

## Complete Text of Kellogg Proposals For Multilateral Pact Outlawing War

The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the President of the German Empire, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Deeply sensible that their high office imposes upon them a solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Inspired by a common desire not only to perpetuate the peaceful and friendly relations now happily subsisting between their peoples but also to prevent war among any of the nations of the world;

Desirous by formal act to bear unmistakable witness that they condemn war as an instrument of national policy and renounce it in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

Have decided to conclude a treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Article III. The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at —

This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a power shall be deposited at —, and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the power thus adhering and the other powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of — to furnish each government named in the preamble and every government subsequently adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of — telegraphically to notify such governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affix their seals.

## New O.A.C. Head Native of Ontario

Graduate of 1902—Classmate of Dr. W. S. Black, Ex-President of Manitoba Agricultural College Chosen

### FINE RECORD

While all old O.A.C. students will be sorry to know that the kindly smile of Dr. Reynolds (who remains as principal-emeritus) will no longer welcome them to their Alma Mater, they cannot but congratulate the Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, on his selection of Dr. George I. Christie as successor to Dr. Reynolds.

The years 1902, 3 and 4 graduated some outstanding men from the O.A.C. Dr. W. S. Black (classmate of the new president), was president of Manitoba Agricultural College, and is now Director of Colonization for the Canadian National Railways. Dr. Melville Cumming president of Truro, N.S., Agricultural College, and Premier John Bracken of Manitoba all come from this notable period of college life.

George Christie was one of the outstanding men of his class, and Ontario may well be proud of securing his services.

Dr. Christie, who is a native Ontario, and was a student at the O.A.C., obtained his B.S.A. degree from Toronto University. He went to Iowa State College in 1903 for post-graduate work, and thereafter engaged in a wide range of activities across the border, but is well known in agricultural circles on this side of the line, and has a very high reputation in his chosen calling. It will be several weeks before he will be able to take over his new duties at Guelph, but he is to be installed well before the opening of the fall term. Prof. Reynolds, it is understood, will be retained as principal-emeritus.

"Dr. Christie," said Hon. Mr. Martin, in announcing the appointment, "is regarded as one of the most brilliant graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. He has made an outstanding contribution to American agriculture, and it is most gratifying to have him back to his native province at this time. There is no more important position in agriculture in Canada than the presidency of the O.A.C. Dr. Christie brings to it a wide experience, a fine intellect and attractive personality. I bespeak for him the cordial co-operation and support of all interested in agricultural development of this province."

### Career of Progress

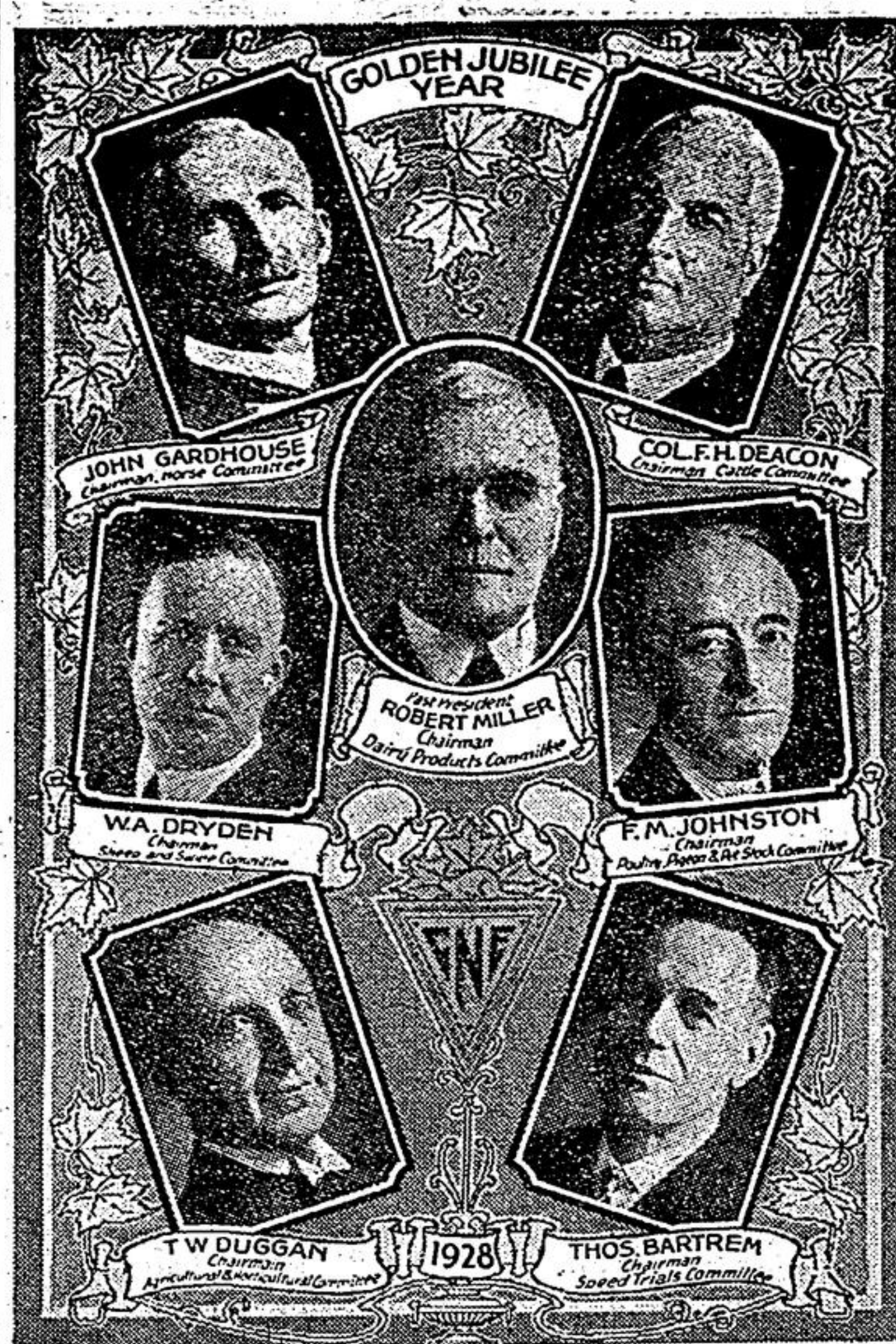
The career of the principal-designate has been one of continuous progress. He was born in 1881, on a farm near Winchester, Dundas County, in Eastern Ontario, the son of David and Mary Ann (Howes) Christie. After education in the local schools he attended the O.A.C., obtaining his degree of B.S.A. from the University of Toronto in 1902. He went across to Iowa State College for post-graduate work and received the degree of B.S.A. from that institution in 1903. After many years of splendid work in the States, Iowa College conferred upon him in 1925 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. While, therefore, he has been engaged across the line for many years, he has kept in touch with his native province and is well known here. He has been much in demand as a speaker, combining unusual powers of thought with vigor and general expression.

After completing his academic training, he continued for a couple of years on the staff of Iowa State College, as an assistant in agronomy. From there he entered the service of Purdue University, in 1905, and has continued in various capacities with that institution until the present time. During the war, however, he was loaned to the Federal Government and served as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture for a couple of years, during which he rendered excellent service. He also served on the U.S. War Labor Policies Board, and on the National

director of one of the leading agricultural colleges, he was asked to visit Europe and make a special study of the subject. The investigation occupied about three months and was very complete and useful. Thus Dr. Christie brings to Ontario the latest and best information available on this important subject.

Dr. Christie has been the author of several publications.

Dr. Christie married Miss Ethel M.



## MEN WHO WILL DIRECT THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Committee for the Employment of Soldiers and Sailors after the war.

In Indiana his activities have covered a wide range. He was first an associate in agricultural extension, later being appointed superintendent of agricultural extension, and since 1920 combining with this the position of director of the experiment station, so that both experimental and extension activities were under his administration. His services, moreover, have been in demand in general state activities. He has served as director of the Summer school for teachers, as superintendent of the Indiana Agricultural Exhibit at the Panama Exposition, as chairman of the Indiana Centennial celebration and as state food director

Carpenter, of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1906. They have one daughter. He is Presbyterian in religion, and belongs to several fraternal organizations, including the following:

Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Beta, Sigma Delta Chi, Eigma Xi, Lafayette Rotary Club, honorary member, Lafayette Kiwanis Club, Indiana Academy of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mason Town and Gown Club, West Lafayette Country Club.

## Franchise Bill Is Passed by Lords

### Women of 21 and Over Now Have Rights of Voting

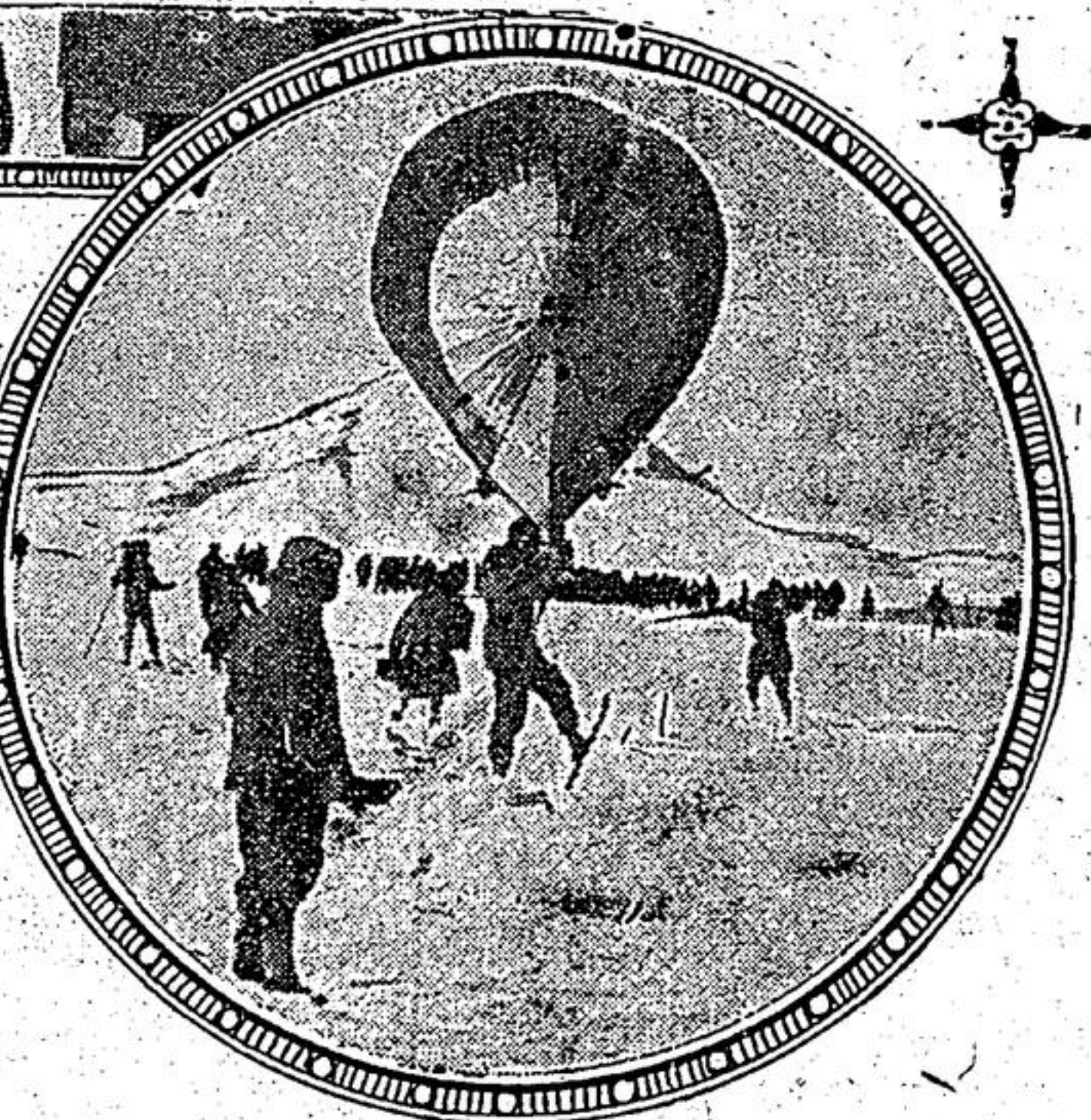
London.—After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to raise the qualifying age, the House of Lords in committee passed the Franchise Bill, which gives the vote to women 21 years of age and over. The House of Commons had already approved the measure.

The House of Commons discussed the trade outlook, with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, furnishing figures to show that Britain had 1 per cent. of world trade compared with 13 per cent. last year. He referred to the value of Canadian orders in Britain and the importance of Dominion markets generally.

The Home Secretary foreshadowed future control of collections on behalf of charity.

## The Development of the West

Edmonton Journal (Ind. Cons.): Despite all that has been accomplished in Eastern Canada in recent years independently of the West, far-sighted people there all recognize that it is mainly on our side of the lakes that the development must occur which is necessary to make this a rich and populous country.



BEFORE FATAL FLIGHT

The picture shows the Italia being held to the ground just before it sailed away to the Pole in its last flight.

## Judge Denounces Police Procedure

### "Should Be No Interrogation of Prisoners," He Says

### THE SAVIDGE CASE

### Militarization of Force is De- plored by Atherley Jones

London.—The denunciation of modern police methods by Judge Atherley Jones, Assize Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, was being widely discussed.

"There has been," Judge Jones said, "a good deal of trouble recently, and I think, well justified resentment at the conduct of the police towards persons arrested. There should be no interrogation of prisoners. The arrested man should be left free to make any statement he wishes, and when that statement is made it should be written by the person concerned and not by a policeman."

His Lordship also declared that in moral cases no conviction should be made unless independent evidence was secured.

"A new departure," Judge Jones said, "is sending constables in evening dress to visit clubs and providing them with sufficient money to purchase champagne and other liquors, and then putting the law into motion. There has been too much use of the 'agent provocateur' which we have always avoided in this country."

### PROPER PROCEDURE.

Referring to the Irene Savidge case, the judge said the proper thing to do in such a case would be to write Miss Savidge and ask her, if she would af-

ford facilities to someone to visit her and take a statement.

"I ask you," Judge Jones added, "to watch this investigation with great care, so there will be no repetition of this kind of happening."

His Lordship likewise severely criticized the militarization of the police, emphasizing that when Sir Robert Peel organized the force he intended it to be a civilian force, but that the recent tendency had been to militarize it.

This criticism has been heard frequently of late because of the appointment of generals and colonels as heads of various divisions of the police force, and there has been strong agitation in the Commons to retain the civilian character of the force, he said.

In 1887 Judge Atherley Jones succeeded in defeating the Tory ministry because the Home Secretary refused an inquiry into the case of a young dressmaker named Cash who was arrested on Rogent Street for soliciting and later proved innocent. Although the Government at the time was accustomed to a large majority, they were in the minority by five votes. The inquiry was then granted and the girl cleared.

### American Capital in Canada

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind.): Every dollar of American capital invested in Canada means the expenditure in Canada not only of the amount of the original investment but of a large amount of the capital created by means of the industries established and carried on by these investments. The money, in short, becomes Canadian money.

After all, my long experience tells me that public life is worth while.—Sir Auston Chamberlain.

The American business man does not know how to live.—Sir Charles Higham.

## All Eyes Turn To Polar Wastes



### RESCUE PARTIES SPEED UP EFFORTS AS CREW FACES NEW PERILS

Safe after a perilous landing on the Arctic Sea. In the partially wrecked dirigible Italia, the crew of the Noble north pole airship, now afloat on breaking ice floes, is still in gravest danger as expeditions by land, air and sea get under way to bring them out of the frozen wastes north of Spitsbergen. Speed was the watchword of the rescuers, for every moment lost meant an increase in the danger that the eighteen men might be carried into more inaccessible regions or into the open sea. Divided into two parties and carrying two of their number who were injured when the airship came down upon the ice after the gondola had snapped off, and who were rescued by Lieut. Luetzow Holm, near Cape Leigh Smith, the men of the Italia are slowly seeking to reach Northeastland, the nearest body of land to the point at which the dirigible came down after her brilliant voyage to the north pole weeks ago. They have supplies for several weeks. Their radio communications continue to make a record for radio broadcast under difficulties.

## Successful Editors

### Red Cross Contest Produces Splendid Editorials

### THE WINNERS

Congratulations are now being widely offered all over Canada to those who have won prizes in the recent editorial contest inaugurated by the Canadian Red Cross Society, for the best editorials published in the daily and weekly press of the Dominion, to celebrate the centenary of Henri Dunant and the founding of Red Cross for the world.

Prizes have been awarded to Robert Henderson, of the St. Thomas Times-Journal, St. Thomas, Ontario, for the best editorial published in any daily paper, while Miss May Stuart Clendennan, of the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario, took the leading place in the weekly paper section in English. The other bright and clever people who won honors and prizes were: Second for dailies—H. B. Christie, The Expositor, Brantford, Ontario. Third—Miss Kenneth M. Haig, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is worthy of note that Miss Clendennan is the present president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, while Miss Haig is a past-president.

Prizes for the weekly papers in English: second, C. J. Albon, The Asquith Record, Asquith, Saskatchewan; third, C. W. Peterson, The Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta.

For the French section, prizes were awarded respectively to Adjuitor Savard, La Patrie, Montreal, P.Q., J. M. Estival, La Solle, Quebec, P.Q., and to Charles Gauthier, Le Droit, Ottawa, Ontario.

The judges for the English section formed into an adjudicating committee headed by Dr. James W. Robertson, chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, were: Dr. Lorne Pierce, editor, the Ryerson Press, Toronto; J. F. B. Livesay, general manager Canadian Press, Toronto; J. M. Elson, Canadian Authors' Association, Toronto; Prof. G. M. Wrong, History Dept., University of Toronto.

For the French section the adjudicators were: Mr. Leon Lorraine, of the Commercial High Studies School, Montreal; Mr. Robert Choquette, professor of the University of Montreal, and Dr. Victor Morin, past-president of the Canadian Authors' Association.

The contest was entered by sixty-one papers, but dozens more contributed editorials without actually entering the contest. Several million readers were thereby informed that it was Henri Dunant who actually originated the idea of Red Cross for the world, whereas formerly only a vague idea that Florence Nightingale had done so, existed in many people's minds. Florence Nightingale, however, was publicly acknowledged by Dunant in a speech in London in 1872 as having been his inspiration.

## Powers Are Asked to Stop Import of Liquor to Africa

### Report of Permanent Mandates Commission Speaks of Its Demoralizing Effect

Geneva.—The Permanent Mandates Commission, under the presidency of the Marquess Theodor, opened its eleventh session with the examination of the annual report of the mandatory authorities. A special study will be made of the causes which led to the increased importation of alcoholic liquors into the mandated areas of Africa, the council of the League of Nations having requested the Mandates Commission to give its serious attention to the steps which should be taken to remedy present abuses.

All the mandatory powers have been asked to collaborate for this purpose by supplying statistics of the import of alcohol into their mandated areas, information of local manufacture and the legislative enactments to control the liquor traffic and many of them had done so.

But the real difficulty is the growing extent of the illicit traffic in alcohol in these areas, and there is no doubt that its effect on the natives is most demoralizing. Samoa, owing to the disturbances which took place there last year, will be in the limelight this session. New Zealand has sent Sir James Parr, High Commissioner in London, and Sir George Richardson, Administrator of Samoa during the time of the disturbances will explain and defend the action which the New Zealand authorities took to deal with the trouble.

In this connection, petitions from the Anti-Slavery Society will be dealt with, criticizing the administration of Samoa. In the meantime New Zealand has set a good example in the matter of safeguarding the natives from alcoholic liquor by prohibiting its sale altogether in Samoa.

"Do you understand what you are to swear?" asked a magistrate of a very intelligent witness. "Yes, sir, I'm to swear to tell the truth." "Yes," said the magistrate, "and what will happen if you do not tell the truth?" "Well, sir," was the hesitating answer, "I expect our side'll win the case."