things that seem important in the light of present conditions.

The question of the British Commonwealth he found closely connected with that of internationalism, in that it was a great international community with all kinds of people and conditions to consider, living and working together for a common end. Those who have followed the history of Canada can appreciate the way in which steps have been hewn through the 19th Century to responsible and equal government," he said. "Canada has been a great pioneer in the development of what is called Dominion status." It was the example of Canada that led the Irish Free State to follow the precedent set in interpreting the manner of this new status.

FIRST GREAT UNION.

"Canada also led the way in creating the first great union or federation within the Commonwealth, and the act of 1887, whatever, the criticisms which perhaps today may be passed upon it, stands out as one of the great constitutional monuments of the world. It is a prototype, not only for the other Dominions within the Commonwealth, but it has great significance for the people of the United Kingdom in trying to find out how they can best solve for themselves the problem of combing complex local interests with efficient central powers, a problem we have been facing and will have to face for many years to come."

Professor Adams paused for a momen to glance back at some of the striking things that had happened in the 19th and 20th centuries. "We can see as we look back less than a hundred years now one school after another arose with very different views about Empire. "There were the colonial reformers in the thirties and forties, who had visions of systematic colonization; then there were the so-called defeatists, who felt that the Empire was bound to break up and the best that could be hoped was that good relations might be obtained after this took place. From 1870 onwards there may be seen the rise of what may be called the New Imperialism, with Disraeli at the head, and later the school of thought more approaching our own time.

The first conference of 1887 opened up a new page in Empire relations, and the work was continued in the second Imperial conference ten years later. These were the beginnings of the series of conferences which have brought about the feeling of Dominion status in this period. The beginning of the century was marked by the achievement of the Australian Commonwealth Act, and in 1909 came the South Africa Act. "These constitutions are interesting amongst other things, for the change which they indicated in certain directions. They evidenced that striking fact of the types of government which are possible in the United Kingdom."

"Between these years other important things were happening. There was the rebirth of the movement which had existed also in the latter quarter of the 19th century in favor of Imperial federation and some kind of Imperial sovereignty, but progress was impossible at that time. There was also the idea of autonomy in defence, and in 1911 came the statement from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the situation in regard to foreign relations. This all marked a desire to get closer together in the matter of common problems.

The emergence of the committee of Imperial defence and especially of the machinery in connection with this committee forms a significant chapter in the history of relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions. The period of war brought about further vital developments. "We can only note those which are most important for our purposes here. There was first of all the growth of the system which resulted in the Imperial War Cabinet. It is significant that in the early years of the war there appeared suggestions for still closer unity." It was seen at once that there must be one sovereign authority. In 1916 an invitation was sent to the Dominion to get together in this, and Borden made it clear that each representative was responsible to his own parliament.

"It seemed as if a new object had been opened up and that this central cabinet was the institution after which we were seeking," Professor Adams remarked. "The end of the war saw the enunciation of the principle of equality of status that had been involved in the resolutions of the Imperial War Cabinet, and the seal was set by the act which led the dominions to sign as principles in the League of Nations and to join in the peace treaties. This was the international recognition of the new position that had been reached in the British Empire."

CONFERENCE IDEA.

The years that followed saw other important stages in development. There was the return of a strong feeling of nationalism, and the resolutions of the Imperial War Council were allowed to lapse. The idea of a cabinet is replaced by the older idea of an Imperial conference, as instanced in those of 1926 and 1930, which were interested in working out the problems of equality of status. Diplomatic representation is accorded, the power of making treaties, and gradually the political developments work themselves out.

At the same time there came the question of economic development, which had been realized during the war. Notable developments included the Empire Marketing Board, the attempt to direct the movement of population, the establishment of board of research on common problems of agriculture and forestry, all this being the beginning of a new kind of co-operative service.

"The question that faces us is what can we learn from this development as to the way in which further co-operation can be made possible. And here may I suggest," said the speaker, "that we look back to what we observed in the international field. Does it not strike us as a very remarkable thing that in the field of international relations there should have been developed a machinery so complete as the council, permanent court, secretariat, and commissions of the League of Nations, and the international labor office, and that we have, in these institutions, developed something that seems so far in advance of what has been established in the Commonwealth?"

NO IMPERIAL CABINET.

Professor Adams felt that there was no room in the British Commonwealth for an Imperial Parliament or for an Imperial Cabinet. The movement was definite towards an Imperial conference, and in this way was the same as in international affairs. This being so, he suggested that there should be far greater continuity than at the present time, that the conferences should have regular and frequent meetings much as the League of Nations. At the same time he emphasised that there should be some permanency to the Ministry of External Affairs, so that one man might always keep in touch with this important side of government in its international and Imperial aspects. Though he favored party government he felt that an exception could be made in this one instance, and he pointed to the case of France where Mr. Briand remains in the same post no matter what Government may be in power.

If the Imperial Conference was to be held regularly, the most important part of its work, he thought, would be preliminary preparation and for this a trained and expert secretariat would be necessary.

This would have to be very flexible and act not only as a clearing house on the ideas of government, but also as a centre of information on all the problems that were confronting the Empire, social, economic, educational, etc. Professor Adams declared that in his opinion something like this was necessary to clear up the complex difficulties that are faced in every line of action at the present time.

Beyond all this there was something far greater, the speaker went on. The ties that have bound the Empire together, the love of freedom, of free speech, of free rights of worship, and liberty of the individual, the kind of thing that the British Commonwealth stands for—these must be fostered and encouraged so that the Empire might stand together on common standards and present itself as an outstanding example to the world.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, emeritus professor in the faculty of medicine, acted as chairman, introduced and thanked the speaker.

LIFE INSURANCE SOUGHT

Widow of Albert Henry Starts $5,000 Action

Action to recover $5,000 life insurance alleged to have been held by Albert Henry, who was murdered last August on Esplanade avenue, was started yesterday in the Court by hi

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PLAN FOR IMPERIAL COHESION OUTLINED

Prof. Adams Models Scheme On League of Nations Idea

Modelled after the League of Nations, a far-sighted plan for linking more closely all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations into a great effective unit for rapid political, social and economic advancement was outlined yesterday afternoon by Prof. W. G. S. Adams, graduates' lecturer at McGill, in his third of a series of eight public lectures being delivered in Moyse Hall. Dr. W. W. Chipman presided.

Professor Adams, speaking on "The Progress of the British Commonwealth," set forth the urgent need of closer cohesion between all parts of the Empire. An Imperial Conference every three or four years did not allow sufficient opportunity for discussion and solution of the complex political, economic and social problems confronting the Empire.

Even if the Imperial Conference were to meet yearly or more often it would not be sufficient in itself, he declared, to handle these complex problems. The success of any conference was largely dependent upon the amount and effectiveness of the spade work and preparation that should in all cases be done prior to meeting. It was in this respect that Imperial Conferences of the past had not been able to accomplish all that might reasonably have been expected of them.

NOT CENTRAL CONTROL

Developments along international lines had shown that the trend was not towards central control. For this reason Professor Adams did not advocate an Imperial Cabinet or Imperial Parliament. There was another solution and one which seemed to force its way into attention because of the success with which the League of Nations had been able to organize its conferences and carry on necessary spade work for these conferences the year round.

The plan by which unification of the Empire was to be brought about, as suggested by Professor Adams, included the establishment of a permanent secretariat which would be sufficiently comprehensive in its organization that its personnel could do research work, not only on political problems affecting the Empire, but also on economic, social, educational, and corresponding problems in other aspects of Empire development.

The work by the permanent secretariat on vital questions affecting the Commonwealth should be further aided, Professor Adams stated, by the creation in all Dominions and states of the Empire of a ministry of external affairs of which the work would be to carry on a continuous study of problems affecting the Empire.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The ministers of external affairs of various Dominions and states would meet at regular intervals, the conferences being held at least every year. In order that these ministers could pursue a definite policy without interruption, they should not be asked to resign merely because of a change of government. Continuity of effort could therefore be maintained.

A still greater effectiveness in carrying a policy for the Empire which should not conflict with the principles of the League of Nations, Professor Adams suggested that the ministers of the foreign affairs also be present at League meetings and keep in close touch with them the whole year round.

"We need something like this in facing problems of the day," the lecturer declared in outlining his plan. As it was one part of the Empire did not know what another part was doing. There was an interlapping of research work. Advancement of knowledge, science and social institutions in one Dominion was not shared effectively with another Dominion. The work of commercial and industrial development was not being carried on from the point of view of development of the Empire as a whole.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT.

These problems and the questions of immigration and settlement of colonists could best be dealt with by a permanent secretariat, followed by Imperial Conferences at intervals of one year or less. The whole question of making markets reciprocal and available to all parts of the Commonwealth could be taken up. The Empire could become more closely knit by the development of the sense of community life, same social ideals, same love of freedom, free speech, worship, and the free right to move about.

The opportunity was available for the British Commonwealth of Nations to pave a way for world progress if only the constitutent parts united in fostering the development of the whole Empire, Professor Adams said.

Tribute was paid Canada, in the opening part of the lecture, for her part in the politicial development of the Commonwealth. Canada has been a great power in the development of Dominion status and also led the way, Professor Adams said, in forming the first great union or federation within the Empire. This was brought about by Confederation.

DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

The different schools of thought on Empire development in the last 100 years were outlined by the speaker. There were the colonial reformers of the '30s and '40s who had a vision of systematic colonization. Then there were the defeatists who predicted the gradual falling away of different parts of the Empire.

From 1870 onwards there was observed the rise of the new imperialism, a school influenced by Disraeli. After that, thought approached more nearly the attitude of the present time. Steps in the political development of the Empire were the Imperial Conferences of 1877 and 1897 beginning the long series of conferences that have brought about Dominion status in its present form.

Attention was directed to the fact that the Australian Commonwealth was formed at the opening of the century followed by the Union of South Africa Act in 1909. These were all important facts leading up to movement for closer Imperial unity which was further brought about by the World War. The war period saw the formation of the Imperial War Cabinet which marked an important point in development of Empire unity. The period after the war was marked by progress away from central control and the emphasis laid on Imperial Conferences.

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BRAZIL IN 1990.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Brazil is growing at a rapid rate and, in 60 years, its present population of 40,272,650 is expected to increase more than six times to 240,000,000, according to estimates reaching the Pan-American Union. Figures received by the union figure, the rise to come in this summer: The 50,000,000 mark will be reached in nine years, 76,000,000 will be the population by 1950, and 40 years after this will increase to 240,000,000.

The most usual age for marriage in England is 24 for men and 23 for women.

The explosion of the volcano Krakatoa in 1883 was heard 3,000 miles away.

There is a species of ant which carries an umbrella of petals or leaves, when it rains.

Informal TT

RAPPROCHEMENT OF GERMANY-AUSTRIA PRESAGES DANGER

Professor W. G. S. Adams Expresses View During Discussion Upon Lecture

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES

Suggests Delegates Should Not Be Prime Ministers But Permanent and Accredited Officials

If the next disarmament conference should fail then the outlook for the League of Nations would be very grave indeed.

If, in spite of the Treaty of Versailles which definitely forbids the union of Germany and Austria, Germany should attempt to form a union, then Europe might well be led into another general conflagration.

The business depression of the last 10 months has done much to teach the United States to what extent it is dependent on other countries.

There should be, in every country, a permanent minister of foreign affairs.

These points are a few of the highlights of the informal conference led yesterday afternoon by W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions, Oxford University, at a meeting in the Arts Building following one of the lectures in the graduate series conducted by McGill University. Many who attended the lecture were present at the conference and took part in the discussion.

In speaking of disarmament Professor Adams remarked that the treaty which disarmed Germany at the close of the war clearly indicated that this was to be a first step toward general disarmament; should general disarmament fail to follow he believed Germany would insist upon her right to arm again, and such a situation would deal the League of Nations a deadly blow.

Of the League he said, "Unless the aim is not just peace, but justice, then it is doomed. It cannot exist as an agent for maintaining the status quo." The remark was made in connection with questions asked about treaty revision. Professor Adams had been asked about the customs union of Austria and Germany. He replied that union between the two was certainly forbidden, although such a union was natural and—he implied—almost inevitable. The present arrangement between these two countries could not be considered union, he said, because of the announced intention to invite other countries to join it and because it was a tentative arrangement which could be concluded at the end of a three year period by either country, the privilege of withdrawing being left open.

ANOTHER EXPRESSION.

Nevertheless the treaty of customs union seemed to Professor Adams to be another expression of the rapprochment which has been going on between these two countries in other forms: Austria has attempted to keep her legislation parallel to that of Germany, etc. In this manner the need for treaty revision was seen to grow and the revisions themselves becoming inevitable.

Professor Adams was asked about the United States, paradoxically one of the most interested countries, and at the same time one that stubbornly refuses to take part officially in the League's deliberations, and he replied that little by little the country was being drawn into international affairs and its old idea of detachment from the rest of the world breaking down. He believed that ultimately it may enter the League officially instead of having its observers on all the commissions.

The present depression has taught the country much about the interdependence of nations, he thought. Its business men have seen how seriously the world's affairs can react on American business, and they are looking abroad for some solution.

The first ten years of the League's existence were marked by Germany's entrance; should the United States enter in the second decade that event would be almost as epochal for the League, he said. Soviet Russia has also been showing interest in the League and in European affairs, and she will send a representative to the next disarmament conference. This Professor Adams considered most fortunate, since Russia is one of the major military powers at present. Someone asked whether, in his opinion, her proposal for complete and universal disarmament at the last conference was made in good faith. He had no doubt that it had been. Probably the Russians were quite aware of the impossibility of such a proposal being accepted, but it served to state their desires, at least. It declared, in effect: "This is what we want and on this basis we will deal with you."

On all sides he saw growing a wave of international feeling which forced upon individual countries the need to consider world opinion before formulating their policies; the United States is specially vulnerable to world opinion because she must trade with the world, he said. If the United States were sure that Europe were not going to blow up again he believed she would immediately enter the League.

The question became one of securing peace in Europe. There were a number of questions which would perhaps be worked out in the near future, and with the ground cleared a little more healthy development might follow.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Professor Adams also discussed the Government of the British Empire. He criticized the manner in which the Imperial Conferences are held. In the first place, representatives of the Dominions should gather once a year. They should also come fully prepared, and he believed that under the present system which provides that the Premier himself shall represent his country, representatives arrive unprepared having dropper urgent domestic business which occupied all their attention until just before the conference; and even after they arrive in London they are obliged to spend a good part of their time in social activities. The mechanism was not sufficient to establish the integrity of the Empire. Some permanent body should be charged with the task, working rather as the League of Nations does with a permanent secretariat.

In connnection with this criticism Professor Adams found occasion to suggest that there should be some division between politics and foreign affairs which would permit a man well qualified by experience and character to remain Minister of Foreign Affairs after the Government that established him was gone. Men in such positions would be able to look after the work of a body charged with acting within the Empire as the League does among the nations. The work of preparation for conferences could be going on all the time and the meetings themselves could be peripatetic so that the permanent ministers would have a first hand knowledge of all the countries in the Empire.

"I know it would be difficult to establish permanent Ministers," he answered someone's objection, "but it is a difficulty that could be met. A country is answerable to other countries on one definite basis whether she changes governments or not, and why should a man highly trained in this difficult work of statesmanship be lost to his country through a change brought on by conditions within the country in no way concerned with foreign affairs? Tariffs are a special consideration. He would not have them under his jurisdiction. But he would have to be a member of the cabinet, a regular minister."

Pointing to France, Professor Adams showed the stabilizing affect of such a measure. Briand has kept his office through all the vissicitudes of the French Government and there has always been a statesman at the Quai D'Orsay who was famliar with the affairs of Europe and qualified to speak for France.

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Gazette, March 25th/31

VOL. CLX. No. 72

DEMOCRATIC IDEAL IS ELUCIDATED BY PROFESSOR ADAMS

Evolution Traced Through Ages, Broadening and Enriching to Present Day

INTERNATIONAL CONCEPT

Sees Further Trend in Mandates Exercised by Great For Weak as Trustees and Partners

The development of the democratic idea through the ages and its present expression in a sense of trusteeship and partnership of advanced nations and for backward nations, was traced yesterday by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford, in the fourth of the McGill Graduates' Lectureship series in Moyse Hall. Dr. Adams brought the progress of democary right up to the present, when nations are adopting a new conception of their duties towards one another and towards those less favored than themselves. The subject of the lecture was "The Spread of Democrary—Trusteeship and Partnership."

"What do we mean by democracy?" Dr. Adams asked, after he had indicated that his subject for yesterday's lectures linked up with those that have already been given and those which will follow. "We all feel, and rightly, that we know largely what we do mean; we could give simple definitions of it. We could say, in some sense, whether we could tell if a thing is democratic or not. Yet democracy is a very complex idea and it may be well first to ask ourselves what we do mean—can we clear up our ideas, define our thinking about democracy?

"First of all, to take the word in its simple, literal sense, democracy means the rule of the people. Therefore, we may regard it as a form of government. That is one aspect of democracy. It means, further, that the people form their own laws, change their constitutions, choose their own rulers, decide their policy, and dismiss their rulers. That is, in a simple way, what we mean by the rule of the people.

"But we also get a little bit further in our thinking when we reflect that democracy means the intimate association of the people with the work of government. It is government by the people, for the people, through the people. It therefore is not merely through, let us say, parliaments; it means having and using forms of government which are closely associated with our daily life. In other words, it means local government as well as central government, a system related part to part and which deals with large national and small local interests affecting our lives, and gives us a say about them.

"Therefore, we have the first aspect, a form of government.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

"But democracy is more than this; it is a way of living, and we can see two other aspects which help to define and enrich our thinking. We speak of industrial democracy. What do we mean by that? We mean that a person has the opportunity and right to a say in the choice of his occupation, a right to associate with others in helping to determine the conditions of that occupation, has a means of securing, with the aid of others, a proper remuneration for his work, has, furthermore, some part affecting the management or the rule of the employment in which he is, a share, it may be, in the industry of which he is a part.

"Just as society at one time looked upon landless men as disinherited persons, so we feel that the workless person is disinherited. And industrial democracy means the move, the urge or the effort towards securing and making real the right to work.

"But it is even more than this. It is also the right to secure some influence over distribution as well as production. And so we get associations of men in the industrial democracy movement, not only in trade unions, but in friendly societies and co-operative societies, all of which are institutions making for industrial democracy, just as there are institutions that represent political democracy.

"But there is still another aspect to help us define our ideas—there is also social democracy. What do we mean by this? We mean equality of opportunity—that is one element in it—the right of the person to develop his faculties, his right to pass from one rank of society to another. Democracy is not a system of caste, it is the opposite of these barriers and privileges which prevent movement in society; it gives the open road to ability.

"There is still something more. Democracy is not simply equality of opportunity—that does not make up the content of social democracy—there is also the provision of minimal standards to secure that all shall have the conditions of a decent life, not to say a good life. There is something more, even, than this. Democracy is also the effort to provide for the weak and infirm, to take care of the defective, to reclaim even the criminal, to restore him to society—all this surely is involved in the concept and the idea of democracy. It is a way of thought and of life.

HISTORY & PURPOSE

Having defined democracy in all its aspects, Dr. Adams proceeded to consider its purpose. "Now I wish to consider this and put it out before our minds," he continued, "because we cannot see the nature of a thing unless we know its purpose or its end, and if we are to appreciate the rise and spread of democracy, we must try and have our minds as clear as possible as to its nature.

"Now democracy is not something new; it has existed far back in history. We find it in quite rudimentary forms of society, we see it also in some of the highly developed Greek city states. Right down through history we feel the democratic idea present and taking form in the thoughts of men and in certain small societies. But it is also true to say that it is not until recent times that we see democracy as we now do.

"The rise of democracy goes back, like the modern idea of progress, to the 17th century. Then the seedbed of it can be found in the movements, religious and political, which agitated that century. If you look at the history of Europe you will find, in a number of smaller states, sometimes in state governments or the cantons of Switzerland, seedbeds also of our modern democracy; and let us not forget that right down to present times the small countries, such as Switzerland, have gone on enriching and developing the idea and practice of democracy.

"But among the great states of Europe there are two in which we can trace the growth of the idea." Dr. Adams here quoted a great French jurist and publicist to the effect that there were two main streams in modern Europe—the one came from England and the other from France.

"It was from England," Dr. Adams continued, "that in the 17th century the modern development of freedom sprang and passed over the seas and made that democracy of New England. It was in England again, at the end of the century, that John Locke wrote his treatises on civil government, the second of which exercised a profound influence, not only on the thinking of England, but on France and New England. In France, Montesquieu and Rousseau were deeply affected by the thoughts of Locke and developed the idea of freedom, and this contributed largely to the development of democracy. And later we see in France a great contribution made by the thinkers of the French Revolution and by the declaration of the Rights of Man, which has kept ringing out its note of democracy down through the ages. Not less, also, in New England, we get this same outburst of thought and feeling expressed in the doctrines of the rights of man, and constitutions built on the principle of safeguarding those rights.

ENTER 19th CENTURY.

"But the French revolution yielded to Caesarism and the progress of democracy in Europe was slow. It is not until well into the 19th century that we see the idea progressing, becoming not simply political but industrial and changing gradually the thought and feeling of the people. In that century, too, there are elements that we should not forget. Thus, there was on one side the influence of Bentham, a great influence in shaping thoughts of democracy [illegible] ideas of equality of man, an aim at the happiness of the greatest number, a move to clear out all obstacles of privilege, remove anomalies that obstructed progress . And, different in character, there was that other humanitarianism exemplified in the life of Shaftsbury.

"Together with this let us remember the growth of humanitarianism which brought about a great revival of missionary effort, exemplified by the life of David Livingstone, a life not simply directed towards evangelization, but striking at the roots of slavery.

"So you see the movement growing steadily at home and abroad in the 19th Century, making up with the industrial and democratic movements the new character of our modern democracy. And yet, how slow, in one sense, was the spread in that century! It was not until late in the century that the franchise was fully democratized, if it was fully democratized then: that local government, especially in the countryside, was democratized, that education and public health and other social services began to really affect the life of the people.

"In France, from 1870 onwards with the Third Republic, we see a steady growth, through difficulties, of democracy. But when we have named these two great countries and when we have thought of the new communities in the world, we have more or less seen the range or development of our modern democracy. Even in the 20th Century the movement seemed to be slow; the influence of these two countries was permeating into other European states, but progress was slow.

"In England we see indeed a rich development taking place—the growth of social legislation from 1906 to 1912, the beginning and rise of labor government, the growth of voluntary services, the growth of a greater spirit of equality—all this is evidence of the deeper rooting of democracy in society. And this is true, a very parallel movement is being taken in France, one more concerned with securing the basis of the republic from attack from within, of removing privilege and striking at race feeling within.

"There was also the rise of the Social-Democratic party in Germany; in Russia an upheaval that seems to promise a beginning at least of a constitutional regime. There are stirrings of nationalism in India, and a great step forward was taken in allowing them to share in self-government by the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909. While in China there were upheavals that overthrew an ancient dynasty, they also marked the incoming of western ideas.

POST WAR CHANGES.

"The war brought great changes—war is a mighty leveller—and yet if we stop at this period and look back, not one-quarter, I doubt if one could say one-sixth, of the whole human race was living in institutions that could be called democratic."

Dr. Adams reviewed some of the results of the war and then developed the ideas of trusteeship and partnership contained in the title of his lecture.

Democracy, he said, had affected not only the forms of Government but the relations between Governments of backward and advanced states. This was a reflection of the root idea behind democracy, that of treating the individual, not simply as a means but as an end. The mandate idea developed in the League of Nations Covenant had brought about a trusteeship of one advanced nation for the welfare of a backward state.

A development of the idea was seen in the case of India, which was progressing, with respect to England, from the idea of a trust to one of partnership. The idea was developing that trusteeship involved not merely the material welfare of peoples, but the political interests of life in a community, a recognition of an obligation towards backward states to lead them forward through trusteeship into partnership.

"Let me summarize by saying that the foundation of our modern democracy is much deeper than political, moral and social well being. There is behind our modern democratic ideas a spiritual force, something which sees mankind moving towards equality and brotherhood, and it is because it has these absolute values of races and people that democracy means to move towards equality and peace, towards equality, fraternity and liberty," Dr. Adams concluded.

Professor Carlton Stanley presided.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAL IS ELUCIDATED BY PROFESSOR ADAMS

Evolution Traced Through Ages, Broadening and Enriching to Present Day

INTERNATIONAL CONCEPT

Sees Further Trend in Mandates Exercised by Great For Weak as Trustees and Partners

The development of the democratic idea through the ages and its present expression in a sense of trusteeship and partnership of advanced nations and for backward nations, was traced yesterday by Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford, in the fourth of the McGill Graduates' Lectureship series in Moyse Hall. Dr. Adams brought the progress of democary right up to the present, when nations are adopting a new conception of their duties towards one another and towards those less favored than themselves. The subject of the lecture was "The Spread of Democrary—Trusteeship and Partnership."

"What do we mean by democracy?" Dr. Adams asked, after he had indicated that his subject for yesterday's lectures linked up with those that have already been given and those which will follow. "We all feel, and rightly, that we know largely what we do mean; we could give simple definitions of it. We could say, in some sense, whether we could tell if a thing is democratic or not. Yet democracy is a very complex idea and it may be well first to ask ourselves what we do mean—can we clear up our ideas, define our thinking about democracy?

"First of all, to take the word in its simple, literal sense, democracy means the rule of the people. Therefore, we may regard it as a form of government. That is one aspect of democracy. It means, further, that the people form their own laws, change their constitutions, choose their own rulers, decide their policy, and dismiss their rulers. That is, in a simple way, what we mean by the rule of the people.

"But we also get a little bit further in our thinking when we reflect that democracy means the intimate association of the people with the work of government. It is government by the people, for the people, through the people. It therefore is not merely through, let us say, parliaments; it means having and using forms of government which are closely associated with our daily life. In other words, it means local government as well as central government, a system related part to part and which deals with large national and small local interests affecting our lives, and gives us a say about them.

"Therefore, we have the first aspect, a form of government.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

"But democracy is more than this; it is a way of living, and we can see two other aspects which help to define and enrich our thinking. We speak of industrial democracy. What do we mean by that? We mean that a person has the opportunity and right to a say in the choice of his occupation, a right to associate with others in helping to determine the conditions of that occupation, has a means of securing, with the aid of others, a proper remuneration for his work, has, furthermore, some part affecting the management or the rule of the employment in which he is, a share, it may be, in the industry of which he is a part.

"Just as society at one time looked upon landless men as disinherited persons, so we feel that the workless person is disinherited. And industrial democracy means the move, the urge or the effort towards securing and making real the right to work.

"But it is even more than this. It is also the right to secure some influence over distribution as well as production. And so we get associations of men in the industrial democracy movement, not only in trade unions, but in friendly societies and co-operative societies, all of which are institutions making for industrial democracy, just as there are institutions that represent political democracy.

"But there is still another aspect to help us define our ideas—there is also social democracy. What do we mean by this? We mean equality of opportunity—that is one element in it—the right of the person to develop his faculties, his right to pass from one rank of society to another. Democracy is not a system of caste, it is the opposite of these barriers and privileges which prevent movement in society; it gives the open road to ability.

"There is still something more. Democracy is not simply equality of opportunity—that does not make up the content of social democracy—there is also the provision of minimal standards to secure that all shall have the conditions of a decent life, not to say a good life. There is something more, even, than this. Democracy is also the effort to provide for the weak and infirm, to take care of the defective, to reclaim even the criminal, to restore him to society—all this surely is involved in the concept and the idea of democracy. It is a way of thought and of life.

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VOL. CLX. No. 74

NATIONALISM HELD UP AS HIGHWAY TO INTERNATIONALISM

Professor W. G. S. Adams Reveals Inter-relationship of Great Movements

MODES OF EXPRESSION

Lecturer Culls Many Examples From World History Showing Origin, Development and Portent

While the present return to nationalism might seem to be the very negation of internationalism, in the view of Prof. W. G. S. Adams, Glastone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford, who is lecturing at McGill University, the form of nationalism rising today is not incompatible with internationalism. Its aggressive character is going, he believes, and in its manifestations it is making for a richer, more tolerant life.

These conclusions were drawn during the course of the fifth lecture of the McGill Graduates' Lectureship series, which Prof. Adams delivered under the title of "The Return to Nationalism."

"The subject which we have this evening, the return to nationalism, is one which is closely linked both with the subject of the rise of internationalism and the subject of the spread of democracy," Prof. Adams said. "Democracy, in fact, may be said to be the mother both of internationalism and of nationalism, because it is out of the spread of democracy and of the condition of equality towards which it strives, that internationalism has been born. But it is perhaps more paradoxical to say that democracy is also a great source of nationalism. Yet we shall find that it is out of the spread of democracy that modern nationalism has come, and that the change in the character of nationalism is mainly due to the background of democracy. Thus, these three great subjects are all very closely connected one with the other.

"We speak of the return to nationalism. What do we mean by nationalism? It is a term we are all familiar with and frequently use, it is a complex term with a great deal of controversy associated with it. To some it may seem that nationalism is a degressive movement, but nationalism is something which is deep in human nature, it is something which goes far back in human nature; and yet it is true to say that at no time has nationalism been so strong as in the present age, and that — we can almost put it in this way — nationalism has increased, nationalism is increasing, and nationalism will increase. It is thus a great power to be reckoned with and which it is important to understand and direct.

"Now we think of different types of nationalism. We speak, usually of nationalism in connection with great nations, but we speak also of nationalism within a nation, and the subject of nationalism is closely connected with forces which are much more local and regional in character than we often think. We shall have to see that the subject is really spiritually connected with ideas of local self-government and that it has a deep meaning in the subject of personality itself.

SIMPLE ELEMENTS.

"But before we proceed to think of the subject of our modern nationalism, let us recall the simple elements which we think of as making up nationalism — language, race creed, a national homeland, traditions of history. These and others we think of as going to make up nationalism. And yet we see that any one, except perhaps one, of these may be absent and yet we find nationalism. It can exist very strongly among races which have no country — we see this in the history of the great Jewish race. It can exist in countries where you have race, language and creed all mingled, as in the democratic state of modern Switzerland.

"When we get back to it, we cannot really define nationalism save as growth due to association of a community in history, sometimes association with a particular land, sometimes association with language and racial traditions. But it is simply this main fact of association of groups which in some races leads to the emergence of what we recognize to be a nationality and a national spirit. And as we look over the world we can help ourselves by saying that we can think of nationalism in great variety, we can pass from country to country and say 'there, and there is nationalism.'

"And it is because of this fact of association, not necessarily of common language, this association in life, that we find that new nationalisms are still emerging and will continue to emerge, and we find, also, that old nationalities, some of which almost seem to disappear, re-emerge. For where there is the true seed of nationalism, there is something very indestructible, which may lie dormant for a long period of time but which slowly and surely emerges at some time and blossoms into new life. Thus, nationalism is varied in type and is continuing to throw up new types.

BACK TO JERUSALEM.

"Now this great vital human force goes very far back in history. It is sometimes said that nationalism has come into existence since the French Revolution, but it goes much farther back in human history. You catch its accents by the rivers of Babylon. 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.' Surely these are accents of passionate nationalism! You get it in Greece and Athens, in their constitution and culture; you get it in Sparta, with its discipline and social life; you get it in Rome. And it is interesting to reflect that, just as in Greece so in Rome, as the great empire spread the spirit of nationalism vanished and the spirit of man lost some of its vigor and power. So, right down through history we see this great nationalism coming up.

"Great periods, too, call it out. The Renaissance and the Reformation awoke it in Europe; you get it stirring in England in Chaucer, in Spencer, in Shakespeare—in Shakespeare you get the great voice of humanity, but you also get the range of English nationalism—in Bunyan and in Milton. You get it long before the French Revolution.

"But the French Revolution did stir again a great human movement, brought out the spirit of nationalism. You get it in England then again, in Blake and Wordsworth—how they voice it in their own way!—and a new note touched the national spirit.

"But it is above all from France that the voice of nationalism comes. Right down through the nineteenth century we can feel what a power in France this national feeling has been. I wonder if any of you remember the words scrawled up on the door of a dugout by a French poilu: 'Mon corps a la terre, mon ame a Dieu, mon coeur a la France.' That is the spirit that you have to reckon with from the nineteenth century right on.

"And in England, English liberalism through the 19th century was a liberalism which believed in nationalism and sought to help it in South Africa and in southern Europe; and other countries of Europe felt this same spirit of nationalism stirring. Holland, Hungary—who has not felt this terror in his blood in the Hungarian song, in the struggle for Hungarian freedom?

ITALY AND GERMANY.

"But when we think of the 19th century as a century of nationalism we think particularly of two states, Italy and Germany. In Italy nationalism came from a passionate effort to throw off tyranny, to overcome the division that weakened her and to see realized the dream of a united Italy. These figures, Garibaldi, the patriot, Cavour, the statesman, Mazzini, the prophet—think of the influence with which they stirred new force in Europe! I wonder how many people have read Mazzini's 'Duties of Man,' written just 70 years ago, in April, 1860? There you have the great appeal to the workmen of Italy for liberty, for humanity, for country. And I would ask you to think of these words with which he closes his cry to Italian workmen: 'Every right you have can only spring from a duty fulfilled.' That was the spirit of the new nationalism and we must never forget it. It gave something, not only by its culture, but by this new feeling for democracy, this great humanitarianism voiced by Mazzini, its prophet.

"Germany was a very great source in the emergence of nationalism in the 19th century. There, too, behind the political movement there had been a great Liberal movement—poetry, music, philosophy had all played their part in awakening the new sense of nationalism; but it was blood and iron which hammered together the new nationalism of Germany, something far more aggressive, far more material, far more ruthless, a type of nationalism which sought to crush minorities. It became a great impulse to nationalism of the latter half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century in Europe. And so also this same character was added to by that aggressive spirit which showed itself in the scramble to divide up the tropical and semi-tropical areas.

IRISH NATIONALISM.

"Nationalism had become a very material thing at the end of the 19th century and it remained so into the beginning of the 20th century.

"Now, as we approach the new nationalism of the 20th century, I would like to turn to another great influence which affected nationalism. We have seen Italy and then Germany, and let us not forget that in the East the spirit of nationalism was awakened by the rise of Japan, again aggressive and material in character, but a spirit which was determined to achieve equality.

"But in the West there can be no doubt that Irish nationalism played a very great part in the awakening of national feeling, the desire for national life and for freedom of expression, in a reaction, also, from the materialism, the standard of uniformity, which seemed to threaten society. And let us not think that the Irish movement was simply a political movement; there was behind it also a revival of literature, a love of humanity, as well as a physical motive. There was in it, too, the love of language, a Gaelic revival with all that it meant. Here was something voicing a new feeling in nationalism.

"And in turn that Irish movement stirred feeling in Europe and, not least of all, in India.

"But the war greatly increased these forces and brought a change because of the new element of international security that seemed to be born out of the war. We see everywhere in Europe this revival of nationalism."

Professor Adams took one example Germany, which seemed to be on the verge of dissolution after the war and which today is stronger nationally than ever in Bismarck's time.

"Yes," he continued, "Nationalism is a new power in Europe and it is different in character. It is so, also, in the United Kingdom. Nationalism, stirred by the events in Ireland, has grown and is coming, and I have no doubt will come; it is already there, evident now, stronger than it has been for years. There are also the Dominions. We know how feeling has grown since the peace.

IN THE FAR EAST.

"But, above all, in the Far [illegible] see developing nationalism passing in significance anything in Europe. We see in India a continent gradually being made a nation. Nationalism is the greatest power in India today."

These same stirrings were evident in China, where a great movement was on the way.

"Let us look at it and try to think about its nature," Professor Adams continued. "There is political nationalism—and necessarily nationalism must have a political character; it must find expression by political forms. The idea of sovereignty is something essentially bound up with that of national life. Each state seeks to get recognition of its right to self-determination, its sovereignty." This was so in India and China.

"Yes, there is a political nationalism, but a nationalism which is compatible with internationalism. We can put it this way: save for the one great right, the one great international right, that no nation shall be condemned unheard and that sovereignty of none extends thereto, all other spheres of sovereignty rest with the consent of the nations.

"Political nationalism, therefore, is one aspect, but even this has changed. The aggressive character of nationalism is going. So long as nationalism is based on fear, so long as it is either offensive or defensive, so long will the true character of nationalism be warped. It is only as the world progresses to recognize the place of the nation politically, to relieve it from fear, that it will be released to play its proper part in the community of nations.

"Then there is economic nationalism, a thing which has played and still plays a great part. It plays a great part in India today. We see it there in its most extreme form in the boycott. Mark the word—from Ireland. We see it also in the way some nations try to ring themselves round with tariffs.

"But there is more in nationalism than this. There is an economic nationalism which expresses the effort of a nation to build up its economic life, to develop its natural resources, to awaken among its members the sense of helping one another in trade."

Here Professor Adams touched upon the increase of voluntary effort in Ireland as an example of what could be done through this spirit of helpfulness.

"But there is something still deeper than this," he continued. "The new nationalism is social and cultural. It springs from common ideals, from common intercourse, from education, from the love of nature, from spiritual things. Surely that is what is moving behind this national movement.

"And then nationalism is something essentially good; it is itself the very condition of the development of personality; it gives a condition in which national literature, music and art are awakened. The individual, you and I, pass, but how much greater life is when we feel that we are part of the national being. It is something that only nationalism can give to life.

"So we have something that is moving in modern life. In England it is the love of England, and it is the same in Wales and Scotland, and surely here in Canada; a movement which is tolerant, that sees life made of a rich variety of elements, that wants to see every group and race making its contribution. Is not this the meaning of the return to nationalism?"

Professor Frederick Clarke presided.

HOLD-UP V[illegible] MAY YET R[illegible] DOCTORS

Mother of Marci[illegible] dergoes Second B[illegible] fusion for

MORE ABOUT SU[illegible]

Police Claim Two M[illegible] tified by Wounded [illegible] Associated With [illegible] Robberies

Although Marcel Dupre, y[illegible] taurant owner shot in a ho[illegible] Tuesday morning, is believe[illegible] slowly recovering at Notre[illegible] Hospital after the second [illegible] transfusion, his condition is s[illegible] ported as critical. Further effo[illegible] the part of the police to gathe[illegible] ditional evidence revealed tha[illegible] two men, William Wilkinson [illegible] Jack Edgett, are the perpetrato[illegible] at least four other hold-ups rece[illegible] the police claim.

Dupre is slowly gathering stren[illegible] and if complications do not deve[illegible] he may ultimately recover, the d[illegible] tors declare. Mrs. Maria Dupre, [illegible] mother, underwent a second tran[illegible] fusion of blood for her son late o[illegible] Wednesday night and has been con[illegible] stantly at his bedside, accompanied by Miss Therese Martin, a close friend of the family.

Joseph Langis, grocer at 2801 Rosemount boulevard, whose place of

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Fresh California Asparagus
Large bunches, only 65c per bunch

Leg of Lamb 28c lb.

DIONNE & DIONNE
WESTMOUNT—One store only
St. Catherine St., at Wood Ave.
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VIII

COMMUNITY IS KEY TO FINAL SUCCESS UNDER DEMOCRACY

Professor W. G. S. Adams Traces Influence Through State to World

CONCLUDING LECTURE

Distinguished Professor Ends Series on 20th Century Aspects of Progress

The importance of adult education in order that all the people may be able to view the problems of state and community with reason and interest was stressed by Professor W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford, in the closing address of the McGill Graduates Lectureship series held in Moyse Hall yesterday afternoon. An educated democracy was an objective which he thought society should hold in view and it was one towards which he felt the world has been moving in the last few years of the twentieth century.

Professor Adams also laid stress on the importance of the community, as against the state, for an ordered society. He showed how community, province and state were closely related by common ties, and that if local government and conditions were well fostered, the good would be seen all through the system, extending even to the broad sphere of world relations and internationalism.

The subject of community building was a comprehensive one, Professor Adams explained at the outset, and the best that could be done would be to set out a few of the things that seemed of importance, for after all community building in these difficult times was a very problematical question. People are apt to be too depressed or to sing about it, and when these dangers of optimism and pessimism threaten it is best to get back to fundamentals. In the many rival systems of community upbuilding, it is important always to remember what should be valued most in life.

What will the historian in the future say about these times? Professor Adams felt that one who looked into the development of western civilization could not fail to mark the great strides that had been taken in the promotion of community life. He might even find that this was the greatest development of the period, keeping in mind the spirit which has come more and more to control individual life and action.

Turning to the idea of the community, the speaker pointed out the difference between the state and the community in modern civilization. In some few countries there is a tendency to have the community controlled by the central government so that the difference between their powers is small. But in western, and especially Anglo-Saxon, civilization the movement tends rather to making the community the all-embracing unit. Aristotle said that the state comes into existence to make life possible; and continues to exist to make life good. Professor Adams felt that this should be applied to the community, whose end should be the good life of the individual. Both states and communities should be judged by the way in which they succeeded in making happiness possible for their members.

TAKES MANY FORMS.

The development of the community, he said, has taken many forms. "We have seen that in the 20th century particularly there has evolved before us the idea of a world community, internationalism, which must enter into any adequate conception of modern life. The British Commonwealth enters into our ideas as being a most important part of our life and connections." For most people, too, there is the union or commonwealth of states, which demands a certain loyalty, and then within that there is the small division of the country, village, municipality, parish or whatever it may be called.

This all makes the composition of the modern community a very complex one. The more the situation is studied the more it is realized how everyone reacts upon the other and affects its life. From this point of view Professor Adams felt that the centre or main point was the local area or unit, representing the family in government life, and that it was round about this that real community spirit develops.

"If we have a strong spirit of interest in local life, that is the best foundation for a good democratic system extending into national and international life," he said. "For it is in the local field that we get the real training ground of democracy."

In this connection, Professor Adams paused to speak of a significant development that had been taking place in England in the attitude towards the fostering of community life and the hopeful aspects that were seen to be emerging. This was noticeable, too, in the prairie provinces of Canada where a most interesting experiment is being seen in the care of new communities and the stimulation of community life and interests. Professor Adams felt that an interchange of ideas between England and the prairies on these problems would be of great mutual benefit.

There has been a great development in the functions of the state, particularly in the economic, social and moral sides, and there has also been an amazing development of voluntary associations in both fields. This latter has been one of the most outstanding trends since the war. Personal service had existed before the war, but it became much more important after, partly due to experiences of individuals during the struggle. It was from this that the National Council of Social Service had its origin. Men were fighting for a better England, and when they came back from the war they wanted to see that the country became better. The advantages of organization of the social services was at once recognized. It was no longer a question of philanthropy, but an organization, combining the statutory and voluntary, to serve the interests of the community.

COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Out of this common sense way of looking at things came the development, starting from the towns, of the idea of alleviating distress to serve the community. Then it moved to the country, and as conditions were different new aspects were evolved.

In the country there had always been the idea of community life which had to be awakened, and the country folk turned again to music, the drama, folk songs, and old customs, that had long been neglected. Attention turned, too, to such matters as public health, nursing, housing and the general movement of preserving the countryside.

The country again began to realize that it had definite rights and aspects, apart from those of the city, which its citizens could be proud to foster. New interest in life, new desire to make the most of it, new pride in the community evolved, and a wonderful awakening took place, which has led, and is still leading to great things.

Professor Adams spoke for instance of the village hall, which has been built in many communities, not by some wealthy patron, but by the villagers themselves, with government aid, so that it might be used for their own purposes. There was also the village playground; there might soon be the village workship. The same movement sought to retain the services of the pivotal men of the community, the blacksmith and others, who were fast disappearing, and to encourage renewed interest in old crafts. The whole movement is one of vast significance in the opinion of the speaker. The object is to achieve something such as in Plato's Republic, with the citizens moving about with a fine sense of life of the community.

It was necessary to go even further, however, and develop pride in a good social order. In the cities, Professor Adams felt that survey work was the first need, so that conditions might be ascertained and progress reported when action was undertaken. Problems of education and public health were all parts of the same movement. In the speaker's opinion this whole movement was of the deepest significance in order that progress in modern life might be achieved.

The ideal must be one which calls out the spirit of self expression as an end to which the community must always look, and in this work the greatest agent was education. In England there was a great new movement towards adult education, which has led to a growth of the sense of importance of all education which extends all through the system.

It has been seen that one must look past the mere rudiments of learning and technical equipment for a solution of most of the pro-

REAL DEMOCRACY.

blems of democracy.

"If democracy is to be real it is not enough that there should be an interest in politics and the life of the community," Professor Adam declared. "We have to get deeper down, and it is one of the main things in adult education and its development of interest in economics, history and politics, that it is seeking to bring the people face to face with the philosophy of life and their innermost experiences, to help them to see things through."

"We are only going to get equality of democracy when we have the people thinking about things, feeling about their community and testing out their actions by the question: "Does my action serve the community?"

Professor Adams felt that this development of education and its wide dissemination was a real sign of progress.

Coming to the close of his series of lectures the Oxford professor concluded by asking if it was not true that, on looking back over the years of the 20th century in the light of the subjects which had been considered, and laying aside the troubles of present and passing depresion—was it not true that the world was really on the road to progress?

The thanks of the McGill Graduates Society, McGill University and the citizens of Montreal were extended to Professor Adams, by Dr. C. F. Martin, dean of the faculty of medicine.

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PROF. W. G. S. ADAMS SEES GOVERNMENTS FACE DIFFICULTIES

Avoidance of Ill-feeling Between Federal and Provincial Authorities Necessary

VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

Oxonian Lecturer Interested in Agriculture Comments Favorably on Quebec Farms, Also on Metropolis

The relations between federal and provincial governments is a problem to which Canadians will have to give very careful and thoughtful study, in the opinion of Professor W. G. S. Adams, professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford, who is leaving for home today after a month's stay in Montreal. From what he had heard and observed during his visit to this country, he felt that avoidance of litigation and ill-feeling between the governments within the Dominion was a matter of prime importance to which Canadians must turn their thoughts.

When he arrived in Montreal, early in March, Professor Adams announced that he had come to learn as much as to lecture, and on the eve of departing he had something to recount of what he had learned, some of the things about this city and province, in particular, which had left their mark upon his mind. In an interview with The Gazette last evening, he made it quite clear that he had acquired not only a great deal of knowledge about the Dominion, but at the same time quite an understanding of some of her major problems.

Professor Adams had very clear impressions of those things with which he had come in contact, and the order in which he discussed them indicated at the same time where his own interests lie.

First of all there was the university, in this case McGill. The Oxford professor, during his stay in the city, has seen McGill from a good many angles, having met the members of the staff on intimate terms, and having come in contact with the student body in several different ways. His chief impression was of the splendid spirit that exists in the university and among the graduates, a spirit which has a very definite character as belonging to McGill, and one which he felt had done much to bring the university to its present state of eminence. Professor Adams declared he had enjoyed his visit to McGill most heartily and he already looked forward to a time when he might return to renew acquaintances and see a little more of Canada.

Incidentally, Professor Adams is a strong believer in the value of intra-empire exchange in all spheres and on all subjects, and he feels that university professors and students can profit much by study and experience in other parts of the Empire.

Primarily a university teacher, Professor Adams has at heart a keen sympathy and interest in the farmer and his problems. Having devoted much of his time to these questions as they are to be found in the British Isles, he was naturally interested in conditions in Canada and he took the trouble to visit a number of farms in Quebec and to find out all he could about those in other parts of Canada.

IMPRESSIONS OF HABITANTS.

In the farms which he visited in this province, Professor Adams was struck by the fine traditions and pride in their work which the farmers showed. Old pictures of the families for generations back were produced for his benefit and he saw how they were upholding the honorable occupation which their forefathers followed. The next thing to be observed was the cleanliness of the farms, not only those he visited, but those which he passed.

Professor Adams was keenly interested in the steps which the Government is taking to asist the farmers, not only in improving their products, but also in the instruction of public health, education, community development and various kinds of social service.

As to Montreal, the Oxford economist remarked that he now realized as never before just what a central position this metropolis occupies in the country and what a meeting place it is for people from all over the world. He felt that Montrealers had peculiar advantages in this respect and great benefits to be derived from their position. Professor Adams also paid visits to Quebec, twice, and Ottawa, where he was able to see something of the workings of governments and converse with some officials on subjects in which he was particularly interested.

As to Canada as a whole, Professor Adams was impressed by the keen interest taken in world problems. The two subjects most commonly discussed, he thought, were unemployment and conditions in Russia, both matters of importance to the rest of the world as well as to Canada, though the Dominion had certainly much to think about in the latter case. Professor Adams agreed thoroughly with Dr. Leacock's thought that the Russian Soviet system and the five-year plan offers a distinct challenge to Western civilization to clean up house and make living conditions more enjoyable and possible for everyone under the present system.

This fitted in with the world problems which Professor Adams had been discussing in his series of addresses in the McGill Graduates' Lectureship which he concluded yesterday. Professor Adams leaves on the first step of his trip home this evening.

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NEITHER HITLERISM NOR YET COMMUNISM MENACING BRITAIN

Signs of Disintegration Misleading, Asserts Dr. W. G. S. Adams, of Oxford

CONSOLIDATION TREND

Irish Settlement Strengthens Movement Towards Devolution—Unemployment Insurance Not Relief

Signs of disintegration in England are misleading in the view of Dr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford, who addressed the Canadian Club in the Windsor Hotel yesterday on some aspects of the English political, economic and social situation. "I want to say that while there seem to be signs of disintegration, I believe that behind this apparent break-up of the old system there is coming a new movement towards consolidation," Dr. Adams declared.

His address contained the confident assurance that whatever changes are taking place in England today, there is no need to fear that the movement will lead to Hitlerism, Communism or any other ism, as he put it.

Dr. Adams put the political aspect first, he said, because the political situation deeply affects the economic and social situations; if there was a very disturbed political situation, it necessarily reacted on the economic and social situations.

After making the statement quoted, Dr. Adams continued: "It is a striking thing that within the few years of this century a new political party has pushed its way right into the seat of government. If one thinks of stability of parties, any Anglo-Saxon would think this a striking thing. On the other hand, one of the greatest of the traditional parties, which never, perhaps, distinguished itself more from the point of view of achievement than from 1906 to 1912, this party of moderation, of progress and reform, the Liberal party, has seemed to come so near to eclipse. That is in itself a very striking, and perhaps a very disturbing, fact, and the country must adjust itself to it.

"One might be tempted to conclude from these facts that there is a tendency towards the continental system, a tendency towards a breaking up into groups. This would be a serious thing and would affect the parliamentary system, and that, in turn, would affect the political, economic and social situation.

"I believe, however, that we are moving straight back to something like the old two-party system. So far from the parliamentary system being discredited in England, it is as strong as it ever was and is on a deeper, broader and more popular foundation. That is one element of stability in the country."

IRISH PROBLEM GONE

In one sense, Dr Adams went on, the parliamentary and political situation had been made much healthier and easier during the last ten years by the fact that on the whole the Irish problem had been settled. Westminster, he thought, had lost a great deal by the disappearance of the Irish members; their absence had lessened the gaiety of life in England. But the good feeling and understanding that had been developed between Great Britain and Ireland was important and was another factor making for stability.

"What is more—and this should interest you because it is connected with Canadian problems—the very setting up of a Free State government, on one side, and a parliament of the North, on the other, indicates a great measure of devolution. The coming of the Irish settlement has given new impetus to the sense that we must devolve still further. The feeling in Wales, Scotland and England that they should settle their own affairs, is a wholesome and natural thing; it is the expression of national and community life. I believe we are going to get a better parliamentary life when we get a greater measure of devolution.

"So, I think if one looks at the political situation, one sees that slowly, but surley, the country is settling down and there is no need to think that parliamentary institutions are in danger. We are not going over to Hitlerism, Communism or any other 'ism'. There is broad common sense at the base of our system."

Turning to the economic situation, Dr. Adams pointed out that England had borne the brunt of the shutting down of world markets after the war. That was due to political unrest in India and China, to political unrest and changes in Europe, but also there had been this great movement of economic nationalism. All these had had their repercussion on the economic life of England. It was small wonder, then, that England had felt the burden of unemployment.

All this had had a profound effect in England. Thought moved slowly in England—perhaps it moved more quickly than some people thought—but out of these things two things were happening: the development of a much stronger sense of the need of looking at the national estate and trying to see how the economic life of the United Kingdom could be planned out and developed.

Dr. Adams gave one example of the sort of thing that is being done. Look back to the end of the 19th century, he said, and it would be found that little attention was being paid to national agriculture. Today, however, all parties are putting the reconditioning of agriculture as one of the planks in the national life.

This was leading to a second thing: undoubtedly there was a movement in the direction of safeguarding or protection, a growing feeling that to look over national production involved safeguarding it against unfair competition.

"My own judgment," Dr. Adams commented, "is that there is going to be a modification of public opinion, limiting in certain directions what has been the traditional economic policy of the country. I do not expect to see any marked swing towards protection. I think we must move out to a more national policy, a Commonwealth and an Imperial policy."

In this connection Dr. Adams expressed the belief that there is a real feeling in England for reciprocity between the different parts of the Empire, a belief that there could be built up more trade than was ever attempted before. Much more, however, had to be done towards the education of the consumer.

Face to face with the problem of unemployment was the problem of relieving it. He knew how open to criticism much of the development of social legislation in England had been, but he wanted to say that the English and Scottish workmen wanted work, not unemployment insurance. A great deal had been said about demoralization of the worker, but his own opinion was that he had not been demoralized; he saw that the international situation had brought about unemployment and he felt he had a right to be carried through the period of depression. He did not regard unemployment insurance as poor relief.

On the social side Dr. Adams referred to the great voluntary organizations which are assisting the Government. In closing he declared he saw no need for pessimism and urged upon the club the adoption of a free translation of a Latin motto: "Keep your head into the wind and don't worry."

George S. Currie presided. With him at the head table were W. F. Macklaier, B. Panet-Raymond, John McDonald, S. G. Dobson, Lemuel Cushing, Alfred Bienvenu, A. F. C. Ross, Dr. C. W. Colby, Hon. A. R. McMaster, Dr. F. D. Adams, G. F. Benson, J. A. Guay, D. H. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Fraser, J. W. Jeakins, Professor Carlton Stanley and Lieut.-Col. F. M. Gaudet.

Weather Report

Toronto, March 23.—The Atlan Coast storm appears to be pass eastward south of Nova Sco Pressure is high in Quebec and Maritimes and over the Rocky Mo tain States and low in the Miss Valley, with a shallow depre over Alberta. Some light sho have occurred in the West, bu weather has been generally fai mild throughout Canada.

Minimum and maximum tem tures:

	Min.
Aklavik	—24
Fort Simpson	0
Fort Smith	— 4
Dawson	—10
Prince Rupert	..
Victoria	38
Vancouver	36
Kamloops	38
Prince George	26
Jasper	28
Banff	23
Calgary	26
Lethbridge	31
Edmonton	34
Swift Current	28
Battleford	26
Prince Albert	24
Medicine Hat	30
Moose Jaw	31
Saskatoon	30
Regina	28
Brandon	28
Winnipeg	32
Kenora	32
Port Arthur	32
Cochrane	32
Huntsville	16
Parry Sound	22
London	28
Toronto	33
Ottawa	28
Quebec	26
St. John	24
Halifax	26
Charlottetown	22

—Below zero.

FORECASTS.

Lower Lake Region and Bay — Moderate to fres winds; partly cloudy and rain at night.

Northern Ontario—Mode partly cloudy; not much temperature.

Ottawa and Upper St. Valleys—Moderate east east winds; mostly fair a

Lower St. Lawrence V erate southeasterly wind mild.

Gulf and North Shore— erly winds; fair; station er temperature.

Maritime Provinces—S east and north winds Nova Scotia coast; p not much change in te

Grand Banks—North increasing to gales with snow at night.

American Ports—Str winds; fair; not mu temperature.

Lake Superior—Fres east to northeast winds some light snow or r

Manitoba—Moderate cloudy; stationary or ture.

Saskatchewan and A ate winds; mostly clo light local snow or r colder at night in tricts.

Northern New Engl day; Wednesday clou lowed by rain; not temperature.

Abstract from Mete McGill University, above sea level, 1

Hour.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Ther.	Wind Dir.
9p.m.	30.06	38	SW
11p.m.	30.04	39	SW
1a.m.	30.02	38	SE
3a.m.	30.01	37	SE
5a.m.	30.00	33	NE
7a.m.	30.01	32	NE
9a.m.	30.01	40	N
11a.m.	30.00	47	N
1p.m.	29.99	48	N
3p.m.	29.96	48	N
5p.m.	29.96	47	N
7p.m.	29.97	45	N

Max., 48.5; m
8.9 hrs.—79%.
Sun rises 5.53

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Fire calls re during the l from midnig Monday, wer 2.52 a.m., and Bernard tor in resta 7.51 a.m., Hingston; 11.16 a.m Hermes B employee 3.00 p.m and Fort street. 3.16 p. villier; 5.59 bouleva automo 9.08 Marqu 9.12 and I stree 10. Ples

The New Era

Within each of us there is a feeling that the world has progressed since it entered upon the era of mechanical advance. Many, perhaps, have never sorted their ideas out very clearly and have been easily convinced of the contrary by professors wishing to test their reasoning powers. It is also a constantly recurring debating resolution and the side claiming that there has been no progress can be depended upon to introduce a very strong case.

This confusion, if it existed in the minds of any who heard Professor Adams in the Moyse Hall yesterday, must have been dispelled by the logical, clear and, above all, optimistic analysis which the visiting lecturer gave of the various aspects and trends of progress which are visible in the world today. The mechanical age has brought its problems, but according to the lecturer modern progress is definitely a fact beyond contradiction. Our striving to educate, our quest after peace and the return to a new sort of family life which Professor Adams sees are all indications that in spite of evils we do progress.

Those who went in hope of striking utterances were disappointed. The lecturer confined himself to an introductory but relevant chapter of the work which is to follow at the next seven meetings.

"Aspects of Progress in the 20th Century"

1.—The New Era

W. G. S. ADAMS
Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, England.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I can hardly express to you the feelings that I have in standing here to open and inaugurate this new Lectureship. It is one of the very precious things in our university traditions that the men who go out can look back to their universities as their Alma Mater, and anything which helps to bring the universities together, which helps us to have an interchange of views, is something I think of the greatest value in this our modern life. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate this chance of coming back here—because I come back, for 28 years ago I visited McGill: I come back here and I am very glad that I shall have the chance of meeting you not only here at Lectures but, I hope, of meeting some of you in those informal talks which it is proposed to have each week on Friday. May I say that Professor Stanley has kindly told me that Room 12 on Fridays will be available at five o'clock for this purpose and that inasmuch as we wish to have as free an interchange of views as possible and some of you may wish to send your questions to me, it may help our mutual discussion if any letters or questions which occur might be addressed to me in care of Professor Stanley. I think it is useful just to mention this at the outset.

Now may I also say this, that I feel very deeply the complexity and difficulty of the present situation which we are all facing. No one can venture to think that he sees his way through. We have to get together and exchange our thoughts on the subject and try to help one another.

I look back now just forty years to the time when as an undergraduate at the University of Glasgow I had the great privilege of hearing Mr. Arthur Balfour, then Lord Rector, deliver his rectorial address on the subject of "A Fragment on Progress". Progress is the theme which we are trying to study in this course and to see what light the evidence of recent decades may throw upon that problem. In 1891, when Mr. Balfour discoursed on the subject, it may be said that his survey was one of philosophic doubt. He looked at the question of what he called the raw material, the human, physical, raw material, and asked the question, Is there any real evidence for thinking that this human raw material is progressing? He reviewed the evidence on the one side of those who believed in the transmission of qualities or characters which had been acquired; the doubts, on the other side, as to the truth of this view. It still remains for the biologists to tell us what the truth is. Thirty years afterwards Professor Bury, the late Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, reviewing in a very wise and scholarly study the development of the idea of progress, said the doubts which Mr. Arthur Balfour raised seemed to him still unanswered. But if the raw material seems not a sure basis on which to build a theory of progress, there is one other great element, the element of social control, the element above all which we express in the term "the state". Does not the great development of the state ensure progress? Does not—we may put it—the greater development of the community, larger than the state, ensure progress? Mr. Balfour felt that even here what state action or the wider community action could do was very limited, and his verdict remained a verdict of philosophic doubt.

But, characteristically, there followed a signal exhortation to us all in the form that inasmuch as the virtues which our fathers had, their devotion to the community, their private virtues as well as their public virtues, had maintained the state, and, as he said, no community which had enjoyed these things had ever gone down, but it was in the falling away of these very things that the decline of states took place, so, he said, in our hands there lies the possibility of carrying on the work, and therefore his message is not a message of pessimism but a message of exhortation.

Yet, if there have been these doubts, doubts repeated from time to time, as to the validity of the term "progress", we also find the recognition of the fact that, as Dean Inge put it in his Romanes Lecture ten years ago the Idea of Progress has been the working faith of our life, of our society, for the last hundred and fifty years. "Why state it in this way?" It was recalling our thoughts to a view which Professor Bury had developed much more fully, that the conception of progress is, on the whole, a comparatively recent idea. It is true that, go back as far as you can in the records of thought, you will find traces of the view that there is a progress in things. But the conception of a golden age on the one hand and of the degeneracy of man through the ages, and then, later, the development of the view that history was only a series of cycles which recorded these things, prevented the wide diffusion or the wide influence of a conception such as that of progress. Because progress, from its nature, means that we are going ever forward. And, as Professor Bury pointed out, the great movement from which our modern opinion on progress sprung was the development of science, the development of the new knowledge, from the end of the 16th century onwards. It is in that period, but particularly from the middle of the 18th century, that there has been a growing body of thought, due to which there has spread through society a much more prevalent acceptance of the idea that somehow progress goes forward and that it is the basis of our faith.

Yet we must ask ourselves, and we must ask ourselves as we proceed time and again through this course of discussion, What is Progress? How far do various elements contribute to a clearer, a more permanent idea of the subject? We can see that the conception of progress is in itself something familiar and simple to us. We think of it as the idea that society is getting, on the whole, steadily better, that there is a greater diffusion of well-being, that there is a greater growth of the right kind of security, that there is a greater opportunity for the individual, that there is also a greater development in the sense of the community. These are the kind of ideas which are familiar to us and which we think of when we reflect upon the subject of progress.

(Continued on Page Two)

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own experience, and so make the
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THE NEW ERA

(Continued)

But this period also saw other elements coming out. There is a growing sense of the importance of the development and conservation of the resources of the community. We begin again to look much more upon the great assets of the community. In England that movement is marked by the growth of the Development Commission and by the whole system of education and research work in that period, developed to a state far beyond anything which the 19th century had thought of. In the same way, in other states, we find those policies of conservation of natural resources receiving an attention which they had never before received. There is a growth and consolidation of national power marked in this period. But if there is this growth of economic nationalism, or these beginnings again of economic nationalism, this is also the period in which we see the rise in its modern sense of internationalism. That period saw the first steps at least made towards bringing together the nations of the world and organising their common action. We shall look at that problem next time. But it is well to remember that it was in this period that you got the structure first beginning to show itself as to what the international community could do, development which has been carried out to a far greater extent in this last decade.

So, that first period is surely a great fruition period.

The second period, a period of war, did not destroy the work of the first period. Rather do we find that used and consolidated that work. It is one of the remarkable things that in war time so much was done also to lay the foundations and to extend the building of social policy. It was in war time also that there develops the greater sense of international co-operation—at that time. Inter-Allied co-operation. It was in war time also that we see the new community idea, that which binds the voluntary and the statutory together, that which seeks to do away with the old antithesis between the state and the private or voluntary body and which seeks to create a newer and richer sense of community life, binding all together. So this second period, with all its great tragedy, yet left something very positive for society. It was a struggle for liberty, it was the struggle for national rights, it was the struggle, really, for the rights of man.

And all of these things have entered into and influenced the third period, the period after the war. Now this third period, the period of reconstruction, is one again which breaks itself up into two parts. On the one hand is the movement, to throw off, as it were, the heavy trappings of war, to re-establish society, to repair the destruction which has been done; on the other hand, there is the great effort to build something that is better and new in the world. But it is a period which is taking up and developing what had been before the war and what had happened in the war. We see in this last period a much more developed conception of our modern society, and our analysis must mainly lie with this period. We cannot draw any sharp line between it and the decades before it. The same movements which were at work in them come out more strongly in it. But, first of all, it is the period of growth in international consolidation, and the ten years, the twelve years which have now passed, with all their checquered history, show amazing achievement in the way of building up the foundations of an international society. It is, secondly, the period of the return to nationalism. But with that, and with many evil things which come out of an excessive character in nationalism, there is also the new idea and a new vision of the importance which nationalism has in the modern world of the fact that we must reconcile with our internationalism a real spirit of nationalism. And this is not only true of the old states of the world, but, above all, we see it in the old states of the Far East. If we look back to the beginning of the 20h century we see already unrest in India and in China. But let anyone follow that in history and one will see how that it is in this period after the war that the great flow gathers towards national expression and the establishment of national unity. There is a national life at work in the "unchanging east", and here we see that what had been thought by some to be a field in which progress was a thing of the past, now progress, the effort towards it, the urge towards it, is as active as anywhere in the world.

But there are other things in this period. It is a period, also, in which we see a new conception of social life, of the organisation of the community. If one takes the case, of England I think it will be found that when we come to look back on this period of the third decade of the 20th century that one of the great things which stands out amid all the troubles of life is the growing sense of community, the new idea of a good community: it takes many shapes and forms, it seeks to preserve the countryside, it seeks to re-settle people on the land, it seeks to bring about education and culture and to revive the old folk dances and songs of the countryside; it is making, in other words, a new life in the community. We shall try to examine more closely into its significance, but it is part of this new era and the complex in which we live, and when we are faced with great economic difficulties, one of the things which will help us through is the growing strength of the sense of community, the growing attachment to it, the desire to it that our community is built on ... give as full a play to individual initia... difficulties ...

it, sooner or later that community will overcome its other difficulties. But it is not enough to have economic and to have political and to have social well-being. There is something still deeper behind things. After all, in the great unrest through which we are going, in the wine, as it were, of the new thought, which sometimes goes to our heads, surely we are feeling more strongly the need of getting back to fundamentals. The life of the individual has a real analogy to the life of the community. Experience in life brings out certain things; and so in the life of nations, so far from getting away from the great fundamental things, I believe this community of today is feeling its way back towards them. The family as a centre of community life is the thing which is precious, the home: this is the basis of our modern community, something that has stood through the ages, which it seemed at one time was being undermined; and yet, thought is moving back, and moving back in many quarters where it was not expected, towards the meaning of this great ...

And then behind that still deeper there is the need for re-thinking the foundations of our belief. One of the striking things is that the more science reveals the more it pushes the bourne of knowledge as it were, further, the more the sense of mystery develops. Mystery is one of the deep things that we appreciate more and more in life and that is one of the saving things in life. It is mystery,—mystery, and with it,— reason, which lie behind the great fundamental ideas of people,—those ideas which are, after all, the things that make communities and make progress, the belief in God, the belief in freedom, and belief in immortality. It is because society is not getting, I believe, away from these things, because as men think more and more they see that these are the things which have value in life, because these are the things which underlie great and continuing progress, that one says that faith in progress is justified.

Well, I shall try and open my mind freely to you. One cannot often explain, one cannot often bring home the arguments and reasons, but I hope I can give a sense of the judgments which I, for one, have tried to reach, without fear, and with only the desire to know the truth.

COLLEGE COMMENT

MISFIT

Misfit! Have you ever realized the intense bitterness embodied in that single simple word, the sensation of utter helplessness and hopelessness that are borne forever by the persons to whom the name applies? It is hard for many of you to do so because you have always had a "set" to which you belong and from whose society you were never excluded. You cannot recognize or sympathize with the mood that is induced by the feeling of being altogether out of it, for you have never stood back to watch someone else walk off with the person whom you were talking without a thought for your companionship. The cause of being a misfit is superfluous and unworthy of mention. Suffice to say that it is the youngest member of a group who is most out of place. Because it is generally supposed that lack of years betokens lack of sense the younger members are ignored and a feeling of injustice and abuse gradually usurps the place of the normal, happy thoughts. The number of misfit students in our schools and colleges is steadily growing, and their problem has become one of ever increasing importance. The only remedy possible so far is one of patience and tolerance until the minds of great educators, which are now occupied with this problem, produce a solution which will replace the misfits of today in their original niche and prevent the children of tomorrow from becoming misfits.

—The Collegia...

CORRESPONDENC...

We like to receive letters of any kind, but pleasure would be much greater if the w... would pay some attention to BREVITY.

The Editor,
McGill Daily,
Dear Sir,

May I answer Miss Reid's letter which a... ed in Friday's issue of the Daily. At prese... men pay a universal fee of $17.00, divided ... lows:—

Athletic Board ....
Union ....
Daily ....
Undergraduate society ....
Student Society ....

The women pay a universal fee of $10.0... ed as follows:—

Athletic Board ....
M. W. S. A. A. ....
Daily ....
M. W. S. S. ....

In the event of amalgamation, the... Board fee need not be changed nor nee... men pay the Union fee since the Union... main "a man's club". Purely women's... would have to derive their finances fro... Students Council; they would be entit... financial support but would have to ... integrity and fair-mindness of the Coun...

There seems to be a feeling of ... picion; the women that they are be... that their societies (which earlier in... were blamed for being in a moribun... are being robbed of financial suppo... that they are somehow being bounde... Union. It is not reasonable to supp... men's intercollegiate debating will ... since it is just as much a student act... intercollegiate debating? If the De... ciety and the Debating Union dec... separate, is it not reasonable to su... former should receive a grant fro... just as much as the latter? It must ... too, that the societies which provid... the present Students Council are all... Surely the only basis on which any... can take place, is a spirit of unc... trust. It is a consummation devout... that we at McGill could get rid o... men's rights vs. women's rights ...

THE NEW ERA

(continued from page one)

Now, in this development we can trace two elements which I think have materially contributed to our conception of progress, especially the developments which have taken place in the 20th century.

There is, first, the amazing growth of knowledge. We associate progress, both in the individual and in the community with the idea of knowing itself; ignorance is one of the great bars to progress, and with the development of knowledge, with accumulation, with the improvement in the method of its collection, with the development of the means of its better dissemination, we feel that something is happening through society which is making for progress.

The second element which I think has greatly contributed to the idea of progress has been the growth in the conception of equality. One of the most striking things in the 20th century has been the permeation of this idea of equality. After all, if we look out over the world, is not that one of the greatest things which is happening, this growth of the sense of equality, this growth of the desire for equality? It is not simply within a race but between races: everywhere we feel the big urge towards equality. But what do we mean by equality? We do not mean in any sense uniformity. We recognise that there is in nature something which makes against equality. But when we talk of equality we are thinking of certain things: we are thinking of the equality of opportunity, we are thinking of the exercise of certain rights, we are thinking of the tendencies in social life and in economic organisation. This movement is not one which can remove the differences between races and between individuals but the desire for greater equality is a thing which is going on in all societies and between societies and it is one of the elements which we must reckon with in progress. We see, first of all, the great development towards political equality. But when equality has been reached in the political sphere—and you have only to think about how not only by the extension of the franchise but by the closer opportunity of individuals to influence governments, to express their views by the powers of the press, by other agencies, this reality of political life is being at least increased. We can see political equality becoming more real, but when we have reached the stage, beyond it lie the problems of social and economic equality. There again, while we recognise that there will always be differences in the position of individuals, what do we mean by equality? We mean a closer association of all individuals in the work of voicing opinion and influencing thought, in the occupation in which they are engaged: the effort to associate labour in the work of industry is itself just part of that recognition of the movement towards greater equality. An so again in social life, in the old world, where distinctions were far greater than they have been in the new world, one of the most striking things today is the breaking down of barriers, the closer relations of groups one to another, the greater solidarity in our Western European states, a thing which is all part of that movement towards equality. Equality is, therefore, another of the great elements which are entering into and which are permanent in progress.

But these are only certain elements of progress. We think of something far beyond mere knowledge, mere equality of rights: we are thinking far more of the development of the personality of individuals, that, as it were, the whole aim of equality is to call out the initiative, the resources, which lie within the individual to enrich the life of the whole community by binding all into the service of the community. That is not something, surely, which is passing: that is something which gives us a conception of progress which we feel is the purpose of society. And so I venture to say that the development of things is supporting the faith in progress; that, despite all the set-backs and the difficulties of our times, this is the great thing which is marking our modern society, this steady effort to raise the political, the economic and the social life of the community. And if there is much that threatens true personality, that seems to submerge it at times, at least we are conscious of that danger, at least we are saying. Let us examine, so that we can see whether these measures legislationally, administrationally or socially, whether these are really helping to develop a community, that conforms to our conception of progress.

I have dwelt on this because it is the background to much of our thinking, and I wish to try and express as plainly and as frankly as I possibly can views which I may have on particular questions, knowing that often you may disagree with me, often I may be in error, but at least I will do this, I will try and set out as we go through the different subjects in these lectures, the conclusions or the views which experience and study of the subject have suggested.

Now, turning from this subject to the question of this New Era. All of us, all of us must feel that this era in which we live, if we think back at all and compare it with the past, is one of the greatest, if not the greatest period in the whole story of history. The complexity of it baffles us. And yet, surely, nothing is more important than the attempts to study our own times, to try and see whither things are going, to do so dispassionately and with the pure love of truth.

When one looks at this period it may help us to think of it in three stages. There is, first, the stage which you may say brings us to 1914; and I like to think, rather, of that period as from about 1895 up to 1914. There is, secondly, the period 1914 to the close of 1918. And then there is the third period, which brings us down to the present day. They are all linked together as one great period, but it is helpful for us, I think, in trying to understand our own times, to look for a few minutes on these three periods, and to remember as we look at them how the growth of knowledge and the growth of the idea of equality contribute to progress.

That first period was a period in which there was an amazing awakening of new thought. Science was opening new pages from the closing years of the 19th century. The work which was being done in physics, the work which brought us the return to the thought of Mendel in biology, this begins another chapter in the history of modern thought, and it carries on right through the period and its influence is growing continually on the body politic. Because one of the great things in this age in which we live is the way in which gradually there passes down into the minds of people the character of the thought, the temper of the thought which is dominating a period. And during this whole period while we see new knowledge growing, we see also a spirit which is less dogmatic in character, which is more alive to the problems that seem yet to baffle all our powers of perception: the fact that in this period, while we seem to turn corners in the road of progress, as Professor Eddington puts it, we find ourselves face to face at the end with the sense of how little we know, of how much of mystery there is in things, of how, freshly we need to rethink our work; and this movement of thought seems to me one of those things which is most characteristic of the new era. There is a lack of dogmatism in our thought not only in pure science but also in the social sciences. We see much more clearly the complexity of the elements which have to be provided for: in our education, in our social service work, in every field of human activity, there is a fluidity, as it were, of thought which increasingly marks this period and particularly contributes to the perplexity of life. But it is a real advance and it helps to prevent that crudity of thought which has often marked popular movements and which we can see even in some parts of the world today, where rude materialism seems to dominate the thoughts of men.

And so again, we see another aspect in this first period of development. I look particularly at the history of the western European states in these years, France, Germany, but, above all, England. I think it is not too much to say that in these years and in England particularly in the years between 1906 and 1914 there was being worked out a new social policy, a new idea of the state in the community. And in both science and in social thought there followed great applications of thought. The development of the petrol engine made it possible to overcome in large measure space, to revolutionize road transport, to open up the possibility of aerial transport. It was one of those things which helped to make the new period of bringing the world closer together. So, also, the conquest of the air by the transmission of sound, the development of wireless, made speech carry throughout the world and brought people together in a way which was undreamed of. And not only so, but it brought home music and culture to the remote parts of the community and to the homes of the poor. Those things influence deeply the mind of people and make for a new body politic.

So again, looking at another example, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen opened up possibilities for maintaining the supplies of foodstuffs for the world and increasing them. These applications of science are things which have contributed greatly to the making of the new era, and on the other side, in social policy, we see the efforts to bring a measure of security of life for the worker such as was never before attempted and the building up of a spirit of social insurance and mutual helpfulness which certainly was one of the elements that enabled England to face the situation in 1914, and strengthened her and gave her a community organisation which in all kinds of ways helped her in war as it had helped her also and will help her in peace.

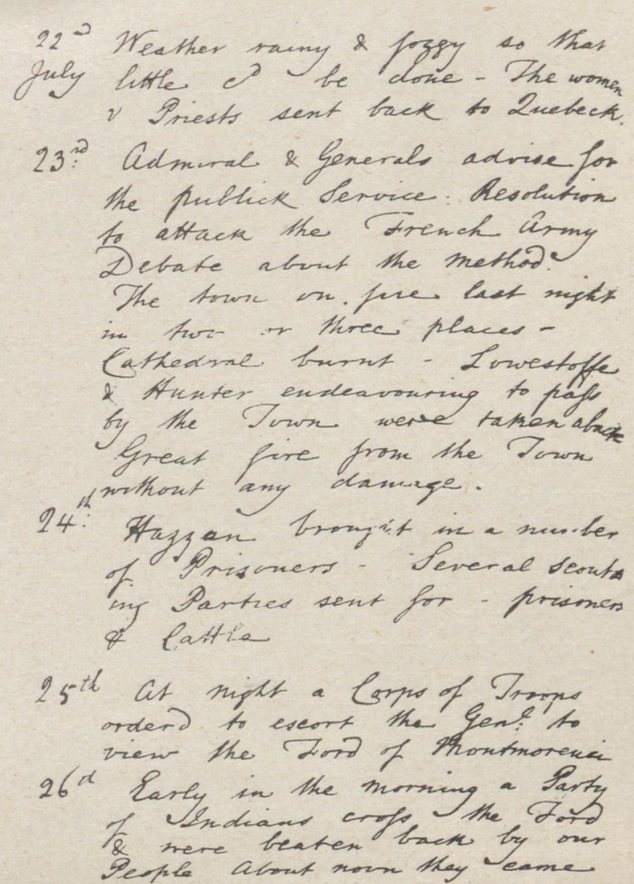
Yet these things brought with them their defects and their dangers and we are seeing today some of the problems which arise out of the extension of that social policy which was laid in these critical years between 1906 and 1914. And let me point to one other thing just as an evidence of the new power of the state and the improvement in its justice. To many it may seem that taxation is a subject not to commend as one of the great achievements and improvements of the state. In England the income tax has weighed heavily on the shoulders of men, and yet it is in this period, from 1906 onwards that we get that munity, and not only made just, but being made system being built up and made just in the comthe great instrument whereby social policy can be carried out in peace and also one of the great instruments by which the state can be strengthened in war. And we must think of this development of taxation as part of the scientific strengthening and building up of the community in our modern life.

(To be Continued.)

tokens used by the North West and Hudson's Bay Fur Trading Companies in buying beaver skins, and views of Canada from the Prairies to the Pacific, seventy-five years ago.

The social history of Canada is perhaps best illustrated in the room which contains articles which belonged to the McCord Family—a family which has been in Canada since the Conquest—and in that containing material relative to the history of Montreal and to James McGill, the Founder of the University. In these two rooms are nineteenth century costumes, silver, china, and glass. There are cresset lamps, used in French Canadian families, candle moulds, and candle holders. There are pictures of Montreal as it appeared a hundred years ago, showing the Harbour, the Champ de Mars, and Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, the fashionable residential sections of 1830. There is furniture—a desk which belonged to James McGill, a tea caddy and chairs which belonged to the McCord family. There are portraits of James McGill and his friends, of Judge McCord and his family.

The Museum building is not large enough to allow this ever-growing collection of Canadiana to be exhibited at one time. From the material in storage special seasonable exhibits are arranged and changed frequently. During the school year the needs of the teacher are kept in view, and the constant stream of children who visit the Museum bears witness to their interest.



22d July Weather rainy & foggy so that little can be done - The women & Priests sent back to Quebeck.

23d Admiral & Generals advise for the publick Service. Resolution to attack the French Army Debate about the method. The town on fire last night in two or three places - Cathedral burnt - Lowestoffe & Hunter endeavouring to pass by the Town were taken aback Great fire from the Town without any damage.

24th Hazzan brought in a number of Prisoners - Several scouting Parties sent for - prisoners & Cattle

25th At night a Corps of Troops ordered to escort the Genl to view the Ford of Montmorenci

26d Early in the morning a Party of Indians cross the Ford & were beaten back by our People about noon they came

A page from the diary of Major General James Wolfe, with entries from July 22nd to July 29th, 1759. On view in the McCord Museum, McGill University.

The Heart of Hialmar

From the French of Leconte de Lisle.

Clear night, an icy wind, and blood-red snow.
A thousand warriors there tombless lie,
Gaunt-eyed and sword in hand. No sound below,
While wheeling high o'erhead black ravens cry.

The cold moon's beam falls pale on distant shade.
Hialmar, 'mid the bleeding dead all round,
Rises and leans upon his broken blade,
The while his purple life-blood floods the ground.

"Halloa! Is one among you breathing still,
Of all those stalwart lads, so blithe and gay,
Who, but this morning, sang and laughed their fill,
Like blackbirds on a leafy thicket spray?

They're silent all. My helmet's rent, my mail
Pierced, and its clasps by blow of axe struck free.
My eyes run blood. I hear a mighty wail,
Like howl of wolves or moaning of the sea.

Brave bird of prey, that eatest men, come near,
And with thine iron bill my breast-bone break.
To-morrow as we are thou'lt find us here.
My heart still warm to Ylmer's daughter take.

For Upsala, where the Jarls drink beer and sing
In chorus, clinking golden bowls, depart,
O moorland rover, and on rapid wing
Seek my betrothed and bear to her my heart.

Where high she stands on the rook-haunted tower,
Thou'lt see her long black locks and visage white.
Two rings of silver have her ears as dower,
Her eyes are brighter than the orb of night.

Go, gloomy Raven, tell her my love's tale,
And give her this my heart, which she will see
Is red and firm, not quivering nor pale;
And Ylmer's daughter, bird, will smile on thee.

For me, I die. From twenty wounds I flow.
Drink, wolves, my crimson blood. My day is done.
Young, brave, free, joyful, without stain, I go
To sit with the immortals in the sun."

A. Watson Bain.

An Oxford Professor Views Modern Aspects of Progress

The First Series of Lectures Under the McGill Graduates' Lectureship.

By ORRIN B. REXFORD

THE McGill Graduates' Lectureship has been founded by the Graduates' Society of McGill University from the revenue of the Graduates' Endowment Fund. The Society has taken this step to provide a series of lectures each year by men of outstanding scholarship in their own particular sphere and thus to enrich the life of the University. Not only students and graduates but many citizens of Montreal as well come into contact in this way with these outstanding lecturers. This year, during the months of March and April, the first series of these lectures was given.

The person chosen to open the lectureship was W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions, All Souls' College, Oxford. At a time when all are conscious of change and movement in the world about us, it was peculiarly fitting that Professor Adams should inaugurate this lectureship with eight lectures on "Aspects of Progress in the Twentieth Century." The unfolding of his views, his methodical and thoughtful discussion of the problems of the present day helped his hearers to think their way into these problems, to understand the essential characteristics of them, to see in the various movements we are conscious of a relation and an order we did not realize before. It was no part of Professor Adams' method to propose easy remedies for our difficulties nor to argue in favour of this or that solution. His contribution was rather that of revealing to his hearers his view of the nature of the problems confronting us, believing that in a deeper and wider understanding of these problems lay the path to eventual solution.

Professor Adams first dealt with the reality and the novelty of the idea of Progress. The conception of progress was a comparatively recent development and had come to replace such theories as the degeneracy of man and the view of history as a series of cycles. The new view is that the world is going ever forward. The idea of progress was growing and becoming more familiar and simple. It was seen in the greater devotion to well being, the greater sense of security, the greater opportunity for the individual and the more generally recognized sense of community development. Two evidences of this progress are the amazing growth of knowledge and the active desire for equality—not a dead uniformity but the equality of opportunity which allows the best in the community to develop.

The era in which we live is one of the greatest, if not the greatest in the whole story of history. The complexity bewilders us. There is evident economic progress and a social sense of well being, but despite this there is also something still greater. It is the growing feeling that it is necessary to get back to fundamentals, a recognition of the need for re-thinking the foundations of our belief. The more science reveals, the more mystery develops, a mystery that is one of the saving things in life. One is inclined to turn to a belief in God, in freedom and in immortality. It is because society is seeing that these are the things that have value that in this era lies possibility of great and continuing progress.

Professor Adams proceeded to outline his interpretation of the aspects of progress by reference to the multiplicity of relations which the individual experiences in life at the present day. He regarded the individual as moving in a number of more or less concentric spheres. He was living in relation to the immediate social group in its many-sided character—home, school, church, club, and so on. Then, too, he was definitely related to the larger unit of the province or the state. We in Canada are related, also, within the Empire. And in our modern life, the individual is becoming more and more concerned with the relationship which oversteps national and Empire bounds and embraces in its sphere mankind.

In the immediate community Dr. Adams felt that one of the most promising aspects of progress was the rise of voluntaryism and its effective work in social service. This voluntary effort was cooperating with the statutory provisions for social welfare. The lecturer felt that this growth of state and voluntary control of social service was equivalent in its field to the steps taken by England in the establishment of representative government. This phase of progress became much more prominent after the war. Men were fighting for a better England and when they came back from the War they wanted to see that the country became better. It was no longer a question of philanthropy. The village hall which has come to be the centre of community life in an increasing number of villages is no longer the gift of some wealthy patron but is established as a result of organized effort by the villagers themselves with some assistance from the government. So, too, arises the effort to preserve

those factors of village life which were fast disappearing,—the folk song, the country dance, handicrafts and so on.

Adult education is also an extension of this community life. If democracy is to be real, it is not enough that there should be an interest in politics and in the life of the community. We have to get deeper down, and it is one of the main things in adult education and its development of interest in economics, history and politics that it is seeking to bring the people face to face with the philosophy of life and to help them to see things through. We are only going to get equality of democracy when we have the people thinking about things, feeling keenly about their community and testing their actions by the question: "Does my action serve the community?"

When we consider the individual in relation to the national sphere, we see that progress in this sphere has taken the form of a tendency to return to nationalism. As Professor Adams put it, "Nationalism has increased, nationalism is increasing and nationalism will increase." When we get back to it we cannot really define nationalism save as growth due to association of a community in history, sometimes association with a particular land, sometimes association with language and racial traditions. And it is because of this association in life that we find that new nationalities are still emerging and will continue to emerge. And we also find that old nationalities, some of which seem almost to have disappeared, re-emerge. For where there is the true seed of nationalism there is something very indestructible which may lie dormant for a long period of time but which slowly and surely emerges at some time and blossoms into a new life. Thus nationalism is varied in type and is continuing to throw up new types.

The return to nationalism is return to a nationalism of a new type. It is rather social and cultural. It springs from common ideals, from common intercourse, from education, from a love of nature, from spiritual things.

Then nationalism is something essentially good; it is itself the very condition in which national literature, music and art are awakened. For the individual there is the feeling that life is much greater when he feels himself a part of the national being. This is something that only nationalism can give to life.

So we have something that is moving in modern life. In England it is the love of England and it is the same in Wales and Scotland and in Canada, too; a movement which is tolerant, that sees life made of a rich variety of elements, that wants to see every group and race making its contribution. This, surely, is the meaning of the return to nationalism.

But this return to nationalism must be related to that tendency of modern times which we call the rise of internationalism. It must not be considered, Professor Adams stated, that in this rise of internationalism the best features of nationalism must be lost. Sovereignty would not pass into international hands through the solution of world problems by international agreements. Rather through the solution of world problems by international accord would peaceful national development be assured.

The spirit of internationalism can be traced far back, its beginnings being noted in Jewish, Greek and Roman thought. The church has been one of the propagating agents of humanitarianism and has paved the way for the spread of ideas of equality and brotherhood which give power to the movement of internationalism. The birth of the modern movement of internationalism took place in the seventeenth century. With the close of the Napoleonic wars there began a new development in internationalism. This was exhibited in the efforts to end slavery, the recognition of the neutrality of Belgium and the great powers' guarantee of this neutrality, the international control of certain rivers, the recognition of the neutrality of sea waterways and the institution of the International Postal Union. Yet in spite of all this, nationalism rather than internationalism predominates in the nineteenth century.

In this sphere, the establishment of the League of Nations at the close of the War stands out as a fact of prime importance. Despite many difficulties and setbacks, the League of Nations in its twelve years of existence has achieved a record of progress marked by an increase of fifty-four nations accepting the covenant in the League, the inclusion of Germany in its membership and the co-operation of the United States in much of the work of the League.

While the major accomplishment of the League might be considered to be its fostering of internationalism, as seen by the promotion of certain treaties and the work in clearing the ground for disarmament, there are secondary aspects in the League's work such as consideration of public health, finance, credit, unemployment and regulation of hours of work and conditions of labor. Many such problems depend for their solution on international cooperation as does, for instance, the problem of helping the primary producers now suffering through what is commonly labelled overproduction.

The building up of internationalism depends upon the slow growth of confidence between nations. There is scarcely any limit to its development and in its ideal form it constitutes a new principle which affects all the political, social and economic problems of life.

The question of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Professor Adams continued, was closely connected with that of internationalism, in that it is a great international community with all kinds of people and conditions to consider, living and working together for a common end. In this field Canada has been a great pioneer in the development of Dominion status.

Professor Adams felt that there was no room in the British Commonwealth for an Imperial Parliament or for an Imperial Cabinet. The trend was definitely towards an Imperial Conference and in this way was the same as in international affairs. If the Imperial Conference was to be held regularly, the most important part of its work would be the preliminary preparation and for this a trained and expert secretariat would be necessary. This would have to be very flexible and would have to act not only as a clearing house on the ideas of government but also as a centre of information on all the problems confronting the Empire, social, economic, educational, and so on. Professor Adams declared that in his opinion something like this was necessary to clear up the complex difficulties that are faced in every line of action at the present time.

The high light of the series was reached when Professor Adams pointed out that the nations are adopting a new conception of their duties towards one another and towards those less favoured than themselves in his discussion of "The Spread of Democracy, Trusteeship and Partnership." Professor Adams first of all developed in masterly fashion his interpretation of the inner meaning of Democracy. In its literal sense it means the rule of the people and therefore we may regard it as a form of Government. But we also get a little further in our thinking when we reflect that democracy means the intimate association of the people with the work of the government. It is government by the people, for the people, through the people. It is, therefore, not merely government through parliaments, it means having and using forms of government which are closely associated with our daily life. In other words it means local government as well as central government, a system related part to part and dealing with large national and small local interests.

But Democracy is not only a form of government; it is a way of living. We speak of industrial democracy. We mean that a person has the opportunity and the right to a say in the choice of his occupation, a right to associate with others in helping to determine the conditions of that occupation and the proper remuneration for his work, and in exercising some influence on the management or the rules of the employment in which he is. It even goes beyond this to include the right to secure some influence over distribution as well as production. And so there are associations of men in the industrial democracy movement, not only in trade unions but in friendly societies and cooperative societies all of which are institutions making for industrial democracy just as there are institutions that represent political democracy.

There is also that phase of democracy which we call "social democracy". By this we mean the equality of opportunity, the right of the person to develop his faculties, his right to pass from one rank of society to another. Democracy in this sense gives the open road to ability. Yet it means more than this; there is also the provision of minimal standards to secure that all shall have the conditions of a decent life, not to say a good life. It goes still beyond this, too. It is also the effort to provide for the weak and infirm, to take care of the defective, to reclaim even the criminal and to restore him to society. In a word, democracy is a way of thought and of life.

Democracy has affected not only the forms of government and the relation of the individual in society. It has also affected the relations between the governments of backward and advanced states. This is a reflection of the root idea behind democracy, that the individual is an end in himself and not merely a means. The Mandate idea developed in the League of Nations Covenant had brought about a trusteeship of one advanced nation for the welfare of a backward state.

A development of this idea is seen in the case of India, which is progressing, with respect to England, from the idea of a trust to one of partnership. The idea is developing that trusteeship involves not merely the material welfare of peoples but also the political interests of life in a community, a recognition of an obligation towards backward peoples to lead them forward through trusteeship to partnership.

The foundation of our modern democracy is much deeper than political, moral and social well-being. There is behind our modern democratic ideas a spiritual force, something which sees mankind moving towards equality and brotherhood, and it is because it recognizes the absolute values of races and peoples that it means to move towards equality and peace, towards equality, fraternity and liberty.

Such, somewhat imperfectly outlined, was the substance of the first series of lectures under the McGill Graduates' Lectureship. In this way did Professor Adams build up phrase by phrase and lecture by lecture his interpretation of the Aspects of Progress in the Twentieth Century.

DOCKET ENDS:

ADAMS, PROFESSOR

DOCKET STARTS:

ENDOWMENT FUND.

H. M. MacKay, B.Sc., *President*
H. W. Morgan, B.A., *Hon. Treasurer.*
T. S. Stewart, B.A., B.C.L., *Hon. Secretary*

W. D. McLennan, B. Arch., *Executive Secretary*
McGill University, Montreal
Phone Uptown 5820

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF

McGill University

Feb. 14th, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,K.C.B.,
McGill University.

Re McGill University Graduates'
Endowment Fund.

Dear Sir:-

The income from the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund at the end of the present fiscal year (Sept. 30th) will amount to something over $ 1700.00. So far the income from the Fund has not been expended.

It is the feeling of the Fund Committee that the Graduates will realize that their contributions are really doing some good if next year the Committee can say to them that a certain sum ($1000. - $ 1200.) has been expended for a definite purpose. The Committee has directed me to write you asking you to recommend an object, of interest to the Graduates and of use to the University, to which such such a sum might be applied.

Yours very truly,

W. D. McLennan

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

February 16th, 1928.

W. D. McLennan, Esq.,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. McLennan:-

Thank you very much for your letter of February 14th with reference to the McGill University Graduates' Ebdowment Fund.

I shall take an early occasion to discuss this matter with you.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

A special effort was made to secure a larger proportion of the Graduating Class as members than in the past. Meetings were arranged with the Class officers and with the Classes themselves. In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science a considerable number of students assigned $3.00 of their Caution money as fees for the Society. A total to date of 93 of the class of 1928 have joined up, as compared with 37 of the class of 1927.

Election of Officers: As a result of the ballot held during the summer, the following have been elected as officers of the Society and representatives on Corporation:

President	George S. Currie, Arts '11.
Vice-President	Philip S. Fisher, Arts '17.
Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors	George H. Montgomery, Law '97.
Executive Committee	D. Grant Campbell, Arts '04, Med. '08.
	John T. Hackett, Law '09.
Council	Walter W. Colpitts, Sci. '99.
	Louisa M. Fair, Arts '23.
	Paul P. Hutchison, Arts '16, Law '21
	R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92.
	F. A. C. Scrimger, Arts '01, Med. '05.
Representative Fellows in	
Arts	Alex. O. McMurtry, Arts '10.
Medicine	Edmond M Eberts, Med. '97.
Law	Henry N. Chauvin, Law '14.
Agriculture	John E. Ness, Agri. '20.

Executive Secretary: The Executive Committee has accepted the resignation of the present Executive Secretary and secured the services of Mr. Gordon B. Glassco, Sci. '05, to fill the position.

To those of you who attend the Annual Meetings regularly, I am sure that the various reports sound very much the same year after year.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited.

HEAD OFFICE,- ROYAL SECURITIES BUILDING, 244 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL

EDWARDSBURG WORKS, — CARDINAL, ONT.
FORT WILLIAM WORKS, — FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

NEW HEAD OFFICE ADDRESS
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
637 CRAIG STREET WEST

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
POST OFFICE BOX 760
MONTREAL

November 30th, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

Please accept my personal thanks for the time given me this morning. I have not yet heard from Mr. Glassco as to whether he was able to arrange a joint meeting for Tuesday afternoon at 3, but I may do so before the day closes.

I enclose my suggested draft of this Fall's letter to the Graduates. The fourth paragraph was put in to get something tangible in shape in case the dormitory idea was favorably looked upon. Otherwise the circular might go as it stands with the elimination of that paragraph entirely. Should the meeting result in the adoption of the "lectures" idea, my impression would be to put a very short reference to it in place of this paragraph and then explain in detail ~~over~~ a separate sheet. The circular is too long now although it will be shorter when printed.

As you are so interested in the matter I am sending you also three of the last circulars issued, so that you may be posted as to the spirit in which we have recently been approaching the Graduates.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A.P.Murray.

P.S. Would you mind having the copies of circulars returned to me.

A.P.M.

December 2nd, 1929.

A. P. Murray, Esq.,
P. O. Box 760,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Mr. Murray,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 30th ultimo and for the enclosures.

I am returning herewith the copies of circulars and look forward to seeing you tomorrow afternoon.

Yours faithfully,

Found a Lectureship

Similar to Gifford lectures in two Scottish Universities

£1000 ~~Stock~~

Edward Wm of Cambridge

The Nature of the Physical Universe

fine scholarship, work discussed book in Sciences world.

Lord Haldane

Prof Wm James of Harvard

I know of nothing that would give better results

a) Because of the spur, inspiration and stimulus to staff and students

b) Because of its interest to everyone in community - interested in University Education and fine scholarship

c) The whole public and Sister Universities everywhere would know that we were intellectually alive

Print this book for circulation

in name of McGill Grad Nales

December 4, 1929.

A. P. Murray, Esq.,
P.O.Box 760,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Murray,

With reference to the Graduates' Endowment Fund which you were kind enough to discuss with me, let me comment as follows.

I think the time has arrived when the contributing graduates would like to feel that from their contributions some useful, practical results are apparent. I understand the principal sum cannot be touched at present, and this means we have only the annual income of the fund available, a sum which might be placed roughly at $2500. It is not a large sum, but I believe it can be employed in a way that will result in a large benefit to the educational life of McGill.

I believe I am right in thinking that the Graduates take pride in any evidence of McGill being alive educationally: probably a greater pride than if they knew that we had added another odd building to the institution. Many times we have thought with envy of the benefits which must accrue to the Scottish Universities through the Gifford Lectures. These have been given in the past by the most outstanding scholars in the fields of science, literature, philosophy, etc. They are printed in book form and these books have been profound contributions to the knowledge of the subject with which the lectures have dealt. Among noted Gifford lecturers whose essays I have read are, Lord Haldane, Professor William James of Harvard and Professor Eddington of Cambridge. Eddington's contribution consisted of essays on "The Nature of the Physical Universe". It is the most talked of book in the scientific and philosophic world of today and is discussed wherever

scientists and philosophers meet. What a fine thing it would have been for McGill if these lectures had been given here. What a wonderful spur and inspiration and stimulus it would have been to all the professors and students of McGill. What an example of fine scholarship to everyone. What a treat it would have been to have such an invigorating personality living among us for a month at least.

Then again, consider the interest these lectures would have been to everyone in the community who is interested in university education, and finally, the appreciation of the whole public, and especially our sister universities everywhere, that at McGill we were intellectually alive. The lectures and the subsequent published book would be under the auspices of the McGill Graduates' Society.

If the Graduates would make this possible for five years, I am sure it would be regarded as so valuable that it would not be allowed to lapse.

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The McGill Graduates' Endowment Fund

Description of

THE McGILL GRADUATES' LECTURESHIPS

For many years great admiration has been expressed concerning the benefits which accrue to the great Scottish Universities from the Gifford lectures and to Oxford and London from the Hibbert lectures. So much so that the University Authorities have been anxious to give McGill similar advantages. The Graduates' Endowment Fund being a capital trust of which the revenue only can be expended, it is ideal to draw from for such an object, and the revenue from it is now sufficient to justify its use for such a purpose.

The plan is to secure a man, of possibly the most outstanding position in his own line of knowledge, in the fields of science, literature, philosophy, etc., to come here for a month and deliver say twelve lectures. To have such a man amongst us will be an inspiring stimulus to the students and professors alike. His lectures and his influence will serve as an example of fine scholarship to everyone. Such a course of lectures being held each year should certainly strengthen the position of McGill in the Scientific and Literary World. The lectures will supply an inspiration to the Student Body, to the Graduates who might be fortunate enough to hear them, and would also undoubtedly tend to stimulate professors to emulate their high standard. They will be a stimulus to all, not merely to those interested in that particular branch of knowledge.

The recent Gifford lectures by Professor Eddington of Cambridge on "The Nature of the Physical Universe" when printed became the most talked of publication in the scientific and philosophic world. They are discussed wherever scientists and philosophers meet.

The publication of our lectures in book form will create a permanent record of this achievement, and as the books are distributed throughout the educated world, they will add additional reputation to our old College.

While many objects have been discussed to which the revenue of the Fund might be put, no object has appealed so keenly to the Governing Body, nor do we think that any purpose within the possibilities of the Fund will appeal so generally and so strongly to the Graduates.

(Please see letter on reverse side)

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

SESSION 1929-1930

Board of Trustees
(Administrators of the Fund)
From the Graduates' Society
C. F. MARTIN, B.A., M.D., Chairman
C. F. SISE, B.Sc., Treasurer
A. F. BAILLIE, B.Sc.
S. G. BLAYLOCK, B.Sc., LL.D.
G. W. MACDOUGALL, B.A., B.C.L.
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P. D. ROSS, B.Sc.
From the Board of Governors
W. M. BIRKS, ESQ.
C. W. COLBY, B.A., LL.D.
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G. H. A. MONTGOMERY, B.A., B.C.L.
JOHN W. ROSS, LL.D.

Endowment Fund Committee
(Collectors of the Fund)
A. P. MURRAY, B.A., Chairman
C. F. SISE, B.Sc., Treasurer
S. G. DIXON, B.A., B.C.L.
J. C. MEAKINS, M.D.C.M.
WALTER MOLSON, B.A.
H. W. MORGAN, B.A.
S. A. NEILSON, B.Sc.

McGill University, Montreal
10th December, 1929

Dear Fellow Graduate:

The session has once more opened and everyone is busy at McGill. The Governors, the Professors and the Students all have their work, their responsibility and their privileges. Our belief is that the Graduates, too, have their work, their responsibility and their privileges. Do you not look back upon your time at McGill as being possibly the very finest in your whole life? It certainly was responsible in a large measure for what you have become. Success is not measured only by its financial returns and, while McGill had its share in that part of your success, has it not also had a larger share in making you what you are?

We feel the Graduates' Endowment Fund is one means, and a very good means, for us as a Graduate Body to show our appreciation of what McGill was and is to us. Surely what we owe to McGill deserves some recognition and by this recognition we are making it more possible for our own sons and for our fellow Graduates' sons to attend the old University and to make their attendance more worthwhile.

Last year's subscriptions were distinctly encouraging and we are in great hopes that this year we will greatly surpass last year's amount. This can easily be accomplished if everyone will do his share, even if he feels it must be limited. The strength of the movement is partly in the amount of money subscribed, but also to a large extent in the remembrances that it has stirred up and is keeping alive amongst the Graduates.

The Fund has now reached a point where it is worth while applying the revenue to some purpose useful to the University, and of deep appeal to the Graduate Body. Particulars of this purpose are submitted overleaf.

We enclose your card in the sincere trust that you will return it immediately with your subscription. Make the subscription for any amount which pleases you, and in any case do send the card back with some acknowledgment of your interest in and your love for your old University.

With warmest thanks in anticipation,

Yours very truly,

A. P. MURRAY,

Chairman, Endowment Fund Committee, Arts Graduate 1887.

Please see reverse side for the particulars of the object chosen on which an expenditure from the income of the Fund will be made.

December 7, 1929.

G. B. Glassco, Esq.,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I am deeply gratified to learn from your letter of the 6th that the Endowment Fund Committee approve the proposal to establish a lectureship to be called "The McGill Graduates' Lectureship", and that the Board of Trustees had approved of giving the plan a year's trial.

The University will accept the offer with much gratitude and you may assure the Graduates that we shall do our utmost to obtain lecturers of the highest standing.

I have no doubt that the plan will have far-reaching effects.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE McGILL NEWS"

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

December 6, 1929.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

You will be interested to hear my report of the progress made on the "McGill Graduates' Lectureships."

At the meeting of the Endowment Fund Committee which you attended on Tuesday, the proposed object which you so kindly described was endorsed, and a resolution was forwarded to the Board of Trustees recommending that it be tried for three years, with an annual expenditure not more than $2500.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon to consider this proposal, when it was decided to give it one year's trial, and expending not more than $2500. It was decided to ask you to make the arrangements.

We are taking immediate steps to acquaint all McGill Graduates with this decision, and we are sanguine that the object will prove of great benefit to the University, and will re-awaken enthusiasm and interest in the graduate body at large.

Thanking you on behalf of the "Graduates' Society" for your assistance and interest in this matter.

Faithfully yours,

Executive Secretary.

SI

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 3, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal,
McGill University.

My dear Principal,

Following our short conversation last evening on the uses to be made of the McGill Graduates' Society's fund, I should now like to offer a few comments for your information and for the assistance of the Committee of the Graduates' Society in charge of this fund.

I assume that all the members of the Society wish that the annual interest on this fund should be applied to some high University purpose and should take the form of some visible permanent memorial which may be a reminder to future graduates. I cannot help feeling, therefore, that the Society would make a very great mistake if it sunk this fund out of sight in some large venture such, for example, as the construction of a new University building or the further equipment of the stadium or some similar object. I am inclined to think that in that case the part which the Graduates played in the larger enterprise would soon be forgotten by the University. You are aware, too, how often we have all pointed out the danger of looking to merely visible material monuments for purposes of University endowments. The amount of money which has been lost in the Universities of this Continent by this mistake is really colossal. One sometimes wonders that the benefactors of Universities are as generous as they are in view of the way in which our University administrations have often squandered their gifts without reaching any great

educational results in the University community.

I suggest, therefore, that it will be necessary for the Graduates' Society to look about for some more intangible and visible form to which they may apply their gift to Old McGill. There are many things which one might think of. As, for example, the endowment of an outstanding lectureship, the award of a graduate scholarship, or the award of several undergraduate scholarships for students in the University. Among all these suggestions, however, I think the one made by yourself, namely the first of these that I have named, is the most attractive and I believe will produce the best and most permanent results. The suggestion, therefore, at I understand it, is that the interest on this fund be applied to founding a lectureship at McGill similar to the Gifford lectures in the Scottish universities. These Gifford lectures have existed as long as I can remember and are given annually in two of the Scottish universities. I have myself read most of the printed series of these lectures for the last thirty years and I, therefore, know something about their value. Some of them, I admit, have been distinctly commonplace and of very little value to any serious student. Every now and then, however, about I should say every second or third year, one of this series of lectures has always attracted the whole thinking world in a very serious and impressive manner. This year, for example, Professor Edington of Cambridge published his Gifford lectures under the title "The Nature of the Physical Universe", and this book is, I think, probably the best contribution to fine scholarship which has been made for many a year. Everybody is now reading it and talking about it everywhere, and the same was true of previous lectures delivered by such eminent men as Lord Haldane, Professor James Ward of Cambridge, Professors Royce and William James of Harvard, and several others whom I might mention. I do not know of anything that we could do at the present

time with any money available from any source from which we might expect better results than from the foundation of a lectureship of this kind. It would, for example, I think, achieve at least three very necessary objects at present. Firstly, it would act as an example of fine scholarship and, therefore, become a stimulus and a spur to all the members of the University. Secondly, it would attract notably the attention of everybody in the community really interested in University education and scholarship. And, thirdly, it would show the whole public and our sister Universities everywhere that we were really intellectually alive and interested at Old McGill. I do not know, Mr. Principal, of any three higher and more necessary objects to which we might apply this money at present than those which I have named.

I should not divide the fund, I think, into two or three short series of lectures. Much better, I suggest, to keep the whole fund intact for a special object such as you are now suggesting. I think that $2500 or $3000 a year would bring to McGill the very best scholars in Europe and the United States to give annually a series of fifteen or twenty lectures on some subject in which they were particularly interested in a professional and scholarly way. The only condition which need be imposed upon the lecturers is that if the lectures are published they should be published with the name of the McGill Graduates' Society. What the name of the lectureship should be is not for me to say. It might, however, be called "The McGill Graduates' Lectureship" or by any other memorial name which the members of the Graduates' Society may wish to select.

Yours very sincerely,

Ira A. MacKay

Dean

April Third,
1930.

My Lord Bishop,

The Graduates' Society of McGill University has founded a Lectureship, to be given each year to some eminent man willing to spend at least three weeks with us and give a series of, say, eight lectures. The value of the Lectureship is Three Thousand Dollars, and while the lecturer is with us he will be the guest of the University.

It has been left to me to secure a lecturer, and I am first approaching you, in the hope that some time during the coming year, - i. e., between October 1, 1930, and April 30, 1931, - you could make it convenient to come to Montreal and inaugurate this series of lectures.

I attach much importance to these lectures, believing the lecturer and his lectures would have a profoundly stimulating effect on the intellectual life of the University; and I also attach the greatest importance to securing a particularly outstanding man as the first lecturer.

I do not know when you were last in Canada, but I believe you would enjoy such a visit.

Will you please give my request earnest consideration, - and I beg of you to come, if at all possible.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

The Right Reverend Ernest William Barnes, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.,
Bishop's Croft,
Birmingham, England.

BISHOP'S CROFT,
HARBORNE,
BIRMINGHAM.

May 10, 1930.

My dear Principal,

I have delayed far longer than I ought to reply to your kind letter of April 3. I should have greatly liked to accept the kind invitation, which you convey, to visit McGill University to undertake the duties of the Lectureship founded by your Graduates' Society. But careful reflection has convinced me that there is no chance of my being able to undertake such work within the next year. I am still preparing my Gifford Lectures for the press and it is hardly likely that this task will be finished before the end of the current year. You yourself probably know how overwhelmed with routine administration an English Diocesan Bishop is under modern conditions. The time that I get for quiet thought is but little and yet it is impossible for me to think of coming to such a University as your own without the most careful preparation. I am truly sorry to have to send this reply, and I am grateful for the honour of the invitation which I feel compelled to decline.

Believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

E. W. Birmingham

The Principal
McGill University.

d.

PROFESSORS
H. M. MacKay.
Civil Engineering
E. Brown.
Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics
R. DeL. French.
Highway and Municipal Engineering

McGill University

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND APPLIED MECHANICS

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
G. J. Dodd.
Civil Engineering
R. E. Jamieson.
Civil Engineering

Montreal December 11, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I suggest Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry at Cambridge University, as a possible speaker under the Graduate Lectureship here, which I understand it is proposed to establish.

I have no knowledge whatever of Mr. Haldane's ability as a speaker, but I have read many of his books, and have been impressed by his extraordinary facility in making rather abstruse scientific subjects intelligible to persons of ordinary education, without "talking down" to them.

Yours faithfully,

R. DeL. French

Mr. J.B.S.Haldane,
Sir Wm.Dunn Reader in Biochemistry at Cambridge.

proposed by R.deL. French, who is impressed by his "extraordinary facility in making rather abstruse scientific subjects intelligible to persons or ordinary education, without talking down to them."

Proposed by Prof.Foster, Physics,

Sir Wm.Bragg, mathematical physicist of Cambridge

Dr.P.A.M.Dirac, Cambridge (age 30) physics, leaddr of a new school.

Werner Heisenberg, Leipzig
Lectured at McGill last April

McGill Graduates Lectureship

H.A.Kramers, Utrecht, Holland
has the widest knowledge of physics among the younger physicists. (age 35)

E. Schrodinger, Berlin. Speaks English perfectly. Holds one of best positions in Germany.

Prof. W.G.S.Adams, Oxford.

proposed by Prof. R.W.Lee.

Right Reverend Ernest William Barnes,
Bishop of Birmingham.

by the Principal.

Sir William Bragg—

R. H. Fowler, F.R.S.. Cambridge Univ.

A mathematical physicist with wide experience and interests. Productive research man, interested in McGill through Rutherford. Fair lecturer.

—

Dr. P.A.M. Dirac, Cambridge Univ.

Possibly the keenest man in pure theory of Physics, and leader of the new school in England. He is a good lecturer. If he is invited to McGill, the invitation should be accompanied by the suggestion that contact with scientific life at McGill is greatly desired. Otherwise ~~it~~ he might be rather hard to approach, since his interest lies almost entirely in pure theory. He would be glad to receive an invitation of this kind. (Age 30).

Verner Heisenberg, Leipzig Univ.

A pioneer in type, valuable for his ability to mix with young people in a helpful way. While he has introduced new methods into atomic dynamics, he is interested in bringing the theory down to brass tacks. Also has interest in philosophical side. (prin. of uncertainty). Age 28. Lectured at McGill last April.

H. A. Kramers, Utrecht, Holland.

Among the young physicists, Kramers has the widest knowledge of Physics. Like Heisenberg he is especially interested in the physical side of his subject. Less original than either Heisenberg or Dirac; but better as a lecturer. Fine personality. Would be very helpful. Age 35.

E. Schrödinger Berlin.

Less powerful than Heisenberg; but an excellent teacher. Speaks English perfectly. As successor to Planck, he holds one of the best positions in Germany.

Suggested for Lectureship

By Prof.J.S.Foster
Physics.

Mr. J.B.S.Haldane,
Sir Wm.Dunn Reader in Biochemistry at Cambridge.

proposed by R.deL. French, who is impressed by his "extraordinary facility in making rather abstruse scientific subjects intelligible to persons or ordinary education, without talking down to them."

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Prof. W.G.S.Adams, Oxford.

proposed by Prof. R.W.Lee.

Right Reverend Ernest William Barnes,
Bishop of Birmingham.

by the Principal.

October 14, 1930.

Mr. G. B. Glassco,
The Graduates' Society
of McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

Here is the promised memorandum, which Mrs. McMurray will hand to you unsigned.

Your Committee may think that I have taken too long a time to fill the Lectureship made possible by their generous action of a year ago. I assure you that I have given the matter earnest and constant consideration, and have been in touch with a goodly number of men whom I thought would be acceptable.

For a long time I hoped to get Bishop Barnes of Birmingham, but in the end he reluctantly confessed that it would be impossible for him to get away for the necessary time.

There were a number of others considered, but without success, among whom were, Professor Eddington himself, and John Buchan.

I have at last come to the conclusion to recommend for your approval the name of Professor W. G. S. Adams of All Souls' College, Oxford.

I may say that from many sources I have had Professor Adams' name suggested to me. Among those who have recommended him very cordially are, Professor Lee of Oxford, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law here; Sir Michael Sadler; Mr. Lionel Curtis; Dr. L. P. Jacks; Dr. Roger Merriman, Professor of History at Harvard; and our own Professor F. Clarke, Professor of Education. These men must be known to all the members of your Committee, and they all have been most cordial in advising that Adams be asked to come.

Professor Adams is the Gladstone Professor of Political Science in the University of Oxford, where he has held many offices in the University, including membership in the Hebdomadal Council (the governing Executive). He was a member of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge a few years ago, and amongst other things has been largely instrumental in founding the new School of "Modern Greats" at Oxford (Modern History, Philosophy and Economics). During the War he was Secretary to the Prime Minister's Department, and is now Chairman of the Rural Community Council, a body which is doing much for the vitalizing of rural life in England. He has been the Lowell Lecturer at Harvard.

I am assured that Professor Adams has a taking personality and one that is bound to have a stimulating influence on the student body, the staff of the University and on the intellectually inclined citizens in Montreal. As his name indicates, his ancestry is Scottish, and it reveals itself in a deep, moral earnestness and sense of public duty, warmed by natural humour and tempered by rich experience. I feel sure that his personality would prove most acceptable to us here, and altogether I am quite certain in my own mind that Professor Adams is our man. If your Society approves, I intend to cable him at once. He already has an inkling that his name is being considered for this Lectureship, and I am told he is agreeable.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

AWC:DM

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE McGILL NEWS"

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

October 14, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Your letter of yesterday's date on the choice of a lecturer for the McGill Graduates' Lectureships was read before the annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society last night, and I may say that it aroused a marked degree of enthusiasm among those present.

Your choice met with the unanimous approval of the Council, and I am also assured that the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund will approve of any action which you take, and that they are pleased to leave the matter entirely in your hands.

We will include in our forthcoming circular letter to the graduates at large regarding the Endowment Fund collections for the coming session, this important application of the income from the Fund; and we are sure it will add very much to the interest in the Fund when we state that Professor Adams has been chosen as the first one to give a series of lectures under the McGill Graduates' Lectureships.

Faithfully yours,

J. B. Massco.

GJW

Executive Secretary.

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE McGILL NEWS"

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

November 11, 1930.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

In regard to the stipend authorized to be paid to the first lecturer for the McGill Graduates' Lectureships, will you please refer to our letter of December 6th, 1929, a copy of which is enclosed.

In this connection it is important to note that the authority for the expenditure of the income from the Fund is derived from the Board of Trustees; and that this authority was quoted in the third paragraph of that letter.

While the income from the Fund has now grown to an amount slightly in excess of $3,000 a year, yet not all of this income would be available for disposal by the Board of Trustees, since upwards of $500 is allotted each year for the "out-of-pocket" expenses incurred by the Graduates' Society in sending out circulars to the graduates soliciting contributions from them.

Faithfully yours,

G. J. Wasco.

GJW

Executive Secretary.

COPY

December 6, 1929.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:

You will be interested to hear my report of the progress made on the McGill Graduates' Lectureships.

At a meeting of the Endowment Fund Committee which you attended on Tuesday, the proposed object which you so kindly described was endorsed, and a resolution was forwarded to the Board of Trustees recommending that it be tried for three years, with an annual expenditure of not more than $2500.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon to consider this proposal, when it was decided to give it one year's trial, and expending not more than $2500. It was decided to ask you to make the arrangements.

We are taking immediate steps to acquaint all McGill graduates with this decision, and we are sanguine that the object will prove of great benefit to the University, and will re-awaken enthusiasm and interest in the graduate body at large.

Thanking you on behalf of the Graduates' Society for your assistance and interest in this matter.

Faithfully yours,

A. D. Oslaresco.
(copy)

Executive Secretary.

SI

The
Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
"THE McGILL NEWS"

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

November 14, 1930.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

We wish to thank you for your letter of November 11th, with a copy enclosed of Professor Adams' letter of October 30th, We have advised the Chairman and members of the Board of Trustees, also the Chairman and members of the Endowment Fund Committee, all of whom we are sure will be very pleased to hear that Professor Adams has accepted your invitation.

May we suggest that Professor Adams might let us know the subjects to be covered in each of the lectures of the series, in order that detailed publicity may be given, and thus a successful attendance may be assured.

It is noted from Professor Adams' letter that he is to be the guest of the University during his stay in Montreal, and I presume the University will have made such arrangements prior to your departure.

In regard to the publication of the lectures which was a possibility envisaged by the Trustees and the Committee when the lectureships were inaugurated, would it not be advisable to have an understanding with Professor Adams, that if we should publish the lectures, we would have the copyright to them; while if he should at any time publish them he will give acknowledgment to The McGill Graduates' Lectureships in so doing.

There will be a formal expression of thanks from the Board of Trustees for your kindness and interest in making the arrangements for these lectures, which will be sent to you in due course. In the meantime, may I express my personal appreciation and thanks ? It is certain that these lectures will be of great benefit to the Graduates' Society, in addition to all that we hope for them for the good of McGill University.

Faithfully yours,

G. B. Glassco

GJW

Executive Secretary.

November 11th, 1930.

Mr. Gordon B. Glassco,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society
of McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco,

I am to-day in receipt of a letter from Professor W.G.S. Adams, of All Souls' College, Oxford, a copy of which I am attaching to this letter. I think we can all congratulate ourselves upon having secured the services of Professor Adams. I am sure his lectures will be highly interesting and inspiring.

I shall leave it to you to make the announcement, and regarding the dates for the lectures please consult with Colonel Bovey, who will take the matter up with Dean MacKay as to securing the use of Moyse Hall.

I am always available for consultation regarding this or any other matters of interest to the Graduates' Society.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

December 17,
1930.

Mr. H. M. Jaquays,
President,
Graduates' Society
of McGill University.

Dear Mr. Jaquays,

A letter from Professor W.G.S.Adams of Oxford to the Principal has just been received, regarding the Lectures which he is to give here on the Graduates' Endowment Fund in the spring.

I have been looking through the file of correspondence to acquaint myself with some of the matters touched upon. On November 14 last, Mr. G.B. Glassco, Secretary of the Graduates' Society, communicated with Sir Arthur and said that the Trustees and the Committee "onvisaged a possibility that the Graduates' Society might publish the Lectures and have the copyright to them; but if not, they hope that if Professor Adams himself published the Lectures he would give acknowledgment to the McGill Graduates' Lectureship in so doing".

Sir Arthur Currie has communicated this matter to Professor Adams, who, in his reply says that it is his idea to publish the Lectures with the Oxford University Press and that he intends to state the occasion on which and the auspices under which they were given.

I think it important to forward you at once what Professor Adams' intentions are, and I am sending copy of this letter to Mr. Glassco. To my knowledge, it is this sort of an arrangement that is generally made when a notable professor is selected to give Lectures such as the Hibbert Lectures, the Gifford Lectures, and so on.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

H. M. JAQUAYS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

Montreal, Canada Dec. 26th, 1930.

Prof. Carleton W. Stanley,
Asst. to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Prof. Stanley:

Thank you for the advice contained in your letter of Dec. 17th regarding Professor Adams' lextures. We are very pleased to learn that Prof. Adams will have his lectures published by the Oxford University Press, and that the occasion on which the lectures are to be given will be referred to.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. Jaquays

HMJ/RH

The

Graduates' Society of McGill University

PUBLISHERS OF THE
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McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
PHONE MARQUETTE 9181

January 21, 1931.

Prof. C. W. Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

Further to our conversation of yesterday in regard to the series of lectures to be given by Professor Adams, inaugurating the McGill Graduates' Lectureships, it seems to me that the following points should be kept in mind.

As these lectures will be the first to be given under the McGill Graduates' Lectureships, which have been made possible through the Graduates' Endowment Fund, we would suggest that the introduction of the speaker at his first lecture should be by officers of the Society, providing that the Chancellor Mr. Beatty is not available. We of course would like to see Mr. Beatty acting as introducer for the first lecture.

Suggestions for those next in precedence would be as follows:

1. Mr. H. M. Jaquays, President of the Graduates' Society
2. Dr. C. F. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund, from which Board the McGill Graduates' Lectureships derives its authority.
3. Mr. A. P. Murray, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee, which body is responsible for collection of the money for the Graduates' Endowment Fund.
4. Mr. J. T. Hackett, Vice-President of the Graduates' Society.

The above officers have all been very active in the work of the Society, and some of them have for many years been connected with the Graduates' Endowment Fund, helping it through its early struggles for recognition.

Hoping you will give this your favourable consideration,

Very truly yours,

C. W. Glassco

Executive Secretary.

CGW-H.M.Jaquays

July 14, 1931.

Dean C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Martin,

In the following matter I write to you as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Endowment Fund.

You will remember that one day last week you spoke to me about the manner in which the Graduates' Endowment Fund might employ the income from that Fund during the coming year. I have thought a good deal about this since our conversation. You know my feelings regarding the Lectureship, a matter which I know lies very close to the heart of such graduates as Dr.Colby.

I can say no more for the Lectureship than I said before, but while I was absent when the Adams' Lectures were given, I still believe that the presence of an outstanding scholar for a month during term time ought to be one of the most stimulating influences on the intellectual life, not only of the community but of the City. Perhaps it is too soon to condemn the idea of a Lectureship. Still, if the Graduates' Committee feel that the money was not put to the best advantage last year, I shall not press it further.

In reading over the survey reports, one is impressed by the universal request for scholarships. We have so very, very few at McGill and the old ones are so small that they do not serve the purpose. Twenty years ago $150 was easily worth from two to three times what it is now. Again, some of these scholarships are not scholarships at all: they are more in the nature of prizes. A scholarship should be for scholarship, and not awarded because a student happens to come from a certain locality. (However, one must not refuse them on that account.)

It seems to me that McGill will not grow greatly in numbers. Additional students, too, would only add to our financial weakness, inasmuch as we would require more teachers, class rooms, laboratories, etc., and while class rooms, laboratories, laboratory facilities, should be increased, we need better teachers and scholars rather than more teachers and scholars. The provincial universities will grow in numbers: their fees will always be lower than ours, because living conditions nearer home will be much less than in Montreal, and to many people it does not make much difference whether a B. A. degree is from Manitoba or British Columbia, as long as it is a degree.

We must try to make the McGill degree the most worth-while degree and to do that we must be able to entice the best students from all over Canada to this University. I would like to see McGill a University that would send out to the other universities the teachers they want in all university departments. We should be in a position to offer some inducement to the best students to come here. The best Canadian students in Chemistry do come to McGill for their post graduate work. I would like to see that condition apply in all other departments.

Would the Graduates consider devoting the interest of their Endowment Fund to help along such an ambition?

Or, would they favour devoting the income of their Fund to a Students' Loan Fund? The university student has as much right to finance himself as anybody else while gaining useful experience and knowledge to fit him to become a good citizen in after years. I believe, too, that the promise of a diligent and intelligent student to repay his Alma Mater any loans made to him when in residence is as safe a security as any on the market. Many universities in the United States have long since founded a Students' Loan Fund, and many of them report from time to time that they seldom lose a single dollar through bad loans. Sometimes the loans are slow being returned, but they are nearly always paid in the end with interest. If this is true in the United States, I feel it would be even more true in Canada. The university student without adequate ways and means (and there are an increasing number of these during this time of financial depression) is always

unfairly handicapped. If such a Fund were set up, possibly each student to whom a serious loan is made should take out a policy of life insurance to protect the University against loss in case of fatality; possibly, too, some scheme of student group insurance might be devised to protect the fund.

I therefore respectfully ask the consideration of your Committee for the application of the income from the Graduates' Endowment Fund towards:-

a). The Lectureship, or
b). Scholarships, or
c). A Students' Loan Fund

Yours faithfully,

Principal

DOCKET ENDS:

ENDOWMENT FUND.