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LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA, 1921- 1933

FILE 462

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOCIETY

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY.

I do not suppose that any Canadian is foolish enough to think that war is anything but the last and most desperate of expedients, when every other method of settling international disturbances has failed. War must not only levy on every nation engaged in it a terrible toll of death and suffering, but when it is over and we count our more material gain and loss, the balance even to the victor will not be on the profit side.

It is not only that it dictates of humanity, but as an essential economic measure that we must search for the surest method of avoiding war which it is within our power to discover. The covenant of the League of Nations provides us with such a method; even though it may have faults, it is yet the best and most complete expression of men's will for peace that history can show us.

Canadians would be doing less than their share in the world did they fail to give to it the backing it deserves, and in real earnestness and with the sincere belief in the objects at which the League aims that I ask you to mail your subscription of \$3.00 to the League of Nations Society in Canada, Room 26, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Will you not send this small amount and so do your part for the cause of peace on earth.

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1921

MINISTER'S OFFICE



C.

OTTAWA

March 15th, 1921.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am sending to you half-a-dozen copies of my speech on the League of Nations, in the House of Commons.

I am very anxious that the purpose and aims of the League should be understood by our people as everything depends upon the moral and effective support of the masses of the nations. If some well defined and earnest steps were taken by representative men to form League Clubs or Associations for the purpose of studying the question, drawing public attention thereto and disseminating propaganda, a praiseworthy service would be effected in the interests of world peace and security. I am venturing, therefore, to add an appreciation of the work of the First Assembly by an American correspondent for the United States Press which will serve to give you an idea from that point of view. Unfortunately we have not as yet any facilities for the publication of documents in Canada. In Great Britain a League of Nations Union has been

formed, the address of the Secretary being 22 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1., and publications issued. We should in course of time remedy this situation as regards Canada.

I do not know what might be accomplished either in the University itself or outside in circles with which you are familiar, but I leave the idea with you for consideration and perhaps you might be good enough to communicate to me your views as to what might be possible along the line I have indicated.

Yours very truly,

George W. Foster

41

Hon

1923
Hon Treasurer
League of Nations

September
Twenty-second,
1921.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:-

There has been placed before me your letter of June 30th last, the receipt of which was formally acknowledged by my Secretary in my absence.

Will you please convey to the Organizing Committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada my sincere thanks for the honour they have offered me by nominating me as one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society. I am happy to accede to their wishes.

The objects of the Society, as defined in your letter, must receive the cordial support and warm sympathy of all public-spirited citizens. I would be proud if any effort of mine could be considered as a contribution towards the achievement of the end which the Society has in view.

I am,
Sir,

Yours faithfully,



Ottawa, July 6, 1921.

Dear Miss Chesley,-

Your communication of the 5th instant, addressed to Sir Robert Borden, is received, and in reply I am directed to state that it will not be necessary to forward to Sir Arthur Currie the letter with reference to the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Miss Margaret M. Chesley,
Principal's Secretary,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l, Que.

July
Fifth
1921.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 30th addressed to Sir Arthur Currie, with reference to the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Sir Arthur is at present in England, where he has gone to attend a Conference of the Universities of the Empire, and does not expect to return to Montreal until early in September. If you deem it advisable I shall have much pleasure in forwarding your letter to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Principal's Secretary.



Ottawa, June 30, 1921.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie:

At a meeting of the organizing Committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada, held on the 29th instant, you were unanimously nominated as one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The objects of the Society are defined as follows:-

1. To promote international peace.
2. To furnish information about the League of Nations, its principles, its organization and its work.
3. To study international problems and Canada's relation thereto as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations.
4. To foster mutual understanding, good-will and the habits of co-operation between the people of Canada and of other countries in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations.
5. To promote the establishment of local associations, clubs or other bodies having like objects and to co-operate with any existing organization for such purposes.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces have been elected Honorary Vice-Presidents and acceptances have been received from all of them except the Lieut-Governor of Ontario, whose reply has been delayed through his absence.

The officers of the Society, so far as they have been appointed, are as follows:-

President - Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden.
Vice-Presidents - Hon. H. S. Beland, M. P.
 Hon. N. W. Rowell, K. C.,
Hon. Secretary - Mr. Vincent Massey, Toronto.
Hon. Treasurer - Mr. A. J. Brown, K. C., Montreal.
Chairman of Executive Committee - Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.,
 Toronto.

I trust that the aims and objects of the Society will commend themselves to you and that you will accept the position of Honorary Vice-President.

Faithfully yours,

R. Borden.

Sir Arthur Currie, G. C. B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT: RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G., P.C.
VICE-PRESIDENTS: HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.,
CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HON. SECRETARY: ARCHIBALD FOULDS, JR., TORONTO
HON. TREASURER: A. J. BROWN, K.C., MONTREAL

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

106 MCKINNON BUILDING
TORONTO

November 18th 1921.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find copies of the first leaflet published by the League of Nations Society in Canada. A handbook is now in course of preparation and we hope to have it ready for distribution early in December.

The enclosed copy of a statement signed by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and others, will, I think, be of particular interest.

Yours very truly,

H. D. R. Linton
General Secretary.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1921

◆◆◆◆ LEAGUE
OF NATIONS
Society · in · Canada



1922

♦♦

FEBRUARY

♦♦

1922

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Honorary Presidents:

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Hon. T. A. Crerar

President:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents:

Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C.

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Hon. H. S. Beland, M.P.

Honorary Secretary:

Archibald Foulds, Jr., Esq.
Toronto

Honorary Treasurer:

A. J. Brown, Esq., K.C.
Montreal

General Secretary:

H. D. Robertson, Esq.

Office:

106 McKinnon Building - Toronto

Genoa, Lord Grey and the League

In connection with the second birthday party of the League, Lord Grey delivered a speech at Bristol which has aroused comment. He spoke as President of the League of Nations Union, outlined the achievements of the League, and appealed for support.

What he himself admitted to be the most interesting part of his speech, however, was a criticism of the coming Genoa Conference.

"I am not at all favourably impressed", he admitted, "by the proposal to hold a Conference of this kind. It is hoped that the outcome will be a great federation of European nations, pledged not to make aggression against each other. That is a League of Nations, and it looks to me as if this Conference were, in fact, the scrapping of the existing League in order to go back and begin to form another.

"That is not putting the clock forward, but putting the hands back.

"I believe that when you get a really just view of the Conference, people will come to the conclusion that what it sets out to do would be better done through the machinery of the League of Nations. Germany and Russia are to be invited to this new Conference. I want to see both these countries, when they are ready, get into the existing League of Nations. If they are to be helped, I should like them helped, by the existing League."

Referring to this speech, the "New Statesman" (London) says: "We cannot congratulate the League of Nations upon the speech which Lord Grey delivered in its support at Bristol. We happen to agree with Lord Grey in not taking a very favourable view of the prospects of the proposed Genoa Conference, but we certainly do not agree with him in condemning it as a usurpation of the functions of the League. Many of the League's most zealous supporters seem to be succumbing on the one hand to a tendency to form a sort of mutual admiration society, and on the other, to the disease of "institutionalism". They speak and write as if the institution itself, which they most properly support, were more important than the purpose or the principles for which it stands.

"We should be the last to deny the necessity, or even the practical efficacy of machinery as such, but to defend the machinery at the expense of the purpose seems to us a very misplaced kind of enthusiasm. Conferences like that at Genoa threaten the League with nothing worse than enlargement, and possibly, sooner or later, a change of name.

"The Genoa Conference, if it does anything, is going to do the work of the League, just as Washington did it".

Parsons and Moore on Labour Office

Within a few yards of each other, in different rooms of a Toronto hotel the other day, S. R. Parsons and Tom Moore simultaneously gave addresses on the Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

Mr. Parsons, who represented the employers at Geneva, was speaking to the Empire Club. Mr. Moore, who was at Geneva representing the employees, was addressing the Lion's Club.

One of the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference was—"to secure to workers engaged in agriculture the same rights of association and combination as are possessed by other industrial workers, and to repeal any laws restricting such rights in the case of agricultural workers".

Mr. Parsons said that combination of the workers in Britain meant no coal. Combination of the workers in the United States two years ago would have meant no coal if the Government had not interfered. If in the future the agricultural workers got together there was the possibility of no bread.

Mr. Parsons said that some of the workers who had spoken at the Conference had expressed much disappointment, having thought at first that the Labour Clauses of the League of Nations treaty would mean a new heaven and a new earth.

That view seemed to Mr. Parsons a great mistake. He felt, for one thing, that the workers of the world to-day had their minds too fixed on the hours of work. A reasonable amount of work, he thought, was the panacea for physical, mental and moral health.

Mr. Parsons personally did not think that a solution of the industrial problem was likely to come from international conferences.

Mr. Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, in his address mentioned the fact that Mr. Parsons did not seem satisfied with the International Labour Office at Geneva or with the Conference.

The International Labour Office, said Mr. Moore, was not satisfactory to the organized workers either. It was not satisfactory to the governments. If it were satisfactory the millenium would have been reached. But the International Labour Office was an experiment in co-operation. It was bringing together representatives of labour, capital and governments from thirty-nine nations. Mr. Moore declared that if it did nothing else than break down the prejudices that lead to war the International Labour Office was worth the large sum of money required for its maintenance.

The \$200,000, he thought, which the Federal Government contributed to the maintenance of the Geneva Labour Office, should be spent just as willingly as the \$14,000,000 it was prepared to spend on military and naval expenditures.

The ideals of Labour, President Moore said, were concisely stated in the preamble of Part Thirteen of the Versailles Treaty. It contained the statement that so long as social injustice prevailed, there was the likelihood of war. Another fundamental principle was contained in the treaty that Labour should not be regarded as a commodity. Up to the present the statement remained merely a platitude and a pious wish, and it would so remain until the will to convert it into a reality came into existence. Upon the principle there were few who would disagree but it was in its application that the difficulty arose.

Personalities of the World Court

The Permanent Court of International Justice has begun its deliberations at the Hague.

Thus what has been called the greatest constructive effort of the League has become a reality.

The Court is an essential part of the fabric of the League, and creates an effective instrument for the settlement of international controversies without resort to war.

A list of the Judges with a word or two about them will indicate graphically the international character of this new judiciary.

From Spain there is Senator Rafael Altamira. He is President of the Ibero-American Institute of Comparative Law, and Professor of the History of American Political and Civil Institutions at the University of Madrid.

From Italy comes Professor Dionisio Anzilotti. He is Professor of International Law at the University of Rome.

Brazil sends Senator Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance and Brazilian representative at the second Hague Conference.

Cuba sends Professor Antonio S. de Bustamante. He is Professor of Public and Private International Law and doyen of the Law Faculty at the University of Havana.

Britain's member is Viscount Finlay, Ex-Lord Chancellor.

Switzerland's representative is Max Huber, Honorary Professor of International Law at the University of Zurich.

The Netherlands send B. C. J. Loder, former member of the Supreme Court of Holland.

From the United States of America is John Bassett Moore, several times Under-Secretary of State, and a member of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague in 1913.

Denmark sends Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm, former Counsellor of the Court of Appeal at Copenhagen.

Japan's representative is Dr. Yorosu Oda, Professor of International Law and Rector of the University of Kioto.

The French representative is Charles Andre Weiss, Professor of Public and Private International Law at the University of Paris and Legal Advisor to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Review on League's Second Anniversary

With the second Anniversary of the League, recapitulation of its record and achievements is in order.

The number of sovereign States and self-governing Dominions now in the League is fifty-one. It includes all the former Allied and Associated powers except the United States; all the neutral powers, thirteen in number, that have been invited; two of the four States—Austria and Bulgaria—that were in the Teuton alliance, and six new States born since the war.

Germany, Russia, Turkey and Mexico are not yet in the League, and have not yet been invited.

Three disputes between nations have been settled by the League—Upper Silesia, Albania versus Serbia, and Sweden versus Finland. Two other disputes have been put on the way to settlement—Poland versus Lithuania, and Bolivia versus Peru.

Over two hundred and fifty treaties have been registered with the League in accord with the Covenant that all treaties entered into by League members must be registered at Geneva before they become operative.

The Permanent Court of International Justice has been founded and is now actually sitting.

Two annual Assemblies of the League have been held at Geneva, forming an international Parliament on a scale never before realized. Canada has been represented at both Assemblies, at the first by Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir George Foster and Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, and at the second by Sir George Perley and Mr. Doherty.

In addition to the Assemblies there have been sixteen meetings of the Council of the League, the executive body which has made so many important decisions on vexed international questions.

Among the humanitarian labours of the League are the return to their own countries, through the activities of Dr. Nansen, of a vast number of prisoners of war; the help afforded by the League's Epidemics Commission in checking the ravages of typhus in Eastern Europe; and the strengthening of the present international regulations to prevent the traffic in opium and in women and children.

There is also the work of the three Technical Organizations of the League—Economic and Financial, Transport and Health. A Conference on Transport was held at Barcelona last year, and important conventions drawn up at that meeting have already been signed by a large body of States.

As regards Economics and Finance, even the Secretary-General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, admits that it has unfortunately been unable to do much to ameliorate the present unhappy world conditions, but the Conference held under its auspices at Brussels last year, laid down the lines on which the best financial authorities considered that States ought to proceed in order to secure the return to happier financial conditions.

In addition to the direct work of the League are the activities of the International Labour Office, an institution closely linked to the League and operating under the Covenant. There have been three annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, the most recent at Geneva in October and November of last year. The Conference adopted fifteen international decisions concerning conditions of work and life of agricultural labourers, operative painters, seamen and other workers. Canada was represented by Gerald Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, S. R. Parsons, representing the employers, and Tom Moore, representing the workers.

Waugh and the Saar Valley

The Saar Governing Commission, of which R. D. Waugh, of Winnipeg, is a member, has issued a special report on the economic condition of the Saar.

The Saar territory, it says, is passing through a difficult period, which is naturally influenced by the industrial and commercial crisis all over the world. The situation, however, so far as the Saar Basin is concerned, is not one of extreme gravity.

There are not more than 3,000 unemployed out of a population of 180,000 workmen. This represents a proportion of 1.66%. The Governing Commission asserts that very few countries in the world can boast of figures approaching these.

In coal production, the net output per month, the total number of workmen and the yield per day have continually increased from February, 1920.

As for iron production, in the five works of the Territory (four steel works and one foundry) which own altogether 30 blast furnaces, 20 of these (or 70%) are in working order. This compares with 38% in Luxemburg and 38% in Lorraine.

Certain industries, hitherto almost unknown in the Saar have developed with remarkable success.

The Commission points out that the Saar is going through a period of transition. It already forms part of the French economic system, yet still belongs to the German economic system. It is, therefore, only natural that this should create difficulties.

Canadians at Geneva Labour Meeting

Ten Canadians took part in the Third General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, held in Geneva during October and November, 1921.

Since certain items of the agenda were regarded as relating to matters within provincial jurisdiction, the Governments of the Canadian provinces were invited by the Dominion to be represented. The status of advisors was offered to these provincial representatives. Three of the provincial governments accepted the invitation.

The Canadian delegation was composed as follows:

Government delegates—Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, London, England.

Technical Advisors—Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario; Hon. Thos. Johnson, Attorney-General of Manitoba; Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Labour for Quebec; Ferdinand Roy, Quebec.

Employers' delegate—S. R. Parsons, Toronto, former President Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Technical Advisor—E. Blake Robertson, representative of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' delegate—Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress.

Technical Advisor—Arthur Martel, Montreal, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress.

Seven commissions were established for the consideration of the Conference agenda. The Canadian delegation was represented on these commissions.

One of the principal subjects discussed was agricultural employment. Three draft conventions and seven recommendations on this subject were adopted.

Among the conventions was one extending to all agricultural wage-earners the benefit of laws and regulations of Workmen's Compensation. Another convention was to establish the rights of associations and combination for agricultural workers, the same as for industrial workers.

A third was designed to prohibit the employment of children in agriculture during compulsory school hours.

These draft international conventions are only operative in those member States of the League that may ratify them.

New Organization on Epidemic Diseases

With the spread once more of influenza from Europe to America there is timely interest in the announcement that the League is about to co-ordinate information on epidemic diseases.

The Medical Director of the Secretariat of the League has sent a circular to all the health authorities of the world informing them that the Health Committee of the League has decided to organize at once a service of Intelligence on Epidemics.

This service is intended to insure rapid and effective interchange of information on epidemic diseases. The present difficulty of obtaining information on the prevalence of epidemics is generally admitted, particularly as the various national health administrations receive most of their information through diplomatic channels. This results in considerable delay.

A careful and detailed study will be made of the collection and distribution of this information. This study, it is suggested, as well as the future working of the service, will be greatly facilitated if all official publications issued by central health authorities are sent regularly to the Health Office of the League.

The Health Organization will keep all health authorities informed of any development in this information service.

It has been decided that, in view of the regularity with which epidemics recur, the data regarding the notification of certain epidemic diseases shall be published from time to time to serve as a permanent international record. For this purpose there is being established a "Bulletin of Epidemiological Intelligence".

Activities of the Society in Canada

Hamilton Branch

A meeting of interested citizens of Hamilton was called by Mayor Copley, in his office at the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, January 11th, to consider the formation of a branch of the Society. It was decided to establish a Branch and the following officers were elected:

Honorary President: Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G.

President: F. F. MacPherson

Secretary: J. H. Holbrook

Executive Committee:

Col. McCullough	H. G. Foster
W. H. Lovering	Kirwan Martin
E. G. Overholt	Chas. G. Kelley
Mrs. Geo. W. Brown	Mrs. Bertie Smith
	Mrs. Dunn

The co-operation of the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs is to be invited and a public meeting will be arranged for an early date.

Organization

Details of the organization of branches in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Montreal will be ready for the March Bulletin. The securing of corresponding members of the Society is making good progress and a list will be published in the near future.

Major David Davies, M.P.

The Over-seas Committee of the League of Nations Union has arranged for a visit of the Chairman of the Committee, Major David Davies, M.P. to Canada and the United States. Major Davies is expected to arrive in Canada before the end of the month, and it is hoped that he will be able to speak in a number of Canadian centres. Enquiries with reference to the visit of Major Davies may be directed to the General Secretary.

Some Books About the League

- "*The League of Nations Starts*"—
An outline by its Organizers. Published by Macmillan & Company.
- "*The League of Nations*"—
By Sir F. Pollock. Published by Stevens & Son, Chancery Lane, London, 1918.
- "*The New Outlook*"—
By Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. Published by George Allen & Unwin, 1919.
- "*A Handbook To The League of Nations*"—
By Sir Geoffrey Butler, with introduction by Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
- "*Contributions To International Law and Diplomacy*"—
By L. Oppenheim. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
- "*Problems of Peace, From The Holy Alliance To The League of Nations*"—
By G. Ferrero. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.
- "*The Responsibilities of The League*"—
By Lord Eustace Percy. Published by Hodder & Stroughton, 1919.
- "*The League of Nations, The Principales and Practice*"—
By Stephen Duggan. Published by Atlantic Monthly Press.

Some Publications of the League of Nations Union

- "*The Covenant Explained,*" with Introduction—
By Professor Gilbert Murray, LL.D., D.Litt.
- "*Peggy and The League of Nations*"—
A Story for Children.
- "*A Plan for Government by Mandate in Africa*"—
By Norman Lays, M.B., D.P.H.
- "*Christianity and The League of Nations*"—
By J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., D.Sc.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

You Can Help

The League of Nations
to maintain peace, to
promote international
co-operation and to
remove causes of war
if you will join the

*League of Nations
Society in Canada*



You can do so and ob-
tain full particulars by
writing to the

GENERAL SECRETARY

106 McKINNON BUILDING

TORONTO

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1923

February
Twentieth
1923.

J. W. Hamilton, Esq.,
147 Kent Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry that I have not before
this written to you in reply to your letter of
February 9th re the World Peace Postage.

I have concluded that this is a
matter which might well be taken up by the League
of Nations Society in Canada, of which the Rt. Hon.
Sir Robert Borden is President. I have referred
your letter to him and hope that he may act in the
way you desire.

I most cordially endorse the proposal.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

February
Twentieth
1923.

Dear Sir Robert:-

I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you some correspondence which is self-explanatory.

It seems to me that approval of this idea would have greater force if it came from the head of the League of Nations Society in Canada. I have written Mr. Hamilton saying that I was passing it on to you. I do not know how much good may accrue from a universal adoption of the suggestion to use peace stamps, but at any rate no harm can arise from such a practice.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C.,
Ottawa, Ont.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on June 18th 1923 the following recommendation of a special committee was unanimously adopted.

The committee has the honor to recommend that a special effort be made to obtain for the support of the Society at least two hundred subscriptions of \$150.00 each payable \$50.00 yearly for a period of the next three years and considers that it should be possible to secure at least 234 persons, indicated as follows, who would either give or be responsible for obtaining sums equal to \$50.00 a year for three years :-

<u>TOWNS.</u>	<u>NUMBER.</u>
Halifax	5
St. John	3
Quebec	2
Montreal	50
Ottawa	20
Toronto	70
Peterboro	5
London	6
Hamilton	6
Galt	3
St. Catharines	3
Kitchener	3
Brockville	3
Belleville	3
Kingston	3
Windsor	2
Brantford	4
Port Arthur	2
Winnipeg	15
Regina	2
Saskatoon	2
Prince Albert	2
Edmonton	2
Calgary	2
Lethbridge	1
Vancouver	10
Victoria	5

234.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

THE HON. T. A. CRERAR, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C., OTTAWA.HON. TREASURER:
A. J. BROWN, K.C., MONTREAL.HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON, OTTAWA.GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON, OTTAWA.
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS

OTTAWA

July 4th 1923.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie,

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Friday last it was decided to make a strong effort to carry out the terms of the enclosed Resolution, passed at the Annual Meeting, for the purpose of securing a guaranteed income for the next three years sufficient to enable this Society to carry on its work.

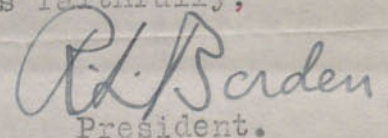
With this in view I was desired to ask your kind co-operation in Montreal in obtaining fifty members who will subscribe fifty dollars a year for the next three years and to this end I enclose a letter similar to the one we are using in Ottawa and elsewhere which I trust may be of some assistance.

While present conditions may not warrant the expectation that this result will be accomplished without difficulty I trust that no effort will be spared to attain it.

The purpose must appeal not only to the idealists but also to those who are properly interested in the stabilizing of conditions which is necessary to the progress and development of our commerce.

With best wishes,

Yours faithfully,



R. L. Borden,
President.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

THE HON. T. A. CRERAR, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C., OTTAWA.

HON. TREASURER:
A. J. BROWN, K.C., MONTREAL.

HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON, OTTAWA.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON, OTTAWA.
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS

OTTAWA

July 4th 1923.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie,

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on June 18th, the problem of obtaining an income sufficient to enable thorough organization and educational work to be done came up for solution, with the result that a special committee recommended the scheme set out in the accompanying Resolution, which was unanimously adopted as being practicable and as likely to be acceptable to those who are interested in the world-wide effort to establish stable conditions in international affairs, and to repair the ravages of war in the social and economic life of the nations.

Apart from the higher humanitarian considerations which inspire this purpose it should not be forgotten that the avoidance of increased taxation and possible reduction of burdens already oppressive depend chiefly upon this effort. About three fourths of the taxation in many civilized countries is due to war, or to preparation for war.

This Society believes that the peace of the world can only be assured by educating the public opinion of the nations to consultation and co-operation. In this process we must do our share.

The recent visit of Lord Robert Cecil made it apparent that the most effective means of increasing the scope of our work in Canada is to provide the opportunity to hear those who have taken the lead in League of Nations activities, and it is principally with this in view that we are seeking an assured income for the next three years.

At the same time the provision and distribution of literature and the cost of travelling in order to arouse interest and to organize Branches must be met until our membership makes us self-sustaining - an attainment we hope may not be unduly delayed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

THE HON. T. A. CRERAR, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C., OTTAWA.

HON. TREASURER:
A. J. BROWN, K.C., MONTREAL.

HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON, OTTAWA.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON, OTTAWA.
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS
OTTAWA

(2)

You have kindly consented to help in obtaining fifty members in Montreal who will guarantee the sum of fifty dollars yearly for three years. I shall gladly assist the work by taking up a life membership of five hundred dollars payable in five annual instalments.

Yours faithfully,



President.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

July 18th, 1923.

Dear Sir Robert Borden,-

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 4th with reference to the effort which the League of Nations Society in Canada propose to make to secure a guaranteed income for the next three years.

I hope that we can get the Montreal Society organized in the near future and that it will enthusiastically take up the securing of the allotments for Montreal.

I have the honour to acknowledge also your promise to take out a life membership of \$500.00, payable in five annual instalments.

Yours faithfully,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa.

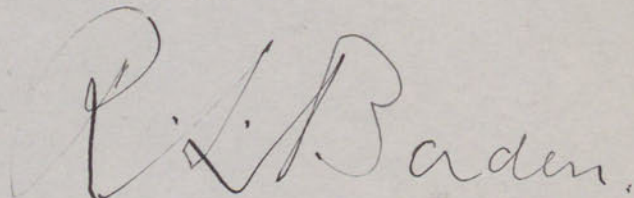
GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

July 24th 1923.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

We are very grateful for your kind acceptance of the Honorary Treasurership of this Society. We are confident that this will greatly aid in assuring the success and increasing the influence of the Society and in aiding the purpose of the League of Nations so far as this country is concerned.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "R. L. Baden". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

**GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.**

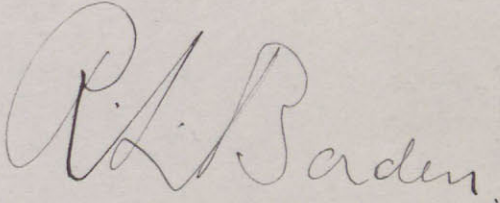
July 24th 1923.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

Pray accept my best thanks for your letter with reference to the effort of this Society to secure a guaranteed income for the next three years.

The campaign which we have been making in Ottawa is meeting with an excellent reception and we confidently expect to fill our quota within a week or two.

Faithfully yours,



Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

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CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
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(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS

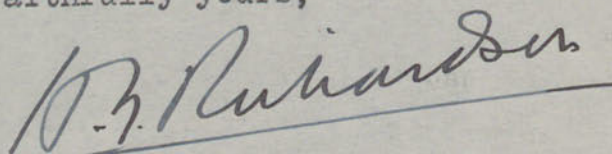
OTTAWA

August 7th 1923.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

With reference to Sir Robert Borden's letter of July 4th I am requested by him, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, to suggest that it would be inadvisable at present to approach large Corporations such as Banks as a strong Finance Committee is about to be formed which will undertake that work. It is hoped, however, that you will use every effort to obtain the necessary number of three year subscriptions at not less than Fifty Dollars per annum. You will be glad to know that the efforts put forward in Ottawa have resulted in the procuring of fifteen such subscriptions.

Faithfully yours,



General Secretary.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.,
Principal & Chancellor McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

August 8, 1923.

H.G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Richardson:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 7th and your suggestions re approaching large corporations for funds to support the League of Nations Society in Canada will be most carefully observed, and as soon as Major J.M. MacDowell returns from his vacation we hope to get busy.

Let me congratulate you on the success that has attended your efforts in Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

August 30th 1923.

ack. out of town

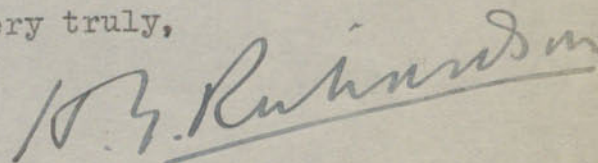
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G. etc.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

You will be glad to learn that Ottawa has now more than achieved its quota of the special subscriptions decided upon at the Annual Meeting and that in St. Catharines two-thirds of the quota has been obtained. These are the only cities which at present have entered on their campaign and the results are we think very encouraging.

As you will probably desire to open the Montreal campaign within the next month I am sending to you under separate cover copies of literature which I think you may find useful in your appeal and I shall be glad to send you a further supply if you will be good enough to let me know how much you will require.

Yours very truly,



General Secretary.

P.S. I have forwarded similar literature to Mr. Hankin,
Major Macdonnell and Mr. Mailhiot.

HGR/MK.

124

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

4th October 1923.

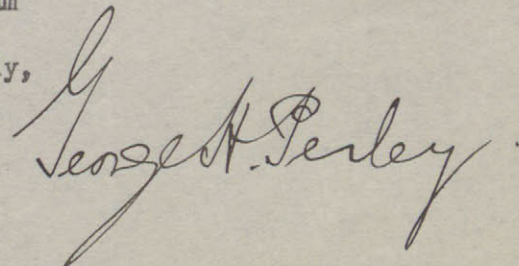
Dear Currie:-

At a meeting of the executive committee of this Society held yesterday with Sir Robert Borden in the chair, it was decided to appoint a small Finance Committee with the object of obtaining the support of the large financial and business interests to the work of the League of Nations. I was asked to take the chairmanship of this Committee and I consented to do so, provided we could get representative men from the different parts of the Dominion to act on it. It was suggested that for this purpose the best man in Montreal would be Colonel Herbert Molson and I am sending him a letter today explaining the matter. I am writing this to you to ask your good offices to try and get Colonel Molson to agree to be a member of this Committee as I know your influence with him is great. The other names mentioned yesterday were, Mr. W. E. Rundle of Toronto and Mr. George S. Campbell of Halifax and I am writing them both on the subject today. We also hope to get a representative man from the West but the selection of his name was left for further consideration.

In addition to these five, the President of the Society, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Honorary Secretary and yourself as Honorary Treasurer would be ex-officio members. On that basis it seems to me that we ought to be able to accomplish some good results in obtaining the financial support of the large business institutions of Canada. Our idea is to appeal to them to help us as a measure of insurance against war and all its unfortunate consequences. While the League of Nations is not a perfect instrument, it is certainly the best one on hand to assist in the restoration of sound finance in Europe and the elimination as far as possible of danger of war. I need not elaborate this point but I hope that the plan will appeal to you and you will help us in carrying it through.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,



General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

October 9th, 1923.

Major J.M. Macdonnell,
National Trust Company,
Montreal.

My dear Major:-

I have considered very carefully the draft you sent me with reference to the League of Nations, and I should like to say, entirely unofficially, that I am in accord with you in opposing unfair criticism of the League.

I do not feel, however, that I can best serve the cause by entering into a correspondence which would possibly end in controversy and might place in opposition to us a very powerful paper whose views are, perhaps, in reality not those expressed by its editorials. There is no doubt that editorial writers sometimes adopt attitudes which consideration would not accept as the official position of the newspaper.

I do, however, appreciate your suggestion that the time is opportune for something to be said in defence of the League, and this I shall endeavour to do without actually attacking the attitude of other writers or speakers. I am, therefore, returning to you your notes and the cuttings, which have provided me with some very interesting suggestions and for which I thank you very much.

I feel quite certain that you will not misunderstand my attitude as, after all, we are all working towards the same end.

Yours faithfully,

Star, Oct. 2nd. Gazette, Oct. 2nd.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
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ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

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CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

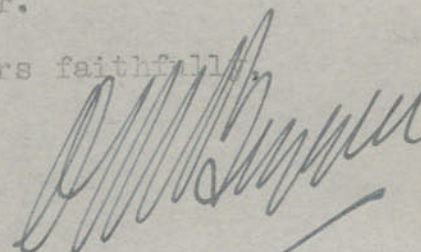
October 10th 1923.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

In connection with the appeal for sub-
scriptions of Fifty Dollars a year for three years, I
enclose for your information a copy of a letter similar
to those which I have sent to-day to the gentlemen who
were good enough to promise Sir Robert Borden their
assistance in this matter.

Yours faithfully,



Chairman Executive Committee.

ack.

ENCL.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

October 10th 1923.

Dear -----

Since, in July, you were good enough to promise Sir Robert Borden your assistance in obtaining some substantial annual subscriptions for this Society, more than the amount allotted to Ottawa has been raised, and some subscriptions have also been obtained from other centres. The work of the Society has been greatly extended, and, following Sir Robert Borden's trip to the Maritime Provinces and Sir George Foster's to British Columbia, the exertions of the General Secretary have resulted in the establishment of three new branches in eastern Canada and eight in the west. There has been a substantial increase in the associate and ordinary membership, and the demand for literature, which these membership fees no more than cover, has become considerably greater. The existence of a deep public interest in the subject from coast to coast has been established.

In order further to extend and develop this, it is important that for the next few years the Society should have a steady income on which it can depend, and not only does the

Executive Committee rely upon such annual subscriptions as you undertook to assist in procuring, but a Financial Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir George Perley, has also been set up for the purpose of obtaining the support of the leading financial and business interests.

May I, on behalf of the Executive Committee, ask you, now that the summer is over, to make an effort to secure the annual subscriptions allotted to -----

Yours faithfully,

Chairman Executive Committee.

October 13th, 1923.

Dear Sir George Perley:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th of October, to which was attached a copy of your letter of the 4th. I am very sorry that the original was, apparently lost in the mail.

When Sir Robert was here last Thursday Colonel Molson and myself had a brief interview with him. I am afraid that at present it looks as if Colonel Molson may feel that he has not the time to devote to this work. There is a great deal of apathy and indifference to the League of Nations in Montreal, while some of the papers are outspokenly hostile. However, as far as I am concerned I can see nothing to take its place and am firmly convinced that it should be supported by everyone.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Sir George Perley,
21 Elgin Street,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF

Sir George Perley

21 ELGIN STREET.

OTTAWA, ONT. 11th October 1923.

Dear General Currie:-

Please pardon me for sending you enclosed copy of a letter that I wrote you on the 4th inst. I quite realize that this is a matter requiring a good deal of consideration and therefore I was not expecting a very prompt reply to it. My only reason for sending you a copy is that Mr. Richardson, the general secretary of the League of Nations Society, tells me that some mutual friend from Montreal telephoned him that my letter had failed to reach you, so that it may have gone astray in the mails.

This morning I have an acknowledgement from Colonel Molson saying that he is considering the matter. We are, therefore, hopeful that you may be able to find time to speak to him on the subject and try and get him to agree to the proposal. Probably I may be in Montreal before very long in which case I will of course take the opportunity of talking to him about it and also hope to have an opportunity of seeing you.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

George Perley.

General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
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O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

COPY

4th October 1923.

Dear Currie;-

At a meeting of the executive committee of this Society held yesterday with Sir Robert Borden in the chair, it was decided to appoint a small Finance Committee with the object of obtaining the support of the large financial and business interests to the work of the League of Nations. I was asked to take the chairmanship of this Committee and I consented to do so, provided we could get representative men from the different parts of the Dominion to act on it. It was suggested that for this purpose the best man in Montreal would be Colonel Herbert Molson and I am sending him a letter today explaining the matter. I am writing this to you to ask your good offices to try and get Colonel Molson to agree to be a member of this Committee as I know your influence with him is great. The other names mentioned yesterday were, Mr. W. E. Rundle of Toronto and Mr. George S. Campbell of Halifax and I am writing them both on this subject today. We also hope to get a representative man from the West but the selection of his name was left for further consideration.

In addition to these five, the President of the Society, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Honorary Secretary and yourself as Honorary Treasurer would be ex-officio members. On that basis it seems to me that we ought to be able to accomplish some good results in obtaining the financial support of the large business institutions of Canada. Our idea is to appeal to them to help us as a measure of insurance against war and all its unfortunate consequences. While the League of Nations is not a perfect instrument, it is certainly the best one on hand to assist in the restoration of sound finance in Europe and the elimination as far as possible of danger of war. I need not elaborate this point but I hope that the plan will appeal to you and you will help us in carrying it through.

Yours sincerely,

General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

124
October 16th, 1923.

Major J. M. Macdonnell,
National Trust Company, Limited,
Montreal.

My dear Major:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of October 15th enclosing draft
of circular letter with reference to the League
of Nations Society.

I entirely approve of this
letter and would be glad if you would have it
multigraphed on the League of Nations Society
paper.

Yours faithfully,

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

Oct. 15th, 1923.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I enclose herewith final draft of the
circular letter which is to be signed by you.

Will you let me know if it is alright,
and will you also let me know whether you will have it
multigraphed on your own personal paper or on the League of
Nations Society paper. Hankin and I will then have the
multigraphing done at once and will send out the letters.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Russell

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

Nov. 30th, 1923.

Colonel Bovey,
McGill University,
CITY.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

As arranged I enclose herewith 15 tickets
for the Luncheon in honour of Dr. Nansen.

I also give you below a list of the members
of the Montreal Branch of the League of Nations Society
Executive,

- ✓ Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., etc. Honorary-Treasurer
- ✓ The Hon. L.A. Taschereau, M.P. President,
- ✓ Adolphe Mailhiot, C.R. ✓ Honorary-Secretary
- ✓ Senator C. P. Beaubien
- ✓ Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.
- ✓ Francis Hankin
- ✓ J. M. Macdonnell
- ✓ Arthur Martel
- ✓ Frenand Rinfret, M.P. ✓

Yours very truly,

J. M. Macdonnell

27 FAYERWEATHER STREET
CAMBRIDGE

Sir Arthur Currie ., G.C.M.G.
Principal McGill College.,
Sherbrooke St. West.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur :-

I shall be most happy to
spend the better part of a week with the McGill students
and give them a short course of lectures on International
subjects.

I have already talked this over with Professor
Corbett and intend shortly to write Professor Leacock on
the same matter, since one or more of the lectures would
deal with the Financial Administration.

We might then consider the four days Tuesday
March 1st, to Friday March 4th as dates definitely agreed
upon.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert B. Ames

December 9th
1926.

*To Prof. Corbett.
Please note -*

and returned

A. W. Currie

11/12/26

Noted

*H. B. Ames
14/12/26.*

December 7th, 1926.

Sir Herbert Ames,
27 Fayerweather Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir Herbert:-

Let me acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday and the cheque for \$500., your subscription as life member of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

I am sure Sir George Foster and all interested in the activities of the League in Canada will be profoundly grateful to you for this generous action. The League has always been handicapped on account of the lack of funds and will, I know, appreciate this substantial addition to the year's revenue.

You will remember the conversation we had on Sunday with reference to the course of lectures you were good enough to offer to give at McGill early in March. I have seen Professor Corbett this morning with regard to this matter, and as Principal of the University and on behalf of our Law School and our classes in Economics, I wish to offer our sincere thanks to you for your sympathetic consideration of the proposal. Professor Corbett tells me that you are in agreement as to the subject of the lectures and that you are willing to come here during the week beginning Monday, February 28th.

I am sure your lectures will arouse much interest among the student body of McGill and the public generally.

Yours faithfully,

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1923

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1924

January 8th, 1924.

H. G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque
for \$10.00 received from the Ottawa Women's Canadian
Club.

There was no covering letter so
I am unable to acknowledge it. Perhaps you will be
good enough to do so.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

February 20th, 1924.

Mrs. R. B. Thomson,
586 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Thomson:-

I am interested to see that your branch of the League of Nations has formed a new Committee for the purpose of maintaining an active interest in the work.

As regards your meeting, however, I regret very much that I am unable to accept your invitation to be present. The engagements which I have already undertaken are so numerous that I have not for some time accepted any further invitations, and it would neither be fair to you or to myself were I to undertake the duty which you have honoured me by suggesting. Will you be good enough, therefore, to present my regrets to your Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Toronto.

February 18. 1924

General Sir Arthur Currie

Dear Sir,

It has been decided by a newly chosen Committee of the Toronto Branch of the League of Nations Society to take active measures to awaken interest and increase the influence of the Society.

Would you be willing to take the Chair and address our first meeting on March 10th at which Sir George Foster has consented to speak?

Your presence here would do much to emphasize the need for Toronto to wake up in this particular matter and would, we know, dispel the dismal clouds of apathy which have seemed to envelope our city. Mr. H. A. Rowell thinks nothing could be better than your being with us & he feels you know something of the situation here.

Sir Robert Falconer has promised his aid & we have Convocation Hall for the meeting.

If you will consent I feel sure our meeting will be a great success. Will you telegraph me at any expense

Sincerely yours

R. B. Thomson

Acting Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the League of Nations Society.

Please address

Mr. R. B. Thomson
586 Spadina Avenue
Toronto.

NEWTON W. ROWELL, K.C.

TELEPHONE AD 6697

38 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO

February 20th 1924.

Lt. General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

I understand that Mrs. Thomson has written you, on behalf of the Executive of the League of Nations Society in Toronto, asking if you could come to Toronto and preside at a meeting to be held in Convocation Hall on the evening of March 10th. You would not only be conferring a great favour on the Society but doing good to the cause in which I know you are deeply interested, if you could see your way clear to come. I know it is asking a good deal from a man who is so busy but we hope you will be able to favour us.

Yours very truly,

W. Rowell

February 22nd, 1924.

Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C.,
38 King Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Rowell:-

In response to your letter of the 20th of February, I have to say that I have been forced to write Mrs. Thomson saying that it was impossible for me to preside at the League of Nations meeting, to be held in Convocation Hall, on the evening of March 10th.

I have really so much to do that it is impossible to take on any additional engagements.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

March 26th 1924.

Mrs. R. B. Thomson,
586 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Thomson,

I am very pleased to hear that your meeting was a success, and appreciate very much the honour which you are doing me in asking me to speak to you at a later date.

I am afraid, however, that there is not much likelihood in my being in Toronto just at present, and I certainly do not expect to be there before the 10th of April. I fear, therefore, that I must defer speaking to your Society until later.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

Toronto Branch

March 20, 1924

Dear Sir Arthur

Our meeting for which we very much desired to have you as chairman, was a great success. You will be glad to know this when I tell you that on your refusal we were quite downhearted.

I think Mr. Rowell was very disappointed. All's well that ends well and now we have the pleasure to look forward to instead of behind us + may I hope that when you are next visiting Toronto you will be kind enough to give me notice - I am empowered to arrange a meeting at any time + an address from you on the League of Nations would be greatly appreciated. You will not, by any chance I suppose be in Toronto between the dates of April 7-10. We are hoping to have a meeting of the League of Nations Society + Dr. Riddell will be one of the speakers.

Mr. R. B. Thomson
586 Spadina Avenue.

Sincerely
Munro E. Thomson

April 30th, 1924.

Victorien Barre', Esq.,
1161 St. Hubert Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barre':-

I am sending you herewith copy
of a letter which I have to-day forwarded to the
Secretariat of the League of Nations.

I am also returning Mr. Devinat's
letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

April 30th, 1924.

M. Paul Devinat,
International Labour Office,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Sir:-

I wish to lend my very hearty support to the application of Mr. Victorien Barre' for a position in the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Mr. Barre' had a most excellent record at this University. He took a leading part in the student activities, in especial in the political discussions which took place at our Mock Parliaments and which are regarded as having importance. He is a young man of very sound judgment who appears to me to have clear and moderate ideas on political questions. He speaks and writes French and English with facility and correctness and would, I think, be a distinct acquisition to your Secretariat.

It is quite unusual for me to give such unconditional support to an application for a position, but I feel that in this case I am entirely justified in doing so.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

1161 St. Hubert St.,

Montreal, 24/4/24.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

Last June you were kind enough to discuss with me the possibility of an appointment in the English Civil Service, after I had explained my ambition to practice law in the Old Country. I later informed myself of the regulations governing admission, and I found that on account of age and other reasons I would be considered quite ineligible, so I gave up the idea.

However I did not abandon the project of going overseas, if not permanently, for a while at least, and through a piece of good fortune I am being considered as a candidate to a post in the League of Nations - jurist for the International Labor Bureau. The appointment will not be made for some time, but the director of the Bureau has asked me to send him further information about myself, and to send him some letters of recommendation.

I shall see Professor Smith ^{from} and Dr. McKay regarding the matter today or tomorrow, and what they have already said, I feel that I may hope for their support. Also, I feel that a few words from you to Mr. Paul Devinat, of the International Labor Bureau, Geneva, would go a long way toward securing the appointment for me.

The position is one of considerable importance, requiring a thorough knowledge of both languages. I would be required to deal with legal problems of an international character, arising in the course of the Bureau's work.

Should you be so kind as to drop a note to Mr. Devinat, I would like to be informed of it, as I intend to approach Sir Lomer Gouin, Canadian delegate to the League, and it would help me to be able to say that I have your support.

With deep appreciation of the consideration you have shown me in the past, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

After May I address:

16 Waverley Road, Pointe Claire, Que.

Victorien Garé

April 30th, 1924.

Mrs. R. B. Thomson,
586 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Thomson:-

I beg to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of April 28th in which you were good enough to ask me to take the Chair at a meeting of the League of Nations Society to be held in Toronto, probably the 13th of August next.

I shall be very pleased to comply with your request and the 13th would suit me very well as the British Association members will most likely leave Toronto on the morning of the 14th.

Yours faithfully,

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

April 28, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University.

Dear Principal,

Mr. C.S.V. Barré had a talk with me the other evening and has, I believe, written to you recently. He is at present making an application for an appointment to the Labour Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. From what I know of Mr. Barré's record as a student in the Law School and since, I do not think that we can make any mistake in unconditionally recommending him for an appointment of this kind. Indeed I am inclined to think that this is the very class of work for which he is best suited. I am pretty well convinced, too, that there is very little chance of any more promising candidate likely to come forward for this appointment from Canada. I am, therefore, giving him my own support unconditionally in this application.

Yours very truly,

Ira A. Mackay
Acting Dean

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA
TORONTO BRANCH

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HON. SECRETARY:
MRS. R. B. THOMSON
586 SPADINA AVE.

TORONTO, *April 28* 1924

Yes. Brit 14th
To Sir Arthur Currie B.C.M.G.

Dear Sir Arthur

Again I am troubling you! Will you take the chair at a meeting being planned for a night (probably the 13th) during the visit of the British Association? We hope to have some of our most noted ^{British} Scientists address a mass meeting on the League & the Executive hopes by giving you long notice you will be able to arrange to be here that night on the 14th August. I noted to the pleasure it gave President Falconer & Professor ^{McLennan} to hear that we hoped to have you as Chairman. Without doubt you intended to attend some of the B.A. meeting so we trust you will not find an extra day in Toronto demanding too much of your time.

Very sincerely

M. E. Thomson

May 5th, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:-

Thank you for your note of
May 3rd. Lady Drummond is the one to whom the
most credit is due.

Like you I was very much
pleased to see certain names as signatories
because some of the men whose names are there
have been rather indifferent in their interest
in the League.

I hope you have thoroughly
enjoyed your trip to California.

Yours faithfully,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

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J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

May 3rd 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G. Etc.,
Chancellor, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

The splendid vindication of the purpose and usefulness of the League of Nations which appeared in the Montreal Gazette on Saturday last has just come to my attention. It is couched in cogent and inspiring language; and I am confident that its influence will be widespread. It is a great satisfaction to know that it was signed by persons whose opinions and example must produce not only in Montreal but throughout the country a profound impression. This Society is deeply grateful to those who have prepared and signed this inspiring appeal.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,



President.

League of Nations Society in Canada

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 Prof. G. M. Wrong, Toronto University

INAUGURAL MEETING

A number of men in different parts of Canada, feeling the need of some organization which would provide information concerning The League of Nations and its work, and in reference to international problems as they affect Canadian interests, decided to hold a meeting in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, May 31st, 1921, to consider the formation of such a Society.

The following gentlemen joined in signing the invitation to the meeting:

General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., McGill University

G. S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S.

Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., M.P.

Sir Robert Falconer, University of Toronto

Hon. H. S. Beland, M.P., Ottawa

Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress.

Dr. Walter C. Murray, President, University of Saskatchewan

Leonard P. D. Tilley, K.C., St. John, N.B.

Hume Cronyn, M.P., London, Ont.

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.

Senator C. P. Beaubien, Montreal

Dr. H. M. Tory, President, University of Alberta.

In response to this invitation, about 250 people, representative of the citizens of Ottawa, the House of Commons and the Senate, and all the provinces of the Dominion, met in the Assembly Room of the Chateau Laurier, and unanimously decided to organize a League of Nations Society in Canada. His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, the then Governor-General, presided, and three resolutions were placed before the meeting and adopted unanimously.

The first resolution proposed that the meeting proceed to the organization of a League of Nations Society in Canada with the following objects:

1. To promote international peace;
2. To furnish information about the League of Nations, its principles, organization and work;

3. To study international problems and Canada's relation thereto as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations;
4. To foster mutual understanding, good will, and the habits of co-operation between the people of Canada and of other countries, in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations;
5. To promote the establishment of provincial or local associations, clubs, or other bodies having like objects, and to co-operate with any existing organizations for such purposes.

The second resolution proposed the Officers of the Society for the current year.

The third resolution proposed that the Officers of the Society, together with the members of the Committee whose names appeared upon the invitation to the meeting, should be a Committee with power to add to their numbers, to choose: (1) the Honorary Vice-Presidents; (2) the General and Executive Committees, and such other committees as might be deemed necessary; (3) to complete the organization of the Society.

ORGANIZATION

The General and Executive Committees have been completed. The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Toronto, on Saturday, October 8th. A constitution was adopted and branches of the Society are being organized. Mr. H. D. Robertson has been appointed General Secretary, and the office of the Society has been opened at 106 McKinnon Building, Toronto.

MEMBERSHIP

1. The annual membership subscription is \$1.00.
2. All members subscribing \$10 and upwards shall be "Subscribing Members".
3. All members subscribing \$500 and upwards shall be "Life Members".

All members shall have the same privileges.

All correspondence should be addressed to the General Secretary, 106 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

NANSEN.

There is one nation in Europe, a small one to-day, but one whose sons have carved her name deep on the rocks of every seacoast.

As the civilization of Rome decayed, the ships of Norway swept the northern seas, the Vikings won the coasts of England and of France. There may be some doubt as to the actual extent to which the English and the Normans were the sons of one blood, but there is no doubt that it is to that blood that the English and the Norman peoples owe their heritage of the sea. And as the Canadian people share the blood, so do they have one very special interest in the deeds of the Northmen. Five hundred years before Columbus, a Norwegian trod Canadian soil, a Norwegian

child was born in Canada.

We have with us tonight one of the most worthy representatives of the Northern culture, the Northern spirit that sent Leif Ericsson across the sea to Vinland, that peopled Britain's shores with the sons of the North. Fridtjof Nansen, in his early twenties, was the first man to cross the Greenland ice-cap, he was the first to make a careful study of the life of the Greenland Eskimos, he was the first to discover the deep water of the Arctic Ocean. His Polar expedition is an epic of science and perseverance. In September 1893 he forced his little ship into the Polar Ice, and followed for eighteen months the drift which he had discovered, until no further movement was

evident. In March 1895 he left the ship with a single companion, and though he did not reach the Pole came nearer to it by 180 miles than any of his predecessors. Even though the ultimate possibility was not attained he had added much to our scientific knowledge, and he had set another chapter to the great book of human achievement.

In these days of materialism it is too often said that no good comes of such expeditions into the barren places of the world. Let us not fall into that easy error. Let us not let go of the little spark of idealism that remains in us, that keeps us from becoming the cold servants of the material, that fanned into a flame has given us that galaxy of heroes who have died unrewarded that our Empire may live and grow.

Dr. Nansen's work for his own country has not been limited to exploration or to the subsequent academic duties which he undertook at the University of Kristiania. He took part in the activities which in 1905 culminated in the complete recognition of Norway's independence. For four hundred years Norway was ruled by the Kings of Denmark, her ancient glories, her ancient energy had gone, her commerce and her colonies were lost; in 1814 the re-adjustment of Europe forced the Norwegians to accept union with Sweden, the Swedish Crown and a Union flag. But here, as in many another case, Norway's darkest hour was before the dawn. The development of commerce in the nineteenth century brought her new prosperity, the spirit of the Vikings was awakened by the deeds of

Dr. Nansen and his like, Norwegian ships were once more seen on every sea, and once more the spirit of idealism awakened the desire for liberty.

As a final result, in 1905, for the first time since the Union of Calmar in 1397 Norway became a separate power, with her own king and with her own flag. It is a great thing to be one of the men who made a nation, it is a great thing to have one of them with us.

When the League of Nations commenced its work its first organizers found in Dr. Nansen a more than willing labourer in the field. It was faced with a tremendous problem, one perhaps among many, but a great one, the repatriation of Prisoners of War. None can know how bitter was the need except those who shared the prisoners' suffering, none who did not take part in it can gauge

the magnitude of the task. The arrangements in Western Europe were difficult enough, but the figures of repatriation for the East are almost beyond belief. By the middle of 1921 280,000 prisoners had been repatriated through Baltic routes and through Poland, 2750 from Trieste to Eastern Siberia, nearly 9,000 from Siberia to Europe, 5000 from Turkestan to Europe. More were later transported from other theatres of war. Of all the actions of the League there is probably none that is greater in importance, greater as a contribution to the world, carried out in the face of such stupendous difficulties - and the whole responsibility for the task was borne by Nansen. If he had never done anything else to commend him to humanity's memory, this one achievement would never be forgotten. No money, no ships, no trains,

no food - but he got the money, the ships, the trains, the food, and the prisoners went home. It seems hardly the place to say it, and yet it should be known that Dr. Nansen gave his time and his labour as a free contribution to the world, he toiled without salary or any other recompense than the thanks of the men he helped.

In 1921 the League found itself faced with the problem of Russian Relief, and it found again that it had to turn to Dr. Nansen. The Red Cross Conference had in August 1921 appointed him Relief Commissioner and he had at once to make such efforts as he could to help the twenty or thirty million people who could not find means of subsistence. What the Nansen Commission was able to do is a story which must some day be told as it should be told.

Millions of people had absolutely no food, and no medical attention. Those of us who saw the need of civilian relief in a small quarter of France can form some idea of what this meant among the enormous distances of Russia, with no organization of government to assist. Perhaps only the Red Cross and other workers who went to aid in Russia and found that early in 1922 there was in Moscow a fully organized office with motor cars and a proper staff, in the midst of confusion and disorganization, realize the magnitude of the problem, the tremendous energy which finally defeated the menace of famine in Russia.

It is the first time for many years that Dr. Nansen has come among us, his deeds since last visit have indeed been great ones. It is with pride that we welcome a true son of the North, a great explorer, a great patriot, a great lover of humanity.

League of Nations Society

1924

May 17	Sir Vincent Meredith	50 00	
19	Gerald W. Birks	50 00	
"	W. T. Leslie	25 00	
"	W. G. Hanson	10 00	
"	J. P. McCall	25 00	
20	H. Hankins	25 00	
"	Southam Press (3 years)	37 50	
"	F. S. Molson	10 00	
"	W. F. Chipman	25 00	
"	Walter Joseph	5 00	
21	Ross H. McMaster	25 00	
20	Sir Lomer Gouin	25 00	
21	P. P. Corvass (three years)	75 00	
"	Wm. Southam Sons	50 00	
22	T. O. Lyall	25 00	
21	F. C. Hobell	10 00	
"	August Hodson	25 00	
22	Wm. McMaster	50 00	
19	W. H. Owens	10 00	
"	Russell Corvass	10 00	
16	T. T. McE. Stoker <small>(Lady Sumner)</small>	10 00	
19	W. G. Ross	10 00	
23	Hugh Paton (3 years)	30 00	
21	H. Newman	15 00	
24	R. O. Swezey	10 00	
26	A. R. McMaster	10 00	
27	Hugh B. Griffith	10 00	
26	Senator Lorne Webster	25 00	687 50

League of Nations Society

		Carried forward		\$687.50
May	21	Fred W. Evans	10 00	
	30	Robt. W. Reford	10 00	
	21	Brig.-Gen. W. A. H. Dodds	10 00	
June	2	Geo. B. Fraser	25 00	
		P. McDougall	10 00	
"		A. J. MacTier	25 00	
	3	J. P. Auglin	10 00	
		H. W. Beaton	5 00	
	4	John W. Ross	25 00	
//	2	Geo. A. Campbell, H.C.	10 00	
	5	J. M. Macdonnell	10 00	
	6	Weying J. Elliott	10 00	
	9	W. F. Carsley	10 00	
	10	Clarence F. Smith	10 00	
	11	C. Russell McKenzie	5 00	
"		Huntly R. Drummond	50 00	
"		Lady Drummond (Aunt)	50 00	
"		H. C. Kennedy	10 00	
"		Geo. H. Montgomery	25 00	320
"		R. W. Steele	10 00	
		Geo. C. McDonald (3 years)	30 00	
	14	Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Miller	25 00	
	27	A. F. C. Ross	10 00	
July	17	Layton Bros. Ltd.	10 00	
	23	Mr. J. M. A. Hickson	2 50	
Dec.	1	Mr. P. B. Alacaulay	25 00	
Oct.	31	Interest	12 60	1132 60
	1925			
Mar.	12	Col. Clark. Kennedy	10 00	

Subscriptions sent to Sir Arthur Currie
1924

May 20	Deposited Bank of Montreal Drummond St Branch	135 00	
21	Deposited in Bank	127 50	
22	" " "	175 00	
23	" " "	60 00	
26	" " "	70 00	
28	" " "	120 00	687 50

\$687 50

Subscriptions sent to Sir Arthur Currie

Carried forward

\$687.50

June 2	Deposited Bank of Montreal	65.00	
5	" " "	65.00	
9	" " "	30.00	
13	" " "	160.00	
16	" " "	40.00	
21	" " "	25.00	
July 3	" " "	10.00	
19	" " "	10.00	
23	" " "	2.50	432.50
Dec. 1	" " "	25.00	432.50
8	Transferred to Ottawa		1720.00
	Balance		932.60
Oct 31	Interest		187.40
			12.60
			200.00
Dec. 8	Cost Telephone to Ottawa	.43	
"	Pd. J. W. Macdonnell	42.15	

League of Nations Soc.

in account with

Bank of Montreal

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE ST. Branch

*Depositors are requested to leave their Pass Books
at the Bank, at the close of each month, and
to check their balance as often as possible.*

No. 261

8601

.....in account

with BANK OF MONTREAL

Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Initials	Balance
1924					
May 21	Sir V. Meredith, Bart.		50	m	50
	Gerald W. Birks		50		
	W. T. Leslie		25		
	Ed. G. Hanson		10	m	135
22	F. Hankin		25		
	J. T. McCall		25		
	Southam Press		37 50		
	F. L. Molson		10		
	Walter Joseph		5		
	W. F. Chipman		25	m	262 50
23	A. W. McMaster		25		
	Sidomer Gouin		25		
	P. P. Cowans		75		
	W ^m Southam & Sons Ltd.		50	m	437 50
26	J. O. Dyal		25	m	462 50

.....in account

with BANK OF MONTREAL

Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Initials	Balance
1924					
May 26	Forward. F. C. Dobell.		46250 ^m 10		46250
	Angus Hodgson		25 ^m		49750
27	W ^m memasters		50		
	W. H. Owens		10		
	Russell Cowans		10	m	56750
29	Henry Newman		15		
	R. O. Lweezey		10		
	W. G. Ross		10		
	Hugh B. Griffith		10		
	A. R. memaster		10		
	Hugh Paton		30		
	Tom J. Stoker		10		
	L. C. Weeber.		25	m	68750
June 4	Geo. B. Fraser		25	m	71250

.....in account

with BANK OF MONTREAL

Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Initials	Balance
1924					
June 4	Forward		712 50	m	712 50
	P. McDougall		10		
	F. W. Evans		10		
	R. W. Reford		10		
	W. V. H. Dodds		10	m	752 50
6	A. D. MacLear		25		
	J. W. Beaton		5		
	John W. Ross		25		
	J. P. Anglin		10	m	817 50
	J. Macdonnell		10		
	G. Campbell		10		
	A. Elliott		10	m	847 50
14	W. F. Carsley		10		
	C. Russell McKenzie		5		
	C. F. Smith		10	m	872 50

.....in account

with BANK OF MONTREAL

Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Initials	Balance
1924					
June 14	Fwd		872 50	m	872 50
	Anonymous		50		
	A. R. Drummond		50		
	G. H. Montgomery		25		
	H. C. Kennedy		10	m	1007 50
17	R. W. Steele		10		
	Geo. C. McDonald		30	m	1047 50
24	W. A. Miller		12 50		
	Mrs. W. A. Miller		12 50	m	1072 50
July 5	A. F. C. Ross		10	m	1082 50
21	Layton Bros.		10	m	1092 50
Oct 31	Interest		12 60		
Dec 2	Hickson		2 50		
	Macaulay		25	L	1132 60
8	Spr. Ottawa	932 60			200

.....in account

with BANK OF MONTREAL

Date	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Initials	Balance
1924 Dec 8	Forward		200		200 -
Dec 8	Cost Telephone	43			
15	J.M. Macdonnell	42 15			157 42
Mar 12	Blanke-Kennedy		10		167 42



Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Seventeenth
May,
1924.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

Sir Vincent Meredith desires me to send you the enclosed cheque for \$50, being a subscription to the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Sir Vincent makes it a rule not to come under any commitments with regard to future subscriptions.

Yours very truly,

A. Campbell
Secretary.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

May 19th, 1924.

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Vincent:-

On behalf of the League of Nations Society in Canada and also of the Montreal Committee which is at present engaged in collecting funds, may I thank you for your letter of May 17th containing a contribution for the benefit of the Society.

Yours is the first contribution
so far received.

Yours faithfully,

May 20th, 1924.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Drummond Street Branch,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

My dear Dudley:-

I am enclosing herewith the following cheques, which I would like you to place to the credit of The League of Nations Society in Canada:-

Sir Vincent Meredith	\$50.00
Mr. Gerald W. Birks	50.00
Mr. W.T. Leslie	25.00
Mr. W. G. Hanson	10.00

This account will most probably run for three years. Would it be too much to ask the Bank to keep a list of the subscribers?

Yours faithfully,

Southam Press Limited

COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, RAILROAD
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING

TORONTO AND MONTREAL



Office of
The Manager

Montreal

PLEASE ADDRESS THE COMPANY
AND REFER TO

May 20th. 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Hon. Treasurer,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur:

In response to your
League of Nations circular. We will
appreciate it very much if you will
have the League of Nations literature
sent to the following:

W.W.Southam	617 Roslyn Avenue	Westmount
R.Coghill	562 Victoria Avenue	"
G.M.Brown	284 Durocher Avenue	Outremont
B.G.McLaughlin	480 Grosvenor Avenue	Westmount
A.D.Norman	2642 Park Avenue	Annex

We are enclosing here-
with \$37.50 to cover three years sub-
scription; and at the same time wish
you all kinds of success in this good
work.

Yours very truly,

SOUTHAM PRESS LIMITED.

W.W. Southam
Manager.

WWS*OC
encl.

Brown, Montgomery & M. Michael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. MICHAEL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
F. CURZON DOBELL

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
ORVILLE S. TYNDALE
ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

Montreal

20th May, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, C.G.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I beg to enclose subscription from Mr Walter Joseph for \$5.00 per year for three years, together with his cheque of today's date for the first amount of \$5.00.

I also enclose my own subscription of \$25.00 per year and my cheque for the first sum of \$25.00. In any list my name is not important, but I should like to have the subscription entered as in memory of Percival Molson.

Yours very truly,

Warwick Chipman

Encs.

Newman, Sweezey & Company
LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

TELEPHONE MAIN 2657

136 ST. JAMES STREET

MONTREAL 20th May, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith cheque for \$10,
from Mr. F.S.Molson.

Yours truly,

W. Newman

HN.HMK
ENCL.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 21st May, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

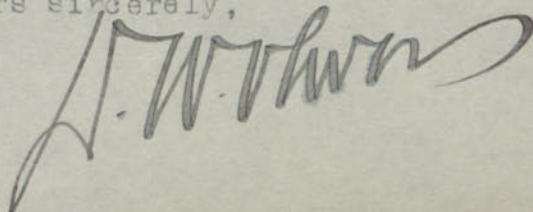
I have your letter of the 20th inst. enclosing four cheques, totalling \$135., with which amount I have had much pleasure in opening an account in the name of "The League of Nations Society in Canada" - yourself as Secretary-Treasurer.

I will have each individual cheque entered showing the name, in your pass-book and will from time to time, send you the book and let you see how the account stands.

It is very kind of you to open the account with me and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in the matter.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



WILLIAM SOUTHAM AND SONS, LIMITED

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

PRESIDENT
WM SOUTHAM
VICE-PRES.
W.M. SOUTHAM
F.N. SOUTHAM
ASSISTANT TO
VICE-PRESIDENTS
P.S. FISHER
SECRETARY/TREASURER
F. L. & B. ROSS

DIRECTORS
WM SOUTHAM
W.M. SOUTHAM
F.N. SOUTHAM
R. SOUTHAM
H.S. SOUTHAM
W.J. SOUTHAM

128 BLEURY ST.
MONTREAL

May 21st, 1924.

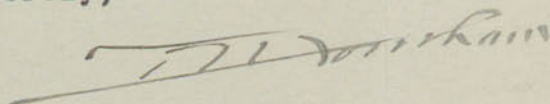
Dear Sir Arthur:

I have read with much interest your appeal on behalf of the League of Nations Society. I most heartily agree with all that you say as to the desirability of steadily increasing the interest in the League of Nations, and will be most happy, on account of William Southam & Sons, to subscribe an amount of \$50. per annum for a period of three years towards the Society's financial needs.

I enclose herewith a signed subscription form, together with a cheque for \$50. I hope your appeal will meet with a most generous response.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,



Encls.
FNS/EC

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

Newman, Sweezey & Company

LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

136 ST. JAMES STREET

TELEPHONE MAIN 2657

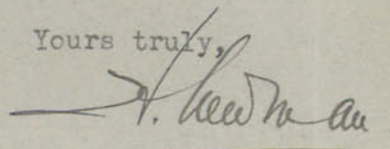
MONTREAL 21st May, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith cheque for \$25,
for the League of Nations Society of Canada, from
Mr. Angus Hodgson, Transportation Bldg., Montreal.

Yours truly,


A. Newman

ack, may 23/24

HN.HMK
ENCL.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

CABLE ADDRESS: "MONSTELCO"

IN REPLY PLEASE

REFER TO Ross H. McMaster

MONTREAL,
CANADA.

May 21st., 1924.

ack.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, Hon. Treasurer,
The League of Nations Society in Canada
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur;-

Referring to your appeal of recent date, I am
enclosing my cheque for \$25.00.

Yours very truly,

Ross H. McMaster

RHMCM:MKS.

May 21st, 1924.

The Manager,
Drummond St. Branch,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Please place the following
amounts to the credit of the League of Nations
Society in Canada:-

F. Hankin	\$25.00
J. T. McCall	25.00
Southam Press	37.50
F. S. Molson	10.00
Walter Joseph	5.00
W. F. Chipman	25.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.



ESTABLISHED 1847

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

CANADA LIFE BUILDING

MONTREAL May 22nd., 1924.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
QUEBEC BRANCH

W. HASTIE
MANAGER

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

RE: LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

attention:

The following names were given to me for

H. M. Connolly,
I. P. Rexford,
H. R. Swenerton,
Wm. Leggat,
A. S. Cassels,
C. W. Dean,
E. R. Decary,
T. Kelly Dickinson,
W. B. Ramsey,
Thos. Wardleworth,
A. H. B. Mackenzie,
Abner Kingman, Jr.

I enclose cheques for "ordinary membership"
from the following:

Abner Kingman, Jr.
A. H. B. Mackenzie,
Irving P. Rexford,

The following have promised to advise me of
their intentions:

H. R. Swenerton,
E. R. Decary,
Thos. Wardleworth.

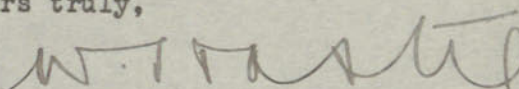
T. Kelly Dickinson

The following names have been handed to Mr. Macdonnell as I was unable, through pressure of business, to follow them up. Some of them I called upon but did not find in.

H. M. Connolly,
W. Leggat,
A. S. Cassels,
W. B. Ramsey,

I regret that the response was not greater but I may say that in every case I was cordially received and the attitude towards the League appeared to be one of interest and sympathy.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. T. Rastie".

Encls.

FOX & MORRIS LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS
IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION
GUARANTEED BY
THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE
(THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD)
CHIEF AGENTS
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
MONTREAL

CHIEF AGENTS FOR MONTREAL
BRITISH GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

SURVEYS & ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CABLE ADDRESS: "FOXMORS" MONTREAL

"ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE"

Montreal, May 22nd 1924.

General Sir Arthur A.W. Currie, K.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
CITY.

Re: League of Nations Appeal.

Dear Sir:-

With respect to the seven names which were given to me,
I beg to report as follows:-

F.W. Evans, 190 St. James Street.,

On my third call I got Mr. Evans in and he reports
that he had already sent a cheque in yesterday through
Mr. Haycock, who apparently had also been given his
name.

W.W. Hutchison, Lake of the Woods Co.

Mr. Hutchison is in Europe and is not expected back
for another two months.

H.M. Lambert, Guardian Insurance Co.

Mr. Lambert is away for his health and his Office do
not expect him back before the middle of June.

R.J. Dale, Coristine Building,

Mr. Dale is away and will not be back for another
two weeks.

W. Lyman, 90 St. James Street,

Mr. Lyman is willing to contribute another \$5.00 per
annum, in addition to the subscription he has already
subscribed to when he joined the Association, and which
he says is not less than \$5.00 annually.

Thomas Harling, 42 St. Sacramento St.

Mr. Harling stated he was too busy to discuss the

matter at present, and had too many things on his mind, but if we would like to recanvass him at a later date, he would give the matter consideration.

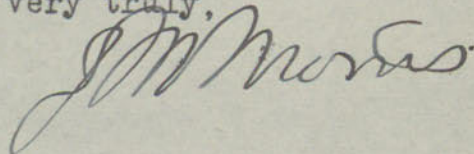
A.A.Ayer, 610 St.Paul Street.

I have called three times on Mr.Ayer, and have not been successful in getting him in. His Office report that he does not put in very much time in the Office and that his attendance is irregular.

As I am leaving on a trip this afternoon, I am sorry that I must leave this one name unreported on.

I regret also that my report should prove so unproductive, and after my return on the 2nd June, if you have a few more names you would like followed up I would be glad to canvass them for.

Yours very truly,



JMM/RW.

May
Twenty-second
1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond and St. Catherine Streets,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith the following cheques
for deposit to the credit of the League of Nations' account,-

Mr. R. H. McMaster,	\$25.00
Sir Lomer Gouin,	25.00
Mr. P. P. Cowans,	75.00
Wm. Southam & Sons, Limited	50.00

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey

4 encls.

HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY - NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

CABLE ADDRESS "CANEXPLO"
USE A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION

Canadian Explosives Limited



Executive Offices

ack.

Montreal, Canada, May 22nd 1924

SUBJECT

Sir Arthur Currie.
League of Nations Society in Canada.
McGill University
MONTREAL. P.Q.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular letter on
behalf of the League of Nations Society in Canada;
enclosed herewith please find my cheque for
\$50.00.

Yours faithfully,

*Wm Mc Master
Jr.*

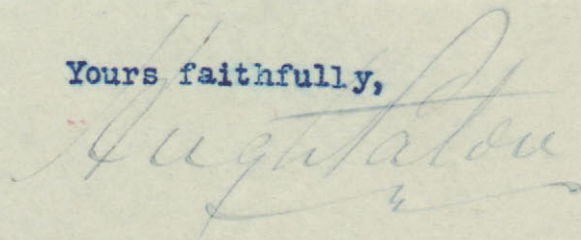
Hugh Paton
Montreal

May 23rd, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

In response to your circular letter of the 24th ultimo, I enclose my cheque for \$30.00 being a subscription to the League of Nations Society in Canada, of \$10.00 for three years, preferring to make settlement in this shape.

Yours faithfully,



HP/MC..
encl.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Hon. Treasurer,
League of Nations Society in Canada.
Montreal.

Tom T Stoker 10.00 May 16

Senator L C Webster 25.00 May 26

per Lady Drummond

Bank of Montreal,
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

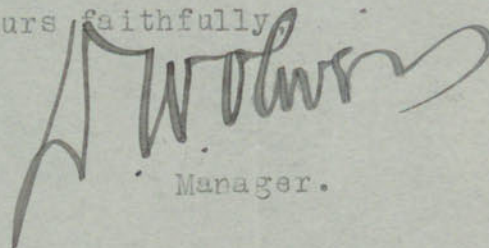
Montreal, 23rd May, 1924.

Col. W. Bovey,
c/o McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of letters of the 21st and 22nd inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$127.50 and \$175. respectively, which amounts we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations' Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. J. ...", written in a cursive style.

Manager.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

May 23rd, 1924.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
City.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

I enclose herewith signed subscriptions
from the following:-

W. H. Owen, 282 Stanley St. Mt.
Russell Cowans, 287 Stanley St. Mt.

I also enclose Mr. Owen's cheque for
\$10.00, being his first year's subscription and my own
cheque for \$10.00 being Mr. Cowans first year's subscription
which was paid to me in cash. I have acknowledged Mr. Cowans'
subscription on Sir Arthur's behalf.

Yours very truly,

Macdonnell

May 23rd, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond and St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the
following cheques for deposit to the credit of the
League of Nations Society in Canada:-

T.O. Lyall	\$25.00
F.C. Dobell	10.00
Angus Hodgson	25.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal,

26th May, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of
of your letter of the 23rd inst. enclosing cheques
amounting to \$60., which amount we have had much
pleasure in placing to the credit of "League of
Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

C. L. Brun
} Manager.

May 26th, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the following cheques, which please place to the credit of the League of Nations Society in Canada:

Wm. McMasters	\$50.00
W. H. Owens	10.00
Russell Cowans, per J.M.Macdonnell	10.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

CAMPBELL, M^cMASTER & COUTURE.

CABLE ADDRESS "CAMMACCO."

ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS.

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL, K.C.
ANDREW R. M^cMASTER, K.C.
G. C. PAPINEAU-COUTURE, K.C.
E. P. DALE HARRIS

CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
189 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL. May 26th. 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Hon. Treas. League of Nations Society in Canada,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

I have your circular letter of the 24th
of last month.

About a year ago it seems to me my
friend, Mr. Warwick Chipman, asked me to become a member
of the League of Nations Society and I sent him at that
time a fee of \$10.00 as the fee of a sustaining member.

I am glad to continue this subscription
in the form now requested and am enclosing my cheque and
the blank filled out.

In connection with the funds which are
to be spent on speakers, may I ask whether any effort has
been made to enlist the aid of volunteer speakers. I be-
lieve there are a good many people in Canada who would be
glad to advance the good work of the League of Nations
voluntarily by platform effort.

Yours very truly,

ENCLS

Andrew McMaster
"

May 27th, 1924.

A. R. McMaster, Esq., K. C.,
189 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. McMaster:-

I beg to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of May 26th enclosing cheque for \$10.00, being first instalment on your subscription to the League of Nations Society in Canada.

I shall bring to the attention of the League of Nations Society your suggestion that every effort should be made to encourage volunteer speakers.

Yours faithfully,

Newman, Sweezey & Company

LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

136 ST. JAMES STREET

TELEPHONE MAIN 2657

MONTREAL 27th May, 1924

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

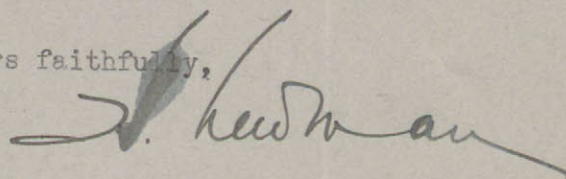
Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith the following cheques
for the League of Nations Society of Canada -

R.O.Sweezey,
136 St. James St.,
Montreal \$10.

H. Newman,
136 St. James St.,
Montreal 15.

Yours faithfully,



Newman, Sweezey & Company
LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

136 ST. JAMES STREET

TELEPHONE MAIN 2657

MONTREAL 27th May, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith cheque for \$10, from
Hugh B. Griffith, 136 St. James Street, Montreal, for
the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Yours truly,

J. Newman.

HN.HMK

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

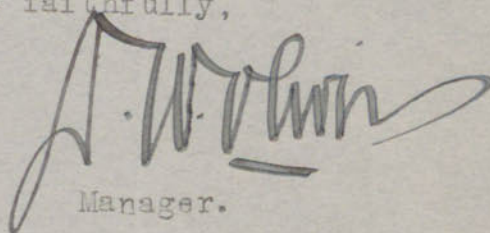
Montreal, 27th May, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$70. which amount we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,



Manager.

May 28th, 1924.

Philip Fisher, Esq.,
William Southam & Sons, Limited,
128 Bleury Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Fisher:-

I am sending you herewith six
copies of my letter on the League of Nations, as
suggested in yours of the 22nd instant.

I sincerely appreciate your
offer of help and will be very glad indeed to have
you endorse the appeal which is being made on
behalf of the League.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM SOUTHAM AND SONS, LIMITED

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

PRESIDENT
WM. SOUTHAM
VICE-PRES.
W.M. SOUTHAM
F.N. SOUTHAM
ASSISTANT TO
VICE-PRESIDENTS
P.S. FISHER
SECRETARY-TREASURER
F. LE B. ROSS

DIRECTORS
WM. SOUTHAM
W.M. SOUTHAM
F.N. SOUTHAM
R. SOUTHAM
H.S. SOUTHAM
W.J. SOUTHAM

128 BLEURY ST.
MONTREAL

May 22, 1924.

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

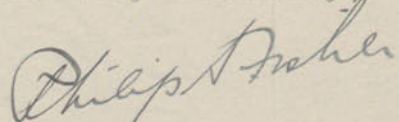
Dear Sir Arthur:

At Mr. Southam's request, I am writing to ask if you would care to have us forward copies of your letter on the League of Nations Society to our newspapers, with the request that they give the Society favourable notice in their columns.

If you wish to have us do this, will you be kind enough to let us have six extra copies of the letter.

Mr. Southam also asked me to express the hope that you would not fail to call on us if we could, at any time, be of assistance through our papers in forwarding the work of the League of Nations Society.

Yours very sincerely,



Assistant to the Vice-President,
WILLIAM SOUTHAM & SONS LIMITED.

PSP:MCC

May 28th, 1924.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & Ste. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the following cheques, which please place to the credit of the League of Nations Society in Canada:-

Henry Newman	\$15.00	
R. O. Sweezey	10.00	
W. G. Ross	10.00	
Hugh B. Griffith	10.00	
A.R. McMaster	10.00	
Hugh Paton	30.00	
Tom T. Stoker	10.00	
L.C. Webster	25.00	\$120.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal,

29th May, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$120., which amount we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

W. L. Brown
Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

EASTERN LINES GS

A. D. MacTIER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. J. SCULLY,
GENERAL MANAGER.

GEO. HODGE,
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.

MONTREAL May 30, 1924

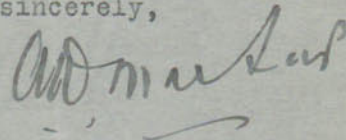
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO MY FILE NO.....

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have just returned to town and find your circular letter in connection with the League of Nations Society in Canada, and enclose herewith form which, I am sorry to say, is the best that I can do, and I also attach cheque for the first year.

Yours sincerely,



Enc.

June 2nd, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond St. & St. Catherine,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the following cheques for deposit to the credit of the League of Nations Society in Canada:-

George B. Fraser	\$25.00
P. McDougall	10.00
Fred W. Evans	10.00
Robt. W. Reford	10.00
W.O.H. Dodds	10.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. McMICHAEL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
F. CURZON DOBELL

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
ORVILLE S. TYNDALE
ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

Montreal

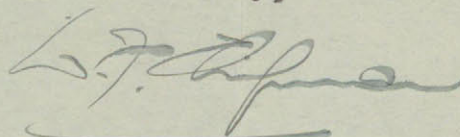
4th June, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I beg to enclose the cheque of Mr J.W.
Beaton to cover one year's membership in the League
of Nations Society. Mr Beaton's address is 127
Drummond Street.

Yours faithfully,



Enc.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

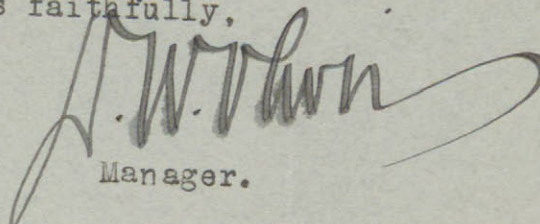
Montreal, 4th June, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. enclosing deposit of \$65. which we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,


Manager.

O/B

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

June 5th, 1924.

Lt. Colonel Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
CITY.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

I enclose herewith cheque and
subscription form from G. A. Campbell.

I also enclose my own cheque and
subscription form for \$10.00.

Yours very truly,

J. Macdonnell

June 5th, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you herewith the following cheques for deposit to the credit of the League of Nations Society:

A.D. MacTier	\$25.00
J. W. Beaton	5.00
John W. Ross	25.00
J. P. Anglin	10.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 6th June, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$65. which we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

E. J. O'Brien
Manager.

National Trust Company Limited

Toronto
Montreal
Winnipeg
Edmonton
Saskatoon
London, Eng.

153 St. James Street

Montreal

June 7th, 1924.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
CITY.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

I enclose herewith cheque and
subscription form from Henry J. Elliott, 189
St. James Street.

Yours very truly,

McDonald

June 9th, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to enclose herewith the following cheques, which please place to the credit of The League of Nations Society in Canada:-

J. M. Macdonnell	\$10.00
G. A. Campbell	10.00
H. J. Elliott	10.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary

Bank of Montreal,
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 10th June 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of the 9th inst. enclosing cheques
totalling \$30. which amount we have had much pleasure
in placing to the credit of "League of Nations Society
in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

E. L. Brien
Manager.

National Trust Company Limited

Toronto
Montreal
Winnipeg
Edmonton
Saskatoon
London, Eng.

153 St. James Street

Montreal June 11th, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose herewith the following subscription
forms and cheques:-

Clarence F. Smith, cheque for \$10.00 and Ten Dollars
Subscription form for three years,

W. F. Carsley, cheque for \$10.00.

Yours very truly,

J. Macdonnell

Encls. 3

Brown, Montgomery & M. Michael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. MICHAEAL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
F. CURZON DOBELL

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
ORVILLE S. TYNDALE
ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

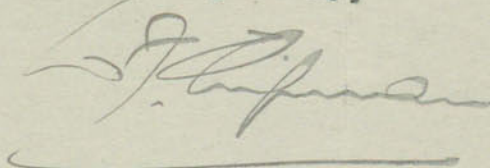
Montreal 11th June, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, C.G.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I beg to enclose subscription from
Mr C. Russell McKenzie for \$5.00 per year for three
years, together with his cheque of today's date for
the first amount of \$5.00.

Yours very truly,



Enc.

216 Drummond St.

Montreal

June. 12./24

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

I enclose my cheque for
50 dollars (2. of No Socy) for
this year - it shall be repeated
for the two years following -
also handle for the same -
and ten dollars in bills from
Mr H.C. Kennedy for this year -
Mr & Mrs W.R. Miller are

adding 25 dollars to you direct
& will give the same amt in the
years 1/25 & 1/26

Sincerely

Julia Sumner

I prefer to be anonymous
in any published list.

H. R. Drummond.

50 dollars
3 years

Ameysons.

" 3 years

H. C. Kennedy.

10 " This year.

June 13th, 1924

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the following amounts for deposit to the credit of the League of Nations Society in Canada:

W. F. Carsley	\$10.00	
C. Russell McKenzie	5.00	
Clarence F. Smith	10.00	
Lady Drummond (Anonymous)	50.00	
H. R. Drummond	50.00	
G. H. Montgomery	25.00	
H. C. Kennedy	10.00	\$160.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

June 14th, 1924.

Major J. M. Macdonnell,
National Trust Company, Limited,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 13th addressed to Sir Arthur Currie enclosing a cheque from Mr. R. Steele for \$10.00, first instalment of subscription of \$10.00 a year for three years, and cheque for \$30.00 being Mr. George C. McDonald's subscription for three years at \$10.00 per year.

Lady Drummond has forwarded to this office the following subscriptions:

H.R.Drummond	\$50.00	a year for 3 years
Anonymous	50.00	" "
H. C. Kennedy	10.00	" "

She stated in her letter that Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller were sending direct to Sir Arthur a subscription of \$25.00, but the same has not yet been received.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

June 13th, 1924.

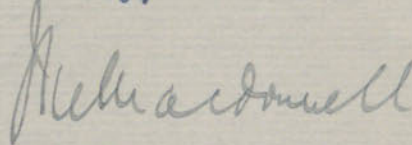
Sir Arthur Currie, K. C. M. G.,
McGill University,
CITY.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I enclose herewith the following
cheques and subscription forms.

R. W. Steele, Dominion Securities Corporatio,
Montreal \$10. a year for 3 years
Geo.C.McDonald, 179 St.James Street, -do- -do-

Yours faithfully,



P.S. I am also advised by Lady Drummond that subscriptions
as follows should be added to the list, although I have not yet
received the forms or cheques,

H. R. Drummond	\$50. a year for 3 years
Anonymous	-do- -do-
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Miller	-do- -do-
H. C. Kennedy	\$10. a year for 3 years

Bank of Montreal,
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

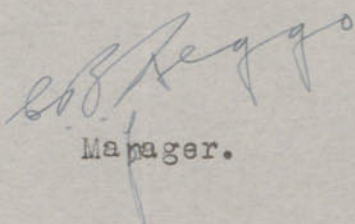
Montreal, 14th June, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of the 13th inst. enclosing
cheques totalling \$160. which we have had ~~such~~
much pleasure in placing to the credit of the
"League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,


Manager.

June 16th, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith please find
the following cheques for deposit to the account
of the League of Nations Society in Canada:

R. W. Steele	\$10.00
George C. McDonald	30.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 17th June, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$40. (Forty dollars), which amount we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,



Manager.

June 21st, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith the following amounts for deposit to the credit of the League of Nations Society in Canada:

W. R. Miller	\$12.50
Mrs. W. R. Miller	12.50

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

I-2018

Bank of Montreal,
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 24th June, 1924.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. enclosing cheques totalling \$25. which we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

CSO'Brien
h Manager.

O/B

July 3rd, 1924.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Drummond Street Branch,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque
for \$10.00 from Mr. A.F.C. Ross, which please deposit
to the credit of the League of Nations Society in
Canada.

Sir Arthur wishes me to say that
he would like the account of the League to be a
Savings Department account, in order that it may be
interest bearing.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 5th July, 1924.

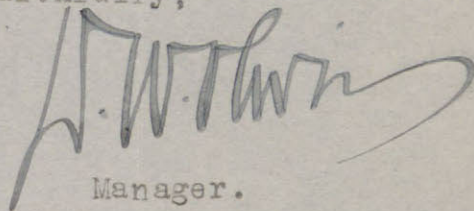
Secretary,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Madam:-

I have your letter of the 3rd inst. enclosing cheque for \$10. from Mr. Ross, which I have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of the League of Nations Society.

Please tell Sir Arthur that the account is already in the Savings Department and will bear interest.

Yours faithfully,



Manager.

O/B



LAYTON BROS. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1887
PIANOS - PLAYER PIANOS - ORGANS - PHONOGRAPHS

TELEPHONES
UPTOWN 7894-7895-7896

OFFICE & WAREHOUSES
550-552 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
CORNER OF STANLEY ST.

MONTREAL July 9th, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Honorary Treasurer,
League of Nation Society in Canada,
McGill University
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your recent appeal for members for the League of Nation Society in Canada, we have pleasure in enclosing herewith subscription form duly filled in together with our cheque for this years subscription for the sum of \$10.00.

Yours truly,

LAYTON BROS. Limited,


Office Manager.

C/D.



Cheque.

July 19th, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond St. Branch,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque
for \$10.00 from Layton Bros. Limited, which please
deposit to the credit of the League of Nations
Society in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

September 11, 1924.

J.M. Macdonnell, Esq;
National Trust Co. Ltd.
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Macdonnell;

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 9th inst., enclosing
card, advertising Essayprizes offered under the auspices of the League of
Nations Society in Canada. We will display the card on the University
Notice Board.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Covey.

Bank of Montreal,

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 21st July, 1924.

The Secretary,
The Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Madam: -

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. enclosing cheque for \$10. which we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of "League of Nations Society in Canada."

Yours faithfully,

Chas. Green
Manager

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

Sept. 9th, 1924.

Lt. Col. Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
CITY.

Dear Bovey,

I enclose a card advertising prizes for Essays offered under the auspices of the League of Nations Society in Canada, which I thought you might perhaps have displayed on the University Notice Board.

Yours very truly,

J. Macdonnell

September 26, 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C. G.C.M.G.
President, League of Nations Society,
Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir Robert:-

I have just received your letter of the 23rd, inst. which I presume has been sent to the heads of various Universities. I can assure you that McGill has very much in mind the importance of directing the attention of undergraduates to the origin, constitution and objects of the League of Nations. We had last year more than one opportunity of hearing speakers on the subject, The University debate with Oxford dealt with the question, and Mr. Bieler of the Secretariat addressed our students. We also heard one of the League's lecturers.

There are two points in this connection upon which I should be very glad to have your opinion. In the first place it seems to me that there is too great a tendency to regard the organization and the activities of the League as something of rather academic interest. On the other hand the time which can be given to the study is naturally more or less limited. Do you not think that if some sacrifice has to be made it would be much better to expend any available time in dealing with the activities of the League as an ordinary member of government? The appearance of propaganda is avoided if we accept its existence as a matter of course.

In the second place I should very much appreciate your opinion on the latest developments in European politics to which the League has acceded. The greatest force operating against warfare is without doubt the force of public opinion, and in its reliance on this has indisputably succeeded. It is the duty of the League to direct the attention of the public to the League as one of the employers of force.

During the present winter there is no doubt that those who discuss the position of the League will be obliged to take a definite stand regarding the occurrences of the last few weeks, and I should like very much to hear your opinion regarding them.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

September 23rd 1924.

Dear Sir,

I venture to bring to your attention the following suggestion which has been embodied in a report recently approved by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

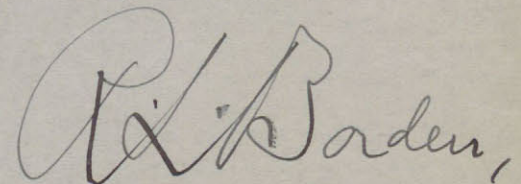
It is increasingly apparent that our people should have a wider and more intimate knowledge of external relations. Each year makes it more evident that every nation is the neighbor of every other.

I need not emphasize the great and indeed the commanding part that the League of Nations is taking in world affairs. It is sufficient to observe that it comprises fifty-four nations; and two of the great nations which have not yet entered the League are in close unofficial co-operation with its work.

It is therefor the earnest hope of this Society that the Universities and Colleges of Canada will include in their curricula the study of the League's history and purpose and of the great part which it is taking in international affairs.

As any future assurance of the world's peace must depend upon the strength of public opinion throughout the world in upholding public right and insisting that international differences shall be settled by peaceful arbitrament, it is evidently our duty to see that the youth of our country to whom its destinies will soon be committed shall have a reasonable knowledge of world conditions and a full conception of the League's purpose and of what it has accomplished.

Yours faithfully,



President.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

The attached are copies of the resolutions
submitted to the last meeting of the Central
Executive Committee

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS
MAY 1st TO OCTOBER 31st 1924.

By balance April 30th 1924 \$ 513.85

INCOME (SIX MONTHS)

Associate Members	271.00	
Ordinary "	250.00	
Family "	65.00	
Contributing "	185.00	
Sustaining "	50.00	
Corporate "	120.00	
Corporate Contributing	125.00	
3 year subscriptions	800.00	
Life	100.00	
Special <i>Tour</i>	1,275.00	
Whelen	635.00	
Office Ex.	80.00	
Gleaves Doyle Fund	210.00	
Peoples Forum	13.49	
	<hr/>	4,179.49

Gross Income \$ 4,693.34

Less 25% to Branches	66.00	
" Cash in hands of Branches	115.00	181.00
	<hr/>	Net Income \$ 4,512.34

EXPENDITURE (SIX MONTHS)

Rent and Cleaning	252.00	
Telephone & Light	55.13	
Salaries	2,294.00	
Printing & Literature	643.45	
Postage, Telegrams & Express	226.46	
Travelling Expenses	460.06	
Office Supplies & Typewriter a/c	105.42	
Frederick Whelen	612.45	
Miscellaneous, Bulletin &		
Bank Charges	29.62	4,678.59
	<hr/>	Total Income 4,512.34

Balance being deficit \$ 166.25

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

Summaries and Literature	395.00
Rent	35.00
Printing and Advertising	76.60
Typewriter Account	86.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
League of Nations Union Frederick	
Whelen tour	5- 600.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,107.60

Cash due from Branches Whelen tour \$300.00

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FIXED EXPENDITURE FOR ONE YEAR.

Rent		420.00
Janitor's Service		84.00
Telephone		72.84
Light		30.00
Typewriter Service		12.00
Office Towell Supply		15.00
Postage	200.00)	
Telegrams	100.00)	
Express	100.00)	400.00
Bulletin	500.00)	
Stationery	300.00)	800.00
Salaries	3,000.00)	
	956.00)	
	852.00)	
		<u>4,768.00</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 6,601.84</u>

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

SUMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

1923 - 1924.

INCOME	MARCH		APRIL		MAY	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924.
Assoc. Ord.	11.00	59.00	83.75	49.00	397.25	73.00
Family Contrib.	-	125.00	-	137.50	-	82.50
Sustaining Life	-	95.00	-	50.00	-	35.00
Corporate Corp. Sust.	25.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	105.00	45.00
Spec. including 3 yrs. sub.	-	-	-	50.00	25.00	-
	10.00	90.00	20.00	-	-	-
	-	25.00	-	40.00	10.00	50.00
	65.00	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>111.00</u>	<u>444.00</u>	<u>140.75</u>	<u>336.50</u>	<u>557.25</u>	<u>310.50</u>

INCOME	JUNE		JULY		AUG.	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924.
Assoc. Ord.	81.50	65.00	137.50	48.00	20.00	51.00
Family Contrib.	-	30.00	-	25.00	-	62.50
Sustaining Life	-	5.00	-	10.00	-	15.00
Corporate Corp. Sust.	80.00	-	20.00	80.00	20.00	40.00
Spec. including 3 years sub.	45.00	50.00	110.00	-	25.00	-
	-	100.00	100.00	-	500.00	-
	-	40.00	27.50	-	10.00	-
	-	50.00	-	25.00	-	25.00
	-	875.00	400.00	400.00	275.00	350.00
	<u>206.50</u>	<u>1,215.00</u>	<u>795.00</u>	<u>588.00</u>	<u>850.00</u>	<u>543.50</u>

INCOME	SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923.
Assoc. Ord.	6.00	20.00	80.00	14.00	4.00
Family Contrib.	-	42.50	2.50	7.50	20.00
Sustaining Life	10.00	-	20.00	-	10.00
Corporate Corp. Sust.	30.00	10.00	-	10.00	-
Spec. including 3 yrs. sub.	50.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	100.00	-	-
	10.00	-	30.00	30.00	20.00
	-	-	-	-	-
	25.00	350.00	250.00	100.00	250.00
	<u>131.00</u>	<u>422.50</u>	<u>482.50</u>	<u>161.50</u>	<u>304.00</u>

INCOME	DECEMBER 1923	JANUARY 1924	FEBRUARY 1924.
Assoc.	206.75	132.00	50.00
Ord.	77.00	195.00	60.00
Family	40.00	105.00	25.00
Contrib.	-	50.00	50.00
Sustaining	50.00	-	25.00
Life	-	-	100.00
Corporate	60.00	50.00	130.00
Corp. Sust.	-	-	25.00
Spec. including	500.00	1,275.00	-
3 yrs. sub.	<u>500.00</u>	<u>1,275.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ 933.75	\$ 1,807.00	\$ 465.00

114 City Councillor Street, Montreal

November 20, 1924

Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
McGill University,

Dear Sir:-

As I do not know who is president of the Montreal branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada, but as I see, by the latest number of the "Headway", that you are an ardent advocate of the League of Nations, I am sending you a copy of a letter which I am sending to Sir Robert Borden.

I feel that this is a matter ^{in/} which all those interested in the League of Nations should interest themselves; and I would be glad to see the local L. N. S. take it up. It is of course possible that action may already have been taken of which I have not heard, having only recently come to this city.

Having lived for years in Turkey and taught in Robert College and in the Constantinople College for Women, I have been led to realize the absolutely essential character of a League of Nations, if peace and justice are to prevail in Europe and Asia.

I am a member of the L. N. U. of England, but would be glad to join the Montreal branch, and would be grateful to have the address of the secretary.

I am

Yours sincerely

L. P. Chambers

114 City Councillor Street, Montreal

November 20, 1924

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.
President, Leagues of Nations Society in Canada,

Dear Sir:-

It was with great pleasure that I listened to your address at the Peoples' Forum, in Montreal, on November 9th, on the League of Nations, and your explanation and advocacy of the Geneva Protocol on Arbitration.

I see by yesterday's paper that the British Cabinet has asked the League Council not to discuss the Protocol at its forthcoming session at Rome, but to delay discussion until the Cabinet shall have had time to consult with the British Dominions.

Any delay in ratification or danger of non-ratification of the Protocol seems to me most unfortunate. No scheme of arbitration or of disarmament is at all possible which will meet with the unqualified approval of all the states interested. There must be compromise and mutual concession. It is on the basis of such compromises and concessions that a Protocol was drawn up at Geneva which received the unanimous endorsement of the representatives of the forty-seven (?) states there present. If the British Government should insist on ~~her point of view~~ ^{more than minor modifications} as a condition of ratification, the other states are apt to take up a similar attitude and endanger the scheme altogether.

It is feared that the ratification of the Protocol might involve Britain in commitments and risks of war in connection with matters with which Britain is not concerned. But any war in any part of the world is bound to interest and perhaps involve the British Empire. The risk of complications and of war which Britain runs in the absence of such a Protocol is greater than any risk involved by the ratification of the Protocol. It is not a case of increasing commitments and risks by ratification, but of substituting a lesser for a greater risk, the risk of commitments under a universal scheme for the risks involved by the absence of such a scheme.

Indeed, the best safeguard against war and against those very commitments and complications which many fear may result from ratification of the Protocol is the Protocol itself. For peace depends upon the creation of a world opinion against war as a means of settling disputes and of a spirit of mutual trust and concession of which the unanimous adoption of the Protocol at Geneva is a striking testimony and which the ratification of the Protocol would go far to strengthen.

I would therefore suggest that the Executive of the League of Nations Society of Canada should draw up a memorandum, similar to that drafted by the Executive of the League of Nations Union in the British Isles and presented by them to the British Government, the British branches of the Union, and the League of Nations Societies overseas.

of the Executive/

The Memorandum of the League of Nations Society of Canada should urge upon the Canadian Government the ratification, with as few reservations or amendments as possible, of the Geneva Protocol and its advocacy as a matter of Imperial Policy.

Copies of this Memorandum should be submitted to the local branches of the Society, with a view to its ^{discussion &} adoption by them, as a means of strengthening the hands of the Executive in its presentation of the matter to the Canadian Government.

I am

Yours sincerely

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

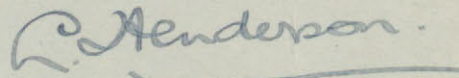
November
twentysixth
1924

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

Dear Sir Arthur :

I have pleasure in sending you herewith
Mr. T. B. Macaulay's cheque for Twentyfive Dollars,
together with subscription form indicating his desire
to contribute a like amount for three years to the
League of Nations Society in Canada.

Truly yours,

R. Henderson.

Private Secretary.

December 1st, 1924.

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Drummond St. Branch,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheques
for the following amounts for deposit to the credit
of the League of Nations Society in Canada:

J.W.A.Hickson	\$ 2.50
T. B. Macaulay	25.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

No. 599

BANK OF MONTREAL

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BRANCH

1-170

MONTREAL, QUE.

365 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

December 2nd 1924

Miss M.M. Chesley, Esq.,
Secretary to the Principal
McGill University, Montreal.

Sir,

I beg to advise you that the amount of

Two dollars & fifty cents and Dollars
Twenty-five dollars 100

has been placed to your credit at this office, being of the League of Nations

proceeds of cheques of J.W.A. Hickson &
T.B. Macaulay

received from yourself

Your obdt. servant,

C. L. Owen

Manager

December 3, 1924.

H.G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Richardson:-

I have your letter of December 1st, and I had an opportunity yesterday of speaking to Sir Arthur Currie with regard to the question of the transmission of these funds to Ottawa.

It seems to me, however, that in view of his position and responsibility as Honorary Treasurer of the Society, it might have been preferable to address this letter to him, and perhaps to let him have some information regarding the financial situation.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

December 3, 1924.

H.G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Richardson:-

I have your letter of December 1st and I had an opportunity yesterday of speaking to Sir Arthur Currie, with regard to the question of the transmission of these funds to Ottawa.

With reference to the message of thanks to subscribers, a personal letter was of course sent by Sir Arthur Currie to each. I mention this in case you did not know of it.

In view of his position and responsibility as Honorary Treasurer of the Society, I think that before taking any further steps he would appreciate it if you would give him some information regarding the financial situation, and the use which it is proposed to make of the funds now in hand here, which were obtained as a special subscription.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Covey.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.

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CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.

HON. SECRETARY:

J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

H. G. RICHARDSON

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

December 1st 1924.

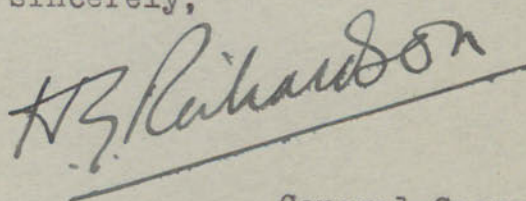
Dear Colonel Bovey,

As a result of a communication made to the Executive Committee by Mr. A.G. Parker of the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa, I wrote to Mr. J.M. Macdonnell of the National Trust Company, Montreal, asking that he would be good enough to approach ^{you} on the matter of the funds collected by Lady Drummond and other good friends in Montreal for this Society.

Under date of November 28th Mr. Macdonnell informed me that you had assured him that these funds would be at once transmitted to Ottawa.

As it is Sir Robert Borden's desire that he should, as early as possible, send a personal acknowledgement to those who subscribed substantial amounts in aid of our work, I shall be obliged if you will be so kind, when sending me the cheque, to include a list of the subscribers and the amount of their subscription so that a letter from Sir Robert Borden may be sent to them without further delay.

Yours sincerely,



General Secretary.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

HGR/MK.

December 5, 1924.

L. P. Chambers, Esq.,
114 City Councillors St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Chambers:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter
of the 20th inst. with enclosure, which deals with a
question in which I am much interested.

The Secretary of the Montreal Branch
of the League of Nations Society is:

Francis Mackin, Esq.,
598 Union Ave.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES MARCH 1924 to MARCH 1925.

O T T A W A,

December 5th 1924.

INCOME.

By annual subscriptions (December 1924 & January & February 1925 estimated on previous year.)	7,750.00
Special donations and guarantees for speakers tours - (not renewable)	3,090.00
Proceeds of Public Meetings	1,237.00
	<hr/>
	12,077.00

EXPENDITURES.

Fixed charges	6,601.00
Speakers tours	
Lord Robert Cecil)	
Doctor Nansen)	3,100.00
Mr. F. Whelen)	
Travelling expenses (General Secretary)	900.00
Special Literature	1,200.00
Percentage of subscriptions retained by Branches	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	13,001.00
Balance deficit	924.00
Cash due from Branches	445.00
Net deficit	<hr/>
	479.00

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

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Doctor Hansen)	3,100.00	
Mr. F. Whelen)		
Travelling expenses (General Secretary)	900.00	
Special Literature	1,200.00	
Percentage of subscriptions retained by Branches	1,200.00	
		<u>13,001.00</u>
Balance deficit		924.00
Cash due from Branches		445.00
Net deficit		<u>479.00</u>

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ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

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THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.PRESIDENT:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

December 5th 1924.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

Thank you for your letter of December 3rd from which I note that you have spoken to Sir Arthur Currie with regard to the transmission of the funds to Ottawa.

When the Executive Committee learned last week that Sir Arthur Currie's appeal for funds had been made and that it had met with some response I was instructed to get in touch with Sir Arthur and Mr. Macdonnell in connection with the matter. I phoned Mr. Macdonnell who was of opinion that it was unnecessary for us to trouble Sir Arthur. He undertook to get in touch with you as the most satisfactory procedure.

With regard to the financial situation I have the pleasure to enclose some data which will inform Sir Arthur Currie of our present standing.

I may point out that special donations while they will in all probability be renewed cannot be depended upon. They are in the main from Toronto and have been got by Mr. Rowell and Mr. Rundle. In addition the late Mr. William Gleaves Doyle kindly undertook the expenses in connection with Doctor Nansen's tour, otherwise our position would have been very much worse.

The deficit balance of \$924.00 comprises almost entirely printing accounts for literature.

The balance due from branches is unpaid guarantees from Mr. Whelen's tour.

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41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

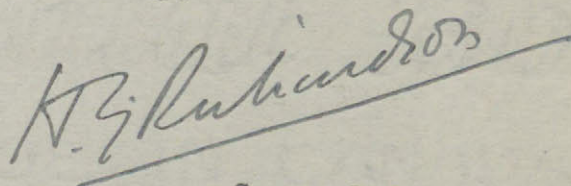
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I am glad to say that the women's organizations are taking an increased interest in our work and I hope that early in the new year they will materially assist in guaranteeing something like an adequate income.

I estimate that to do effective work we should have at least \$15,000.00 a year over and above our fixed charges of \$6,600.00

I will of course see that Sir Arthur Currie receives a copy of all financial statements submitted to the Central Executive Committee.

Yours sincerely,



General Secretary.

HGR/MK.
ENCL.

December 8th, 1924.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Oliver:-

Will you please transfer the amount of the account of the League of Nations Society standing in my name in your Branch, less the sum of \$200.00, to the account of the Society in your Ottawa Branch.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Treasurer
League of Nations Society in Canada.

Bank of Montreal,
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 8th December, 1924.

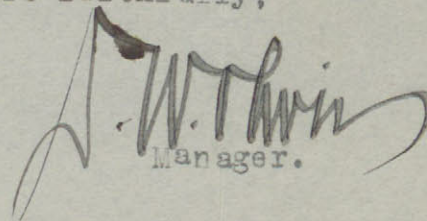
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Hon-Treasurer,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

Acting on instructions received in your letter of the 8th inst., we have transferred by wire to Ottawa to-day, \$932.60 (Nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty cents).

We have charged the account with .43¢- cost of wire, which leaves a credit balance in the name of the Society of \$199.57.

Yours faithfully,


Manager.

O/B

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, ACTING GEN'L. MANAGER

Exclusive Connection
with
WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service
to all the World
Money Transferred
by Telegraph

68MOHC 23

OTTAWA ONT 1240P DEC 9TH

COL RUDFORD BOVEY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL Q

THANK YOU FOR NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO SIXTY RECEIVED
PLEASE FORWARD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS WITH AMOUNT THAT PROMPT ACKNOWLEDGE
MENT MAY BE MADE

RICHARDSON

1255P

PHILLIPS SQ. BRANCH
511 PHILLIPS PLACE
LANCASTER 1853

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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GENERAL SECRETARY:

H. G. RICHARDSON

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

December 9th 1924.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

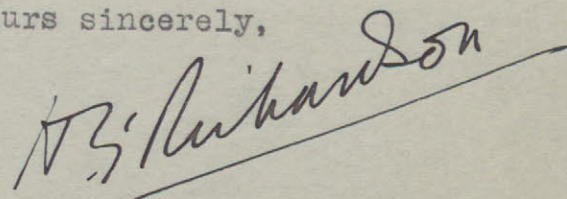
Dear Colonel Bovey,

This will confirm my telegram of this morning which reads as follows:-

"Thank you for 932.60 received. Please forward list of subscribers with amounts that prompt acknowledgment may be made."

I am most anxious to get the list of subscribers in order that in addition to a letter from Sir Robert, Borden League literature may be sent to them. I am having some special literature prepared and would much like to know just how much to have done.

Yours sincerely,



General Secretary.

HGR/MK.

account No. 8601.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL.

Dec. 9th, 1924.

Colonel Wilfred Bovey,
McGill University,
City.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

Referring to our conversation
I beg to advise that the amount paid out by me in
connection with the League of Nations appeal was
\$42.15.

Yours very truly,

J. Macdonnell

Paid by cheque

Dec 11th 1924.

W. J. Curran

December 11th, 1924.

Major J. M. Macdonnell,
C/o. The National Trust Company,
Montreal.

Dear Major Macdonnell:-

At Sir Arthur Currie's request
I am enclosing herewith his cheque drawn on the account
of The League of Nations Society in settlement of the
amount expended by you for the Society,- \$42.15.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

December 15, 1924.

W. G. Richardson, Esq.
League of Nations Society.

Dear Mr. Richardson:-

Enclosed please find list of
subscribers to League of Nations Society together with
signed receipts and also three cheques for "Ordinary membership"

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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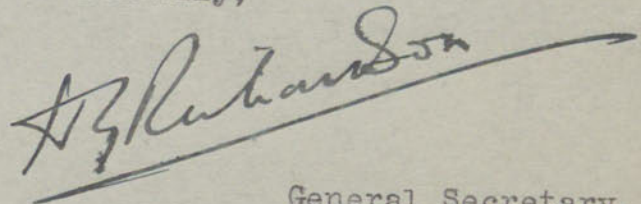
41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

December 16th 1924.

Dear Mr. Harvey,

Thank you for your letter of December 15th enclosing list of subscribers to this Society together with their signed receipts and also for three cheques for Ordinary membership.

Yours faithfully,



General Secretary.

C.W. Harvey Esq.,
Secretary to Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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HON. PRESIDENTS:
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THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSONGENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

December 17th 1924.

C.W. Harvey Esq.,
Secretary to Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Sir,

I am requested by Mr. Richardson to ask you if
you would kindly forward the addresses of the following subscribers
to the League of Nations contained in your list of December 15th:-

Southam Press, 128 *Albany St*
Angus Hodgson, *Hodgson, Burnett & Co St Paul St. N.*
T.T. McG. Stoker, 692 *Mountain*
Wm. McMaster 139 *Crescent*
Senator Lorne Webster *Edgell Rd.*
J.W. Beaton 145 *Drummond*
John W. Ross 91 *Westmount ave*
W.F. Carsley 31 *Macgregor*
Huntly R. Drummond 208 *Drummond St.*
H.C. Kennedy 656 *Lawrence*
Ross H. McMaster 42 *Macgregor*
Robert W. Reford 20 *Hospital St.*

Yours truly,

Mary Kehoe,
for
General Secretary.

December 19th, 1924.

Miss Mary Kehoe,
Secretary for Mr. H. G. Richardson,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
41-42 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dear Miss Kehoe:-

As per your request of the 17th instant, I am
enclosing herewith a list showing the addresses of the subscribers
you referred to contained in our list of December 15th.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY TO COL. WILFRID BOVEY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JUNE 1st 1923 TO DECEMBER 31st 1924.

INCOME.

Associate Members			906.25
Ordinary	"		769.50
Family	"		365.00
Contributing	"		755.30
Sustaining	"		1,157.50
Life	"		1,300.00
Corporate	"		610.00
Corporate Contrib.	"		175.00
Three year subscriptions			1,500.00
Special Contributions			6,597.49
Proceeds of Public Meetings)
Doctor F. Nansen	608.80)	736.80
Mr. Frederick Whelen	123.00)	
Sale of Literature			8.10
Branch guarantees Mr. Whelen's tour			758.00
Doyle Memorial			210.00
			\$ 15,848.94

EXPENDITURE.

25% of subscriptions re- tained by Branches			467.45
Rent and Janitor Service			784.00
Telephone & Light			154.64
Postage	475.76)		
Telegrams	201.00)		763.76
Express	87.00)		
Printing, Literature & Advertising			2,845.27
Travelling Expenses			1,123.06
Office Furniture)	492.37
Typewriter, Cyclostyle & Supplies)			
Public Meetings			338.00
Expenses	Doctor Nansen's tour		1,584.50
"	Mr. Whelen's tour		620.22
Repayment of Loan (1922)			330.00
Salaries			6,765.00
Bank charges			54.80
			\$ 16,323.07
Deficit for nineteen months ending Dec. 31/24			\$ 474.13

Balance in Bank December 31st			231.95
75% of subscriptions due from Branches			405.00
Subscriptions due and collectable 60_			1,200.00
Due from Branches Whelen tour			250.00
Office Furniture at 50% of cost			350.00
			\$ 2,436.95

LIABILITIES.

Salary and Travelling Expenses General Secretary			275.00
Royal Trust Company (Rent)			70.00
Tyrrell's Limited (Summaries)			95.00
University of Alberta (Books)			100.00
Printing	Modern Press (Leaflets)		98.38
	Progressive Printers (Bulletin)		87.00
	H.H. Popham (Office Supplies)		8.15
United Typewriter Company)			75.20
Typewriter and cyclostyle)			
Bell Telephone Company			6.07
Miscellaneous			13.84
Doyle Memorial			210.00
League of Nations Union Frederick Whelen's tour			500.00
Total now payable			\$ 1,538.64

BALANCE.

Assets			2,436.95
Liabilities			1,538.64

Calculated surplus December 31/1924 \$ 898.31

Statement examined and approved
(sgd) A.G. Parker,
January 1925.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SOCIETY

IN CANADA, 1924

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1925.

THE BULLETIN

of The League of Nations Society in Canada

HEAD OFFICE: 41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, ONT.

VOL. 2. No. 8.

OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1925.



PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The General Meeting of this Society will be held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, at 2.30 p.m. on January 30th, 1925, when the Report on the work of the Society will be submitted and the Officers and Committees for the ensuing year be elected.

All members are cordially invited to be present.

REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

Since the last General Meeting in June, 1923, real and permanent progress has to be reported in the activities, scope and influence of this Society.

While for local reasons a few of the old and new Branches have been comparatively inactive the great majority have become well established and have steadily increased their membership and influence.

The records show their strength to be:—

Halifax,	103	Cadomin	34
Montreal	1125	Moncton	111
Hamilton	63	Kingston	4
Brandon	88	Peterboro	125
Kamloops	10	Vancouver	101
Calgary	4	Grande Prairie ..	48
Saskatoon	7	New Westminster ..	9
Amherst	90	Edson	30
Ottawa	262	St. John	151
Winnipeg	117	Toronto	359
Moose Jaw	122	Regina	44
Windsor	28	Victoria	61
Edmonton	493		

and unattached 2,465.

The number of Corporate Members is now ninety-five and represents an affiliation of approximately 250,000 individuals.

Of the various memberships the corporate shows the greatest promise of being materially increased. The present total includes representative bodies of nearly every well known social organization in Canada and there is an indication of increasing interest among the Churches. Resolutions in support of this Society have been passed at several of the principal Church Conventions and Synods. A Dominion wide effort to secure corporate members would probably result in the addition of several hundreds.

The total of all members at this date is 5,250, of which 2,200 are paid up. Constant efforts are made to effect renewals of subscriptions but the results are not more

satisfactory than appeals by letter usually are.

While the active support of the Society leaves much to be desired the result of its work is, on the whole, cause for congratulation. There is a very real interest in the League of Nations and this is attributable in no small measure to the education given by speakers or publications. Several notable conversions to the League have occurred and the Government delegates to the Fourth and Fifth Assembly have thoroughly endorsed its work and organization.

Of the activities of the Branches mention should be made of the series of lectures arranged by the Vancouver Branch during the Winter of 1923-24 and 1924-25. Regina has also kept the educational side of the work to the front while in Edmonton over fifty addresses on the League have been given by members of the Extension Department of the University. Toronto Branch has been re-organized and has within nine months gained a membership of three hundred. Active work has been carried on and several prominent speakers have been heard at well attended meetings. The Victoria Branch has been active but its progress was seriously checked by the death of its Secretary who took a keen interest in the work. A capable successor has however been found and lost ground will it is believed be recovered. The Calgary Branch suffered almost at its inception by the departure from that city of its principal worker; it will be necessary here as in other centres to revisit them and infuse new enthusiasm. Winnipeg is an active and progressive Branch with a very capable administration. Saskatoon like Brandon has suffered a temporary set back but with a revival in commercial conditions can soon be placed on a firm basis. In Moose Jaw energetic officers are striving hard for support but depression makes it hard to arouse any response—a condition prevailing also in Amherst, Moncton and St. John. Halifax maintains its membership fairly well as does Ottawa. In Grande Prairie, Cadomin and Windsor small Branches have been established. Enthusiastic workers in these centres are anxious to receive a visit from headquarters.

While Montreal has no organized branch all calls made by the Society are responded to and every opportunity of putting forward the League is taken advantage of. In Hamilton, Peterboro and New Westminster and Lethbridge meetings have been held and some members acquired.

It is, however, essential that all Branches should be visited at least annually if interest

is to be maintained and a feeling of mutual assistance to be kept alive.

Between June and August the central office was busy preparing a comprehensive speaking tour undertaken by Sir George Foster and an organizing tour by the General Secretary. Sir George made his initial speech in Brandon, Manitoba, on August 25th and followed it with addresses in Regina, Moose Jaw, Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Port Arthur. In each city he was received by large audiences, and, as the General Secretary either immediately preceded or followed him, the result was that Branches were formed or re-organized in all but three of the above named cities. Very representative organization meetings were held—in only one instance did the Mayor decline to preside.

Following Sir George Foster's tour, Doctor Fridtjof Nansen, who was due to speak in the United States on behalf of the League of Nations was brought to Canada in November 1924 through the generosity of Mr. Wm. Gleaves Doyle who had since the previous May been acting as special representative in Europe for this Society and who guaranteed the Society against financial loss on Doctor Nansen's visit. In the midst of the pleasurable anticipation of seeing Doctor Nansen news was received of the painfully sudden death of Mr. Gleaves Doyle who died in London, England as the result of a minor operation. Mr. Doyle had undoubtedly taxed his health very severely in his rapid journeys on behalf of this Society into Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Poland and other parts of Europe where he accumulated a wonderful knowledge of the work of the League of Nations for the benefit of the people of Canada. His death was a severe blow to this Society which has lost a staunch friend and generous supporter.

Doctor Nansen whose tour owing to limited time, was confined to meetings in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Montreal, made a remarkable impression on his audiences by his personality, world wide reputation as an arctic explorer and the great work he had done for the almost countless refugees left destitute by the war. One result of his visit to Montreal was a splendid donation of \$500.00 by the Montreal Women's Canadian Club. In Toronto the Men's Canadian Club also contributed to the expenses of bringing our distinguished visitor to the Dominion.

In June 1924 Mr. Frederick Whelen, of the League of Nations Union in England, undertook a speaking tour on our behalf and in

the space of six weeks addressed meetings in nearly every city from coast to coast. In some instances Mr. Whelen crowded four and five meetings into a single day and his eloquent exposition of the League and its achievements made a deep and lasting impression. At the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Commons Mr. Whelen spoke before the members of both Houses of Parliament. He returned to England delighted with his experience and most appreciative of the kindness he had received and the organization of his tour. An outstanding feature of Mr. Whelen's visit was the whole-hearted support given to him by the Women's Organizations which have shown a steadily increasing willingness to assist this Society.

In addition to the speakers already referred to Sir Robert Borden, the Honourable N. W. Rowell, the Honourable Martin Burrell, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Professor A. L. Burt, Professor Mack Eastman, Mr. J. F. Macpherson and others have addressed meetings under the auspices of this Society, while prominent amongst those who have spoken in support of the League are the Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, the Honourable George P. Graham, Senator R. Dandurand and Mr. J. W. Dafoe.

Early in 1924 the Executive Committee was informed that the family of the late Mr. Gleaves Doyle desired to institute some permanent memorial of his connection with the League of Nations and this Society, the suggestion being that they would provide a fund to enable the Society to offer annual prizes aggregating \$200.00 for essay competitions amongst the students of any recognized educational establishment in Canada. This fresh evidence of generosity was greatly appreciated and the Executive Committee informed Mrs. Gleaves Doyle that the suggested Memorial was gratefully accepted and that it would materially add to the educational value of the Society. The widest publicity was given to the Essay Competition with the result that competitors sent in papers from every part of Canada.

The visit to the head office of Sir Herbert Ames, Financial Director of the League, who spent his vacation in Canada, was marked by a very generous gift of a series of lantern slides to this Society. Sir Herbert exhibited the slides at McGill University and they have been and will be a valuable asset to our work. Another very valuable gift was that of the Honourable N. W. Rowell's volume on "The British Empire and World Peace" to the smaller public libraries throughout Canada. Of one hundred and forty written to thirty accepted the gift.

The British Empire Exhibition in London was used extensively by the League of Nations Union in England as a means of making the League known and at its invitation on Dominion Day Sir Robert Borden sent a message of congratulation and encouragement.

As the result of the visit of the Assistant Secretary of the Federation of League of Nations Societies, whose headquarters are in Brussels, this Society joined the Federation—a step which it is hoped will materially

forward the interests of the League and at the same time provide the means of obtaining valuable information on world affairs.

In August the General Secretary of this Society went to Geneva where at the invitation of the Secretary General of the League he joined the International Section of the Secretariat. From Geneva he sent to Canada a series of articles descriptive of the Fifth Assembly, which were widely published in newspapers throughout the Dominion.

Since his return the General Secretary of this Society has addressed meetings at which the audiences have been particularly interested in an explanation of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. As an outcome of these addresses several new corporate members have been enrolled.

The publicity accorded by the Press to the work of the League and of this Society has greatly increased, the great majority of the newspapers supporting the League and criticizing, when necessary, in a friendly spirit. In Montreal through the medium of the "Gazette" a strong appeal for the maintenance of the League was signed by prominent and influential citizens of that city. Radio broadcasting has been used as opportunity presented, addresses on the work of the League and of this Society being transmitted to countless listeners in Canada and the United States from both Ottawa Stations, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Regina and Edmonton.

While the literature distributed by the Society has not been as varied as could be wished, owing to lack of funds, many valuable and interesting publications have been sent out in great numbers. In addition to the "Handbook" an excellent History of the League written by Professor A. L. Burt, of Edmonton has been distributed as have two of a series of seven special pamphlets prepared by Sir George Foster. The remaining five will it is hoped be published at an early date. The main difficulty to be met is the constant demand for "up to the minute" information on League activities. To meet this demand would involve several times the expenditure on literature we are now able to make. The Monthly Bulletin is the only available method of distributing such information and it has proved to be a popular and well read journal. During the period covered by this report over eighty thousand books, pamphlets, leaflets and bulletins have been sent out, over fifty thousand of these being mailed to individuals. The number of requests for literature constantly increases, and as they are from those who desire to speak or write on the League they cannot well be refused. Unfortunately the suggestion that the recipients join the Society is seldom met. During the period of this report the applications for literature have averaged five a day or a total of 2,700— included in these requests as those from American Women's Club, Regina, Sask.; Bone Entente League, Ottawa; Cowichan Women's Institute, Duncan, B.C.; Dominion Council, Y.M.C.A., Toronto; Federated Women's Institute of Canada, Winnipeg;

Homemakers Club, Saskatoon; Homemakers Club, Regina; National Branch of King's Daughters, Toronto; Nisbet & Auld, Ltd., Toronto; Retail Merchants Association, Eastern Ontario District, Ottawa; Saskatchewan Registered Nurses, Regina; Strawberry Vale Women's Institute, Victoria; The University Women's Club, Regina; The Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, Toronto; Women's Canadian Historical Society, Ottawa; Women's Educational Club, Regina; Women's Institute of Alberta; Warner Women's Institute, Warner, Alta.; I.O.D.E. Lethbridge, Alta.; Columbia Coast Mission, Vancouver, B.C.; Women's Institute, O'Kanagan Centre, B.C.; Gyro Club of Winnipeg; Local Council of Women, Edmonton; Russell Union Church, Russell, Man.; National Council of Women, Brandon, Man.; I.O.D.E., Saskatoon; Gyro Club, Regina; Nova Scotia Women's Christian Temperance Union, Lower Canada, N.S.; I.O.D.E., St. John, N. B.; Ontario Older Boys' Parliament, Toronto; Synod of Manitoba; Synod of Saskatchewan; and Presbyterian Church, Foreign Mission Board, Toronto.

It will be remembered that at the last general meeting some changes were made in the constitution, those affecting membership fees being of particular interest. It may be said that the experiment of making the ordinary membership fee \$2.50 (including the Geneva Summary) has been successful as also has the Family Membership of \$5.00. The Associate Membership of \$1.00 has not found complete approval in all the Branches—it being contended that the 25% retained does not give a sufficient margin for organization expenses. Vancouver Branch advocates a minimum fee of \$1.50 of which \$1.00 would come to headquarters. Other Branches advocate \$1.00 as the minimum with a stated extra charge for literature. It may be said that both the \$1.00 and the \$2.50 fees less the 25% to Branches give only a small margin for administration and organization.

The 1923 General Meeting decided to appeal for a three year guarantee for funds through the Branches and allotted to each a proportion based on the population of their cities, every effort was made to put the plan into operation. In Ottawa Sir Robert Borden made a personal appeal with the result that almost immediately Ottawa's quota was over-subscribed. Toronto continued to give the generous assistance it has done since the Society was founded and in Montreal early in 1924 considerable progress was made towards reaching the final objective.

The results in other centres was practically "nil." The conclusion seems to be that personal appeals are necessary if substantial subscriptions are to be obtained.

THE COVENANT AND THE PROTOCOL.
By The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Pollock Bt., LL.D., D.C.L., K.C.

Aims of the Covenant.

The Geneva Protocol is a form of agreement recommended by the Assembly of the League of Nations as auxiliary to the Covenant, and with a suggestion (Article 1) that

the substance of its provisions should ultimately be embodied in the Covenant itself. The Protocol, meanwhile, is intended to be consistent with the text as it stands, and must be read in conjunction with it.

For this reason, though not for this reason alone, it is well to call attention to certain elementary points about the Covenant before considering the relations of the Protocol to it.

The framers of the Peace Treaties and the Covenant did not expect to make war wholly impossible even among civilised States. How, indeed, can a new police of nations be required to accomplish more than the long established power of the most highly organised Governments has been able to perform within their domestic jurisdictions? Local and occasional breaches of the peace occur in spite of all we can do. Probably they are not unknown at The Hague, or at Amsterdam; but if the League and the Court of International Justice can do as well for the peace of nations as the courts and magistrates of the Netherlands have done and still do for their own people, reasonable men will be pretty well satisfied.

The aim of the Covenant is to promote peace and restrain war in several ways. First, to multiply and strengthen the means of doing justice or obtaining an agreed settlement in genuine disputes between Sovereign Powers, so that the excuse of war being the only remedy may no longer be plausible except in the extremity of urgent self-defence. Next, to make wars of aggression and especially surprise attacks, too dangerous to be attempted by any rulers who have not forsaken common prudence. On this point it must be remembered that the school of unscrupulous militarists, who do not conceal their contempt for the most solemn treaties, is not yet extinct. Last, and in my judgment not least, to foster and extend the peaceful co-operation of national Governments in matters of common interest to civilised mankind. But such work as that of the International Labour Office, not being of a showy kind, is very little known to the world at large. Perhaps it is all the more efficient for being left to itself. However, it is outside the present subject, and I can only exhort my reader, who has listened to the nonsense too often talked about the League doing nothing, to visit that office at Geneva and see what is being done there in perfect accord by men and women of many lands and kindreds.

Now the Covenant (as I fear some of us already forget) was not, like modern written Constitutions, the fruit of prolonged and mature discussion. Ideas were there, but the form of expressing them had to be settled in a time very short for the purpose. Therefore, it was possible only to lay down the broad principles, leaving much detail to be worked out by experience. It is well also to remember, though it does not immediately concern us here, that while the text of the Covenant is embodied in the Peace Treaties, the League was not intended to be an instrument for executing the treaties in general, apart from certain supervisory functions which are the matter of certain special

provisions. But, in point of fact, the Council of the League was called in to settle more than one troublesome problem arising under the treaties after all other means had failed.

The Voluntary Principle.

One important principle that does belong to the present subject is that neither the Council nor the Assembly, nor both together, have any power to issue executive commands to any member of the League, or in any way to add to the obligations undertaken by the contracting parties in the Covenant itself. Every one who has followed the proceedings of the League must be aware that, to say nothing of the Great Powers, very few (if any) of the Powers represented in the Assembly would be willing to create any such authority. The Council is bound in some cases to advise on executive measures and its advice, expressing the unanimous mind of the most powerful Members of the League, would have, and is doubtless expected to have, great weight. But this is not compulsion; such a persuasive authority is no more compulsory than that general consent of undefined public opinion on which the law of nations, as it existed down to 1900 and later, ultimately rested. The risk of a British Fleet or a French Army, not to speak of contingents from the Dominions, being ordered about under some foreign command is fabulous, and not less so because the fable has been accepted by some persons who ought to have known better. We shall see that the Protocol is careful to observe this fundamental denial of any quasi federal executive power in the Council. The Members of the League are bound to co-operate, according to their situation and means, against aggressors, but they remain free to do so in their own way. Still, they are bound; the League is an alliance, though not much like former alliances, and if we are not willing to back up our allies at need, we have no business there at all. That, indeed, is what some people think. It is open to them to denounce the Covenant as wholly wrong (and with it all the Peace Treaties, of which it is an integral part), but not to throw all the fault on the Protocol.

No notice will be taken here of extreme views, militarist on the one hand and pacifist on the other, which are not consistent with the first postulates of the League of Nations. This paper is not an apology for the existence of the League. There are militarists who refuse to believe that war can be restrained at all, though the League has already done it several times. There are pacifists who refuse to believe that an effective community of nations must have means of self-preservation analogous if not similar to those which all political communities find needful. I do not understand how they stop short (when they do) of going all the way with Tolstoy and wholly repudiating laws, government and compulsory justice. For my part I am of the old-fashioned opinion that, in this imperfect world, we need magistrates and that the magistrate beareth not the sword in vain.

Checks on War.

There are two quite different ways in which war can be checked or prevented. One

is the repression of unlawful force by a greater lawful force. The other is the removal of a cause of quarrel by judicial or other peaceable settlement of the dispute. In the former case prompt action is essential to success, and if it is prompt enough the manifest readiness of an adequate power to compel obedience may suffice with little or no actual use of it. In the latter, on the contrary, not only haste is undesirable, but every gain of time is useful. It is much if excited disputants can be brought to discuss their controversies in cold blood before an impartial judge or mediator; and it may well happen that in the course of such discussion the matter in dispute will come to lose much of its original importance, and the decision to be of little general interest. Both kinds of remedy, immediate action and deliberate judgment or settlement, are contemplated and in outline provided for by the Covenant of the League. The Protocol endeavours to fill in the outlines, always in accordance with the original design. Check aggression? a doubter may ask. Can you make sure who is an aggressor, and, then, are you sure of your instruments? for the notice may be short. Good, says the Protocol, we offer particulars on both points: not a statutory definition of offences and not a constable in the League's uniform, which would be to make the League a Super-State, but such particulars as the nature of the League admits. Settlement, again says the doubter. You can put Governments in a way of settling their disputes, but can you keep them in it? Well, says the Protocol, there is already a wide choice of methods which ought to suffice in most cases if used in good faith; and experience has shown that, once fairly begun, the process of settlement, in whatever form, seldom fails of its end; but we will do our best to enlarge the scope of both judgment and conciliation, and leave no decent excuse for breaking off at any stage. If our supplemental procedure appears dilatory that is just what it is intended to be.

Points Reinforced.

(1.—Defence Against Aggression.)

We may now proceed to examine the relevant Articles of the Covenant and see how the Protocol strengthens them. It is not possible within my limits to set out the text in full, but the reader will do well to have it before him if he can. The full explanatory report made to the Assembly by the draftsmen of the Protocol, M. Benes and M. Politis, is a most important and instructive document, in print but not yet easily accessible: serious students will not repent of taking some trouble to become acquainted with it.

By Article X the Members of the League undertake to defend one another against external aggression; and it is the duty of the Council, at need, to "advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled." The Council would obviously need some technical information, and could for that purpose make use of the standing Commission created by Article IX; this, however, is a matter of detail having very little if any political significance, and I must resist the temptation of adding anything to what I

have said elsewhere (in my book on the League of Nations, 2nd edit., pp. 128-132). The proposals of the Protocol will be mentioned later. It should be needless to reiterate that this Article has nothing to do with internal disorder. There must be aggression by a foreign Power. Not that underhand encouragement of trouble in your neighbour's territory, or even unfriendly treatment of foreigners within your own, may not be a just and grave cause for complaint and be brought to the notice of the League as a danger to international peace (see Article XI and the reference thereto in Article 5 of the Protocol), but "aggression" cannot be extended beyond overt hostile action of some kind. The most obvious case is that of an attack made in time of peace without other warning than an ultimatum. But resort to arms after a show of negotiation or even submission to judgment, under pretence of not being able to obtain justice, is perhaps a less unlikely event (among Members of the League at any rate) and may be not less dangerous. Aggression must, therefore, be understood to include breaking away from a settlement—whether from loss of temper or because there was never a sincere desire for peace—as well as initial breach of the peace. The Protocol makes this explicit: its definition has to be read together with the new extended provisions for arbitration and conciliation which must accordingly now be mentioned.

(2.—Judicial Settlement.)

Article XIV of the Covenant directed the Council to submit plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of international justice (a problem which had baffled the Peace Conference of 1907). The instruction was carried out, and the Court has been open since February, 1922, and has already done a considerable amount of business. It was not found practicable to give it compulsory jurisdiction, but resort to it is encouraged by the amendments to the Covenant adopted in 1921. By Article 3 of the Protocol all parties agree to accept the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory in any case belonging to a class recognised by them as proper for for judicial settlement. A supreme Court with a merely voluntary jurisdiction does appear odd in the twentieth century, though it may have marked a great advance in judicial reform (as it did in Iceland) some ten centuries earlier. Nevertheless, I do not think this a matter of vital importance, being convinced that the Court, with or without any formal submission, will command the judicial business of nations by its merits. All appearances, so far, point to the machinery of quasi-judicial arbitration set up by The Hague Conferences before the war becoming obsolete. Parties to a dispute however, are free to use it if they please.

By Article XII of the Covenant the Members of the League agree that in every case of "dispute likely to lead to a rupture" among them "they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council," and not go to war till three months after the award,

judgment or report as the case may be. This already points to the distinction between "justiciable" and "non-justiciable" questions, which American publicists have made familiar. Some questions are fitter for argument and judgment, others, being of a less definable kind, for settlement by conciliation. It may be useful to add that acts of self-help in the way of taking pledges, as they are known to municipal law and allowed to a limited extent, are known to the law of nations under the not very apt name of reprisals. They do not of themselves create a state of war. Whether they amount to a threat of war under Article XI of the Covenant, or a dispute likely to lead to a rupture under Article XII, seems to depend on the circumstances of each case. It is likewise a distinct question in each case whether the matter giving occasion for reprisals is in any other way within the competence of the League. I do not think that reprisals, unless manifestly frivolous and vexatious, can be held to constitute an aggression. Neither the Covenant nor the Protocol deals expressly with the subject. But obviously such incidents are undesirable at any rate between Members of the League.

Article XIII goes on to provide specifically that the justiciable class of disputes, described as "suitable for submission to arbitration" and expressly including disputes on the interpretation of treaties and other points of international law, shall be dealt with by the Court or some other tribunal agreed on by special or standing convention between the parties. Moreover "the Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith." If there is failure in carrying out an award the Council is left to see what should be done. So far, then, justiciable disputes are pretty well provided for, assuming that a sufficient number of Members of the League are willing and able to support the law-abiding party at need. In this connection it must be recalled that, even in the days of merely occasional arbitrations, under a special agreement for each case, the cases in which an award failed of performance were very few.

(3.—Non-Justiciable Disputes.)

The really troublesome part of the problem is the handling of non-justiciable disputes; these may be taken as practically coinciding with the class which arbitration treaties of the usual pre-war type relegated to the vague exception of questions touching the honour or vital interests of the parties. Article XV of the Covenant binds the Members of the League to submit such matters to the Council, which thereupon is to effect a settlement if possible. If a settlement is effected the result will be made public with proper explanations. If not, the Council will issue a report (not required to be unanimous) with recommendations. Compliance with recommendations, agreed to by all

members of the Council not representing any party to the dispute, must not be treated as a cause of war by any Member of the League (this of course includes any dissatisfied party). But in case of failure to issue a substantially unanimous recommendation the matter is left at large with a general reservation of the Members' rights to do the best they can. In other words, the League abdicates as regards that dispute, and all parties are remitted to the old Law of Nations. One may doubt whether that exact point is likely to be reached in practice. If things did not go better they might well go worse. A Power minded to abate no jot of its claims would choose its own time for self-assertion without much regard to covenanted procedure. Still this impotent conclusion, even as a bare outstanding possibility, is on the face of it a considerable formal defect.

(4.—New Plan of Conciliation.)

Article 4 of the Protocol takes up the burden from the point where the Council's first endeavour to effect a settlement fails. Instead of making a report at that stage the Council is to move the parties to go to the Court or to arbitration. If they cannot agree to this, either party may call for a committee of arbitration (we may pass over the details relating to its composition). Failing any such request, the Council is to reconsider and report; a report substantially unanimous (in the sense above stated) is to be binding. If the Council is divided it must submit the dispute to arbitrators to be chosen by itself. A final judgment or award under these provisions is to be binding on all the parties to the Protocol, and the executive obligations of Article XIII of the Covenant (see p. 10 above) are to be applicable. Ingenious critics are like enough to find holes to pick in this exhaustive scheme, and without trying to find faults in detail it is easy to think it too elaborate at first sight. The answer to this objection, as I have already indicated, is that one main purpose is to gain time, and the device is exceedingly well fitted for that end. If the parties, in the course of these proceedings, think better of it and come to a direct agreement (as parties constantly do in civil litigation and not seldom at an advanced stage), that result will be all to the good. If the procedure is ever carried through it will, at any rate, have a conclusion which the parties to the Protocol have agreed to accept as binding. An auxiliary Article (No. 6) extends the provisions for optional reference to the Assembly to the new procedure; appointment of a committee of arbitration or, in the last resort, of independent arbitrators is reserved to the Council.

Finally it is to be observed that the special inquiries and negotiations to be undertaken in any stage of this process would in fact be worked out, as already indicated in the official commentary on the Covenant, by special committees under the direction of the Council or the Assembly.

(To be continued.)

AN AMUSING IMPERTINENCE.

Five exceedingly eventful years have elapsed since the League of Nations was established at Geneva. If it has not accomplished during that period all that was anticipated, most people who are sane acknowledge that much good has resulted from its efforts, although during these years it has encountered conditions of extreme difficulty.

In Great Britain, hardly a public man of prominence but who is a strong advocate of the League; and nine-tenths of the members of the British House of Commons are pledged to support it. Only a few days ago Foreign Secretary CHAMBERLAIN, repeating the words of Lord BALFOUR, declared that if the League did not exist it would be necessary to create it.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the *Financial Post* of Toronto rises to declare that "only the BORDEN-FOSTER-ROWELL idealists and the *Toronto Star* communists have any use for the League in Canada."

Among the supporters of the League in this country are the Prime Minister and nearly all the members of his Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Progressive party, the great majority of Provincial Ministers, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, the principal members of the Judiciary, both Federal and Provincial, the Rector of the University of Montreal and the Principals and Presidents of the other universities. In the Federal Parliament and in the Provincial Legislatures a vast majority of the members are supporters of the League.

The League can claim the support of the leading figures in financial, industrial and business life. Space forbids us to name more than a few, such as E. W. BEATTY, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, SIR LOMER GOUIN, S. R. PARSONS, COL. R. W. LEONARD, E. R. WOOD, SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, HUNTLEY R. DRUMMOND, SIR JOHN GIBSON, J. H. GUNDEY, P. BURNS, SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, T. B. MACAULAY, Brigadier-General C. H. MITCHELL, HUME CRONIN, SIR AUGUSTUS NANTON, SIR GEORGE PERLEY, G. C. PINNOCK, RICHARD SOUTHAM, F. S. MOLSON, G. W. BIRKS, C. D. MASSEY, Hon. George G. FOSTER, SIR HENRY EGAN, Col. J. W. WOODS, ROSS H. McMASTER, W. R. RUNDLE. This list might be continued almost indefinitely without exhausting the names of prominent Canadians who have avowed themselves supporters of the purpose and methods of the League.

The League also has the support of leading church organizations, the National Council of Women of Canada, the Women's Institutes, the Canadian Clubs and Rotary Clubs all over Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the I.O.D.E. organizations all over Canada, the G.W.V.A. of Canada, the Dominion Council Y.W.C.A., the Nurses' Associations, the Hebrew Ladies' Society, the Bonne Entente League and many other associations, as well as the mayors of nearly every important city and town from Atlantic to Pacific. And finally, the League of Nations receives almost universal support from the Canadian press.

Under these circumstances the claim of the *Financial Post* to speak for the people of Canada in condemnation of the League is an amusing impertinence, and leads to the suspicion that Tooley Street tailors have found reincarnation in its editorial staff.

January 14, 1925.

H.G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary, League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Richardson:-

Thank you very much for your
letter with copies of your report, which I shall be
very much interested in looking over.

I regret that it will be quite
impossible for me to go to Ottawa on the 30th inst., owing
to the very full programme of engagements ~~present~~ have this
month. May I take this opportunity of wishing you every
success at your Annual Meeting.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.

THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.

HON. SECRETARY:

J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

H. G. RICHARDSON

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

January 12th 1925.

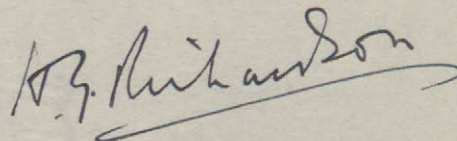
Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I have the pleasure to send for your information copies of my report on the work of this Society for the past two months and the financial statement.

You will, I am sure, be pleased to learn that a very active campaign is being organized for new membership by the women's societies such as the Canadian Clubs, Council of Women, Hadassah and Daughters of the Empire.

Our Annual Meeting is to be held on Friday, January 30th in Ottawa and I am desired by Sir Robert Borden and the Executive Committee to convey their hope that you will be able to attend.

Yours very truly,



General Secretary.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

HGR/MK.

the work of the League and of this Society. I learned from the Treasurer of the Toronto Branch that the expenses of the Branch had eaten up practically the whole of the subscriptions amounting at that date to about \$450.00 and as this office is committed to payment for monthly summaries, and other literature for Toronto Members, without receiving any financial return from the Branch the procedure calls for consideration.

While in Toronto I met Captain Innes who said that if the Executive Committee decided to raise funds by a personal appeal throughout Canada he would be willing to undertake the work and felt sure that a very gratifying result might be looked for. He has been a member of the Toronto Branch since 1921 and feels capable of putting the League and this Society before business men in an attractive and appealing form.

Considerable publicity has been gained for this Society through the work of the Boys Parliament, the Home Makers Club of Saskatchewan and the Manitoba Teachers Association all of whom have received literature and personal communications from this office. Excellent articles have appeared in the Journals of the Home Makers Club and the Manitoba Teachers. I have approached the Canadian National Railway Radio Station with a view to getting further publicity and find that the officials will be glad to arrange for brief addresses from time to time. Strong resolutions in support of this Society have been passed by the Presbyterian Synods of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and by the Inter-Church Advisory Council. The convenors of these bodies have been asked to obtain corporate support.

I have been invited to speak in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary and Windsor as early as possible in the New Year. The finances, however, will not at the moment warrant any definite arrangements being entered into although the Branches mentioned will guarantee a considerable portion if not all the expenses. With the exception of the funds received from Montreal very few payments have come in, those received being almost exclusively the renewal of Corporate Members.

Special letters are being sent out to all 1923 subscribers who did not pay in 1924.

Winnipeg, Halifax, Saskatoon and Moncton have again been written to with regard to Mr. Whelen's expense guarantee. Moncton is the only one to date that has responded.

H.C. Richardson.

General Secretary.

HCR/MK.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

O T T A W A,

January 8th 1925.

Subsequent to the last meeting of the Executive Committee on November 20th I have to report as follows on the work of the central office:-

I communicated with Mr. Duclos, Secretary of the Ottawa Branch asking that he would let me know if there were any churches or other organizations in Ottawa who would care to have addresses on the work of the League. Owing, however, to the Christmas and New Year activities nothing could be done in this direction until 1925. The same remark applies to the Collegiate Institutes.

The amount of money collected in Montreal by Lady Drummond, Sir Arthur Currie and others amounted to \$932.60 of which \$500.00 are subscriptions for three years. Personal letters were sent by Sir Robert Borden to the principal subscribers to this fund.

Early in December Mrs. Thorburn provided a list of the Ladies Aid Societies in Ottawa to whom letters asking that they become Corporate Members were sent. To date two Societies have responded to this invitation and others have intimated that they will become Corporate Members.

The awards in the Gleaves Doyle Memorial Competition have been forwarded to this office by the judges Mrs. MacBeth, Mr. Lawrence Burpee and Mr. Arthur Beauchesne. Copies of the successful essays have been forwarded to Mr. J.M. Godfrey at his request but without the names of the winning essayists. There was only one essay written in French which Mr. Beauchesne did not consider of sufficient excellence to merit a prize. As, however, the regulations provide a prize for French essays the question remains as to whether one must be allotted.

I have given addresses on Geneva and the Protocol to the Local Council of Women, The St. George's Ladies Society, The Toronto Branch, Erskine Church Mens' Club and the Bonne Entente League of Ottawa. The Toronto Branch was badly attended owing to very adverse weather but the rest of the meetings were well attended and the Protocol in particular proved to be of great interest to the audiences. I hope that the St. George's Society and the Erskine Church Club will take up Corporate Membership.

I made a second visit to Toronto for the purpose of meeting Mr. Wheeler Bennett Jr., whom I met in Geneva and who was stopping with Sir Joseph Flavelle. At Sir Joseph's invitation I dined with him at his house and found him keenly interested in

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

PERIOD NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 1924 TO JANUARY 7th 1925.

I N C O M E.

Associate Members	46.00	
Ordinary "	42.50	
Family "	55.00	
Contrib. "	290.00	
Sust. "	390.00	
Corp.	75.00	
Spec.	492.50	
Literature	1.10	
Whelen tour Ottawa Branch	100.00	
" " Moncton "	50.00	
Bank Refund Whelen tour	50.00	\$ 1,592.60
		<hr/>
Less deficit as previous report		166.25
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,426.35

E X P E N D I T U R E.

Rent and Cleaning	119.00	
Telephone & Light	10.87	
Salaries	780.00	
Postage, Telegrams & Express	50.43	
Printing & Literature	290.40	
Travelling Expenses	85.00	
Off. Supplies & Typewriter	19.00	1,354.70
		<hr/>
		71.85
Less 25% of Branch Subscriptions		25.51
		<hr/>
		\$ 46.14

O U T S T A N D I N G A C C O U N T S.

Summaries and Literature	195.00
Rent	35.00
Printing	100.00
Typewriter account	72.00
Miscellaneous	25.00
Gleaves Doyle Memorial	210.00
League of Nations Union Whelen tour	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,137.00
<u>Cash due from Branches</u>	
Whelen tour	250.00
75% Cash held by Toronto	395.00

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st 1924.

I N C O M E.

	By Balance	\$1,993.79.
Associate Members	595.00	
Ordinary "	805.00	
Family "	395.55	
Contrib. "	615.00	
Sustaining "	515.00	
Life "	200.00	
Corporate "	465.00	
" Sustaining	175.00	
Special three year subscriptions	3,792.50	
Gleaves Doyle Memorial	210.00	
Donations	147.49	
Whelen tour	685.00	
Proceeds Women's Canadian Club Luncheon.	118.00	
	8,718.54	
TOTAL		\$ 10,712.33

E X P E N D I T U R E.

Rent and Cleaning	504.00	
Telephone & Light	92.94	
Salaries	4,343.00	
Printing and Literature	1,868.98	
Postage, Telegrams & Express	423.32	
Travelling Expenses	650.06	
Office Supply & Typewriter a/c	252.92	
Frederick Whelen's tour	612.87	
Nansen tour.	823.87	
Public Meetings	75.00	
Miscellaneous	53.93	
	9,700.47	
	BALANCE	\$ 1,011.86
Less 75% Cash held by Toronto	455.00	
" 25% retained by Branches	256.92	
" Bank charges	74.80	
	786.72	

BALANCE DECEMBER 31/1924. \$ 225.14

January 20, 1925.

C.P. Meredith, Esq.,
General Secretary, League of Nations Society,
279, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meredith:-

I am today in receipt of your letter of the 9th, informing me that the General Meeting of the League of Nations Society of Canada will be held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Friday, January 29th.

I am very sorry that I shall not be able to attend as I am leaving that day for New York to fulfil a speaking engagement on Saturday, January 30th. Will you please convey to the President my regrets at my own inability to be present and my wishes for a successful meeting. I assume that no report is required from the Honorary Treasurer; if so let me know.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PAST-PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
LADY DRUMMOND
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, G.C.M.G.

HON. TREASURER:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

H. G. RICHARDSON, T. Col. C. P. MERCHANT

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

~~41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA~~

279 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, January 19th 1926.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the General Meeting of this Society will be held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, at 11.00 a.m. on Friday, January 29th, 1926, when the chair will be taken by the President the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster.

In addition to receiving the reports, the election of Officers and Committees will take place. It is hoped that you will be able to be present.

Yours faithfully,



C.P. Meredith.
General Secretary.

CPM/MK.

NOTE BY THE DIRECTING BOARD.

Universities are requested to forward as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (League of Nations, Geneva) any information which they desire published in the next number of the *Bulletin*, and to employ for this purpose the following form. ~~#~~

-
1. Exchanges of professors (with particulars as to the subject, language and length of the course).
 - (a) Professors in the home university who have taught in foreign universities;
 - (b) Foreign professors who have taught in the home university.
 2. Exchanges of students.
 - (a) Statistics of foreign students classified according to countries (giving total number of students);
 - (b) New regulations as to the equivalence of studies and degrees;
 - (c) Facilities granted to foreign students.
 3. Special Courses.
 - (a) New foundations of international interest;
 - (b) Courses on contemporary international problems since 1914;
 - (c) General courses on various types of foreign civilisation.
 4. Vacation courses for foreigners.
 5. Participation in inter-university, national or international conferences.
 6. Miscellaneous.
-

McGILL UNIVERSITY: MONTREAL.

CANADA.

2a. STATISTICS OF STUDENTS:

Canadian Students 2791
 Students from outside Canada:

British Guiana	2
British West Indies	51
China	22
Cuba	1
England	20
Czecho Slovakia	1
Guatemala	2
Ireland	2
Italy	1
Newfoundland	35
Palestine	1
Poland	1
Porto Rico	1
Scotland	2
Jugo Slavia	1
South Africa	1
Turkey	1
United States	132
Wales	1
Total	259

3a. SPECIAL COURSES.

The most important development which has recently taken place is the reorganization of the Department of Clinical Medicine, now called the Department of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine. This has been put on a full-time basis in accordance with recommendations made by Sir William Osler. The objects aimed at in so doing are:-

1. The treatment of patients in a university clinic by a physician of the highest skill who joins himself the Head of the University Department of Medicine, and of the medical service of the hospital.
2. The thorough teaching of Medicine in a manner parallel to that used in dealing with such subjects as Anatomy and Physiology.
3. The provision of adequate facilities for research.

The staff of the new Department will be as follows: 1 Director and Professor, three or four full-time Assistants, two senior part-time teachers, ten junior part-time Assistants and Teachers. The head of the clinic will be the head of the Department of Medicine of McGill University; that is to say he will organize, supervise, direct and control teaching and research wherever teaching is done by the McGill Medical School.

3a Special Courses (continued).

The University Clinic will be at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Dr. J.C. Meakins, who has been appointed director of the Clinic will be the chief medical officer of the Royal Victoria Hospital and Chairman in the Department of Medicine of McGill University. He will devote his entire time to the treatment of patients in the hospital, to teaching and research.

The University is fortunate in having close association both with the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital, each of which is used to the fullest possible extent. The chief medical officer at the Montreal General Hospital is also a professor of Medicine at McGill University.

This reorganization was made possible by a capital gift of five thousand dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation and by new appropriations from the Royal Victoria Hospital and from the University. The total amount expended will be about sixty thousand dollars per annum.

There has been completed also a new Pathological Institute, where pathology and post-mortem work will be carried out, the building being connected with the Royal Victoria Hospital by a tunnel. New arrangements will enable very close cooperation between the departments of Medical Pathology and Experimental Medicine, the last named of which has also been reorganized and increased during the last year.

The Faculty of Applied Science is also erecting a new building for the Department of Electrical Engineering, which will now have over eleven thousand feet of floor space, the additional room becoming available to be devoted to courses in Communication and Telephone Engineering. This will also make it possible to house the unexcelled standardisation equipment, which it has been impossible to use efficiently because of lack of space.

4. VACATION COURSES FOR FOREIGNERS.

The principal vacation course given is the French Summer School. Montreal, by virtue of its situation in the heart of French Canada, is an ideal centre for the study of the French language. McGill University, realizing this advantage, established a French Summer School in 1910. After a lapse of eight years occasioned by the war, the course was resumed in July, 1922.

The school was this year attended by about 135 students drawn from all parts of Canada and the United States. The Royal Victoria College and the Hostel of the Montreal School of Physical Education, with such other buildings as could be obtained, were converted into French residences, and the students surrounded by a thoroughly French atmosphere. To carry on the necessary work for this school, the staff of the Department of Romance Languages is implemented by a number of French teachers, no one but those whose native tongue is French being selected.

4. VACATION COURSES FOR FOREIGNERS. (con't.)

The students, during the five weeks of the course, live in an exclusively French atmosphere, and hear, speak and read nothing but French. All the students must pledge themselves to use the French language on all occasions and to read French books and French newspapers exclusively.

The afternoons are spent in sightseeing and visits to places of interest, while arrangements are made for golf and tennis players. In the evenings the students are provided with plenty of entertainment, including illustrated lectures on French life, conversation groups, singing of French songs, concerts and presentation of French plays by members of the course, and theatre parties.

5. PARTICIPATION IN INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCES.

McGill University has taken a part in sending representatives to the Canadian Universities Conference and to many other conferences, including the Economic Conference at Buenos Aires, the Imperial Students Conference, and the International Students Conference at Warsaw.

STEADILY FORGING AHEAD.

The closure of another international session at Geneva leaves the paramount impression that the League of Nations is slowly but surely making headway, and bit by bit registering decisions which in their united sum and influence will at least moderate the ravages of warfare and go far towards bringing civilized nations to a resolution wherein future wars will be made as difficult as possible and wear the aspect of a nation gone Berserker. The fact that eighteen nations by proxy of their delegates have signed an agreement upon the question of arms traffic control, and that twenty-seven nations have formally outlawed the use of bacteria and poison gas in warfare, speaks for the growing prosperity of the great cause the conferees have at heart, and not less for the faith, courage and perseverance of all taking part in the Genevan deliberations. France has not yet signed the proscription of poison gas, but there is no doubt assent will be given, especially as Germany has become a signatory to this item of the peace programme. And the big powers having given their consent to the scheme for limiting warfare, it is a foregone conclusion that others who have not yet appended their mark will follow suit in due time. The decisions arrived at and put upon record will not become positive enactments until the delegates have consulted their respective governments. It may be safely assumed, however, that none of them would sign the agreements without having an intimate knowledge of how the sentiment among their people stood and a firm persuasion that their personal subscription would be honored by the home administration.

The elimination of bacteria and poison gas from the warfare of the future will rid the world of some of the nightmare horrors modern war conjures up in the mind. This is an encouraging beginning in the way of mitigating the slaughterous passions chemical warfare involves. And another hopeful feature is the number of naval and military persons who were representatives at this session of the Genevan conference. Knowing as others do not know what modern war really means, it is the more significant of the temper of nations ten years after the great conflict that these experts conjoin in condemning these inhuman agents of destruction and vote to wipe them off the slate. Still more meaningful is the fact that should the decisions of the League, as recently framed, become operative, nations will have mutual knowledge and authoritative information of the transport of military arms from one country to another. This international knowledge and broadcast instruction should have its effect in giving a different complexion to future mobilization movements. It stands out in striking contrast to the secret preparations and confused misgivings which have led to international hostilities in the past. Altogether, the Genevan session just closed bears favorable comparison with the good work achieved at prior assemblies. The delegates may return homewards justly conscious that, despite tremendous difficulties and occasional setbacks, in act and promise their work is each year securing wider recognition and its influence becoming stronger as the nations realize its values and its ultimate goal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:
THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

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SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.
HON. SECRETARY:
J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:
H. G. RICHARDSON
(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

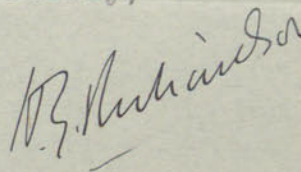
January 24th 1925.

Miss Margaret L. Chesley,
Secretary, to Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Miss Chesley,

Thank you for your letter of January 8th
enclosing a cheque for Ten Dollars (\$10.00) on behalf of the Ottawa
Women's Canadian Club to whom a receipt and Corporate certificate
have been sent.

Yours sincerely,



General Secretary.

HGR/MK.

January 27th, 1925.

H. G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque
for \$4.47 received from Mr. A. J. Brown, being a
small balance to the credit of the League of Nations
from contributions received when Mr. Brown was
Honorary Treasurer.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

January 28th, 1925.

A. J. Brown, Esq.,
Dominion Express Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Brown:-

Thank you very much for your
letter of the 27th with cheque for \$4.47 in connection
with the League of Nations account.

I am forwarding this to the
General Secretary at Ottawa, as, with the exception of
a small balance, all contributions collected by me
have been handed to the Ottawa Branch at their request.

Yours faithfully,

Brown, Montgomery & M. Michael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. MICHAEL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
F. CURZON DOBELL

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
ORVILLE S. TYNDALE
ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

Montreal 27th January, 1925.

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

Currie

Dear Sir Arthur,-

re: League of Nations

I have just learned that there is a small balance of \$4.47 at the credit of the bank account in which I deposited contributions to the League of Nations' Fund, for which amount I enclose my cheque herewith. I suppose you are still acting as Treasurer of the Fund.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Brown

ENC:

Brown, Montgomery & M. Michael
Advocates, Barristers &c.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C.
ROBERT C. MICHAEL, K.C.
FRANK B. COMMON
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE
F. CURZON DOBELL

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
ORVILLE S. TYNDALE
ELDRIDGE CATE
C. RUSSELL MCKENZIE

Cable Address "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building

Montreal 28th January, 1925.

ack.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I enclose a subscription for the League of Nations Society from Mr G.A. Morris, who is the Secretary of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited.

I also send you his cheque for \$10.00, first instalment for his subscription of \$10.00 per year for three years.

Mr Morris will, I think, be a very valuable addition to the forces.

Yours very truly,



Encs.

February 4th, 1925.

H. G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith a
subscription from the League of Nations Society
from Mr. G.A. Morris, Secretary of The Ogilvie
Flour Mills, Company, Limited.

I also enclose his cheque for
\$10.00, first instalment of his subscription of
\$10.00 for three years.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

PRESIDENT:

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.

THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

HON. TREASURER:

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.

HON. SECRETARY:

J. E. MACPHERSON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

H. G. RICHARDSON

(TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED)

41-42 CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA

February 6th 1925.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

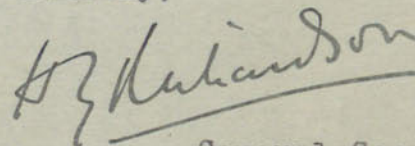
I have the pleasure to inform you that at the Annual Meeting of this Society held on January 30th you were unanimously re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

Sir George Foster was elected President, vice Sir Robert Borden, who becomes Past President with a seat on the Executive Committee and Lady Drummond was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

I enclose a copy of the financial statement adopted at the Annual Meeting and also a copy of the last Bulletin which gives the report of the Executive Committee on the work of this Society.

I conveyed to the meeting your regrets that you were not able to be present.

Yours sincerely,



General Secretary.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G. etc.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

HGR/MK.
ENCL.

March 9th, 1925.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Manager, Drummond St. Branch,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Oliver:-

I am enclosing herewith
Colonel Clark-Kennedy's cheque for \$10.00,
which please place to the credit of the
League of Nations Society account.

Sir Arthur would be
pleased if you would have the Bank Book for
this account made up and sent to this office
some time when it is convenient.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Bank of Montreal

DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH

Montreal, 12th March, 1925.

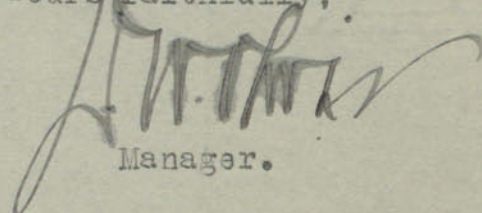
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Hon-Treasurer,
League of Nations Society in Canada,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. enclosing cheque for \$10. (Col. Clark-Kennedy), which we have had much pleasure in placing to the credit of "League of Nations Society in Canada" account.

As requested, we return herewith bank-book duly entered up to date.

Yours faithfully,



Manager.

March 13th, 1925.

D. W. Oliver, Esq.,
Manager, Drummond Street Branch,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

My dear Dudley:-

The League of Nations has completed a regular organization of the Society in Montreal with Mr. P. E. Corbett as Secretary-Treasurer.

According to the constitution of the League of Nations Society in Canada 25% of the money collected by any Branch is retained by the Branch, while the other 75% goes to the Headquarters of the Society in Ottawa. Will you therefore open an account in the name of the Montreal Branch League of Nations Society and transfer to its credit \$165.00 from Account No. 8601. Mr. Corbett is authorized to sign cheques on behalf of the Montreal Branch and will probably at once draw against the account. I attach herewith copy of his signature.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Treasurer
League of Nations Society in Canada.

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND COMMERCE



CHAIRMAN—
HON. GEORGE G. FOSTER, K.C.

MEMBERS—
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HON. F. L. BÉIQUE, K.C.
HON. N. A. BELCOURT, K.C.
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HON. R. DANDURAND, K.C.
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HON. D. O. L'ESPÉRANCE
HON. SIR JAMES LOUGHEED, K.C.

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HON. L. MCMEANS
HON. A. E. PLANTA
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HON. J. WEBSTER
HON. L. C. WEBSTER
HON. R. S. WHITE
HON. W. B. WILLOUGHBY, K.C.

.....Ottawa, April 29.....1925

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G. C. M. G.,
Honourary Treasurer -
League of Nations Society in Canada,
McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in handing you here-
with my cheque for \$100.00, and I only regret that
I am not able to send cheque for a more substantial
subscription towards this patriotic movement.

Yours very truly,

Geo. G. Foster

April 30th, 1925.

Hon. George G. Foster, K.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Senator:-

Thank you very much for your
handsome contribution to the League of Nations. I
am very glad to know of your interest.

Yours faithfully,

May 1st, 1925.

H. B. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Royal Trust Company,
105 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

At Sir Arthur Currie's request
I am enclosing herewith cheque from the Hon. Geo.
G. Foster for \$100.00 subscription to the League of
Nations Society.

Sir Arthur has sent a note of
acknowledgment to Senator Foster.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

May
Second
1925

Dear Sir Arthur,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt through your Secretary of the Hon. George G. Foster's generous subscription of \$100. to the League of Nations Society.

Yours faithfully,

A B MacKenzie

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

June 23rd, 1925.

Mrs. Sarah L. Bounsall,
Treasurer, Women's Canadian Club,
Bowmanville, Ont.

Dear Madam:-

Sir Arthur Currie has asked me to acknowledge receipt of and to thank the Women's Canadian Club of Bowmanville for their cheque for \$10.25 for first year's dues as a member of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

I have forwarded this to the General Secretary of the League in Ottawa, who will, no doubt, acknowledge it direct.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

June 24th, 1925.

H. G. Richardson, Esq.,
General Secretary,
League of Nations Society,
41-42 Carleton Chambers,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith cheque
for \$10.25 from the Women's Canadian Club of Bowman-
ville, Ont., for first year's dues as a member of
the League of Nations Society.

I have acknowledged it to Mrs.

Bounsall.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

The University of British Columbia



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

VANCOUVER, CANADA

June 25, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Sir,-

On May 1 Brigadier-General V. W. Odlum notified me by wire that you had kindly consented to accept the hearty invitation of the League of Nations (Vancouver Branch) to address a public meeting under its auspices in September. Allow me to thank you most cordially on behalf of our Executive.

Our President is Rev. (Colonel) G. O. Fallis, at present in the United States, but due to return early in September. Our first Vice-President is Brig. Gen. Odlum; our second Vice-President, the Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy. As I have recently accepted an appointment in the League of Nations, at Geneva, I am resigning the secretaryship. When it is convenient for you to fix the date and announce the title of your address, will you be so kind as to inform the new secretary, Arthur J. Cowan, Barrister, 830 Rogers Building, Vancouver.

The Executive will be glad to follow any suggestion you may make as to the nature of the gathering. What we have had in mind is a public meeting in one of the larger down town churches. Any subject affecting the League itself, world peace or international relations generally, would be very acceptable to our Society and to a Vancouver audience,

Please believe me, Sir,
Respectfully yours,

Mack Eastman

July 2nd, 1925.

Arthur J. Cowan, Esq.,
830 Rogers Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia in which he states that he understands from General Odum that Sir Arthur Currie has consented to address a public meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations next September.

Sir Arthur is at present in England and does not expect to return until late in September. He will not arrive in Vancouver until the 14th of October. He has made engagements for the 15th and 16th in connection with the opening ceremonies at the University of British Columbia and I think the 14th will be the only available date for his address to the League of Nations Society. However, it seems to me, it will be necessary to wait until Sir Arthur returns to Montreal to make final arrangements. He has just recovered from a rather severe operation and I do not like to bother him with correspondence.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

July 3, 1925.

Reverend G.C. Fallis,
1598, 6th Avenue, W.,
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Padre:-

A letter was received from your Canadian Club directed to Sir Arthur Currie, which indicated that General O'Brien had somehow got the idea that Sir Arthur was to be in B.C. in September. He is going there, but the month is wrong, as he is going in October, not in September.

We have written officially to say that he will be willing to speak to your body on October 14th, and I know that he will be pleased to do so. I am sending you this unofficial note so that any explanation necessary may be given. It would, of course, be quite impossible for him to make two visits to the West, and as a matter of fact he will not return from England until the end of September.

A lot of water has rolled under the bridges since we met last. Some time, if you are not too busy, I would be very glad to hear what you are doing. I suppose from your address that you are pursuing your calling in Vancouver.

I have been up here for a couple of years now, and am enjoying myself very much acting as general cook and bottle washer for Sir Arthur. He is at present in England on a long holiday. My own family is likewise established there, so I am bereft both in my home and office.

I suppose you are still playing tennis with as much energy as ever.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wilfrid Bovey.

SECURITY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S
SPEECH.

CASE FOR THE PACT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GENEVA, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke for over an hour in the Assembly of the League of Nations this morning to a very attentive audience.

It was not a League speech in the ordinary sense; there was no suggestion of adventures into the Empyrean. If some had imagined that the British Foreign Secretary might have attempted to fan the embers of last year's enthusiasms and to make the proposed Security Pact acceptable by indicating some nebulous and comforting connexions between this new plan and the Protocol, they were certainly disappointed this morning. Mr. Chamberlain rejected the Protocol outright. He did it very well, and he made it perfectly plain that the British Government would not accept the product of last year's debate in the Assembly. The effect of the speech was to relieve the League. There is around and about the Assembly a good deal of lingering sentiment in favour of the Protocol, and an attempt is to be made to stimulate it on Saturday by a big public meeting organized by the League of Nations Union. But every Foreign Minister here—and there are 15 of them—knows that the Protocol is no longer practical politics. And there is really no need to make attempts that could only be misleading and futile to conciliate Protocol sentiment. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chamberlain has cleared the air, and at the same time has made an excellent personal impression.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the League, the growing importance of which has been recognized in the action of the present British Government in arranging that the Foreign Secretary should be present at every meeting of the Council and that he should be a member of the British Delegation in this Assembly. Then he repeated the substance of the British objection to the Protocol, using as his text a phrase in a speech made yesterday by the Danish delegate, M. Zahle: "It is not our object to punish the aggressor; it is our object to prevent aggression." That the Protocol in aiming at peace might multiply occasions of war, that it was impossible to devise a uniform and rigidly logical scheme to cover the immensely varied conditions and relationships of peace in all parts of the world, were reflections that inevitably occurred to the British mind.

MORAL SANCTIONS.

Referring to a paragraph in M. Painlevé's speech Mr. Chamberlain described the British mentality as one that shrank from extreme logical conclusions and preferred to move from one concrete instance to another. The whole British Empire was an illustration of the British reluctance to confine relationships within a logical framework. It seems to the British Government much more profitable to try to secure peace in a definite and important region that has often been the theatre of war. That attempt was being made now, ^{and he hoped it would succeed.} Moral sanctions, ^{he urged,} were much more important and effective than physical sanctions, and the way to peace was to disarmament through security and security through arbitration.

The tenor of the speech obviously impressed the Assembly. It was described afterwards as "distinguished," "thoroughly British." "There," said one delegate, "you have the real tradition. We know where we are. That is the true England we have to deal with." And, in fact, after this speech there is not much that the Assembly can do with the Protocol except to dispose of it decently. Possibly attempts will still be made to raise the decision on the Pact in the Assembly on the grounds that such questions as arbitration treaties on Germany's Eastern frontiers may be covered by some provision of the Protocol. But the Pact is moving away from here. Mr. Chamberlain is leaving Geneva in a day or two. M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has already gone, and, though those who remain may consider the development of the Pact idea in other directions, nothing more can be done for the moment on the Rhineland Pact but to await the decision of the German Cabinet and to prepare quietly for the Conference of Ministers.

** A fuller version of Mr. Chamberlain's speech will be found on page 14.

IS A WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE HOME?—A DEBATE

Rebecca West Says Man Wants to Go Back Home—Wife Should Stay There, Says Alfred Duff-Cooper

THE following excerpts are taken from the debate on the topic, "Is a Woman's Place in the Home?" between Rebecca West, British author, who is well known to audiences in the United States, and Alfred Duff-Cooper, Member of Parliament. The debate was one of a series given recently at the London School of Economics in aid of the King Edward Hospital Fund.

MISS WEST SAYS:

"Man is throwing up his hands in the sphere of politics. He wants to go back to the home, and I think we ought not to oppose him because I feel strongly myself that the ideal person to take on the job of the politician is the married woman who has brought up her family. I think that the married woman who has spent most of her time instructing children in moral behavior would be the ideal politician."

MR. DUFF-COOPER SAYS:

"For most of us the home is the place of real importance. I believe that at present it is a bulwark against influences which threaten society. I believe that the results depend upon the home more than upon anything else to carry us through the dangerous times that lie ahead, and what is the home if it is to be deprived of its centre and heart, its dominating influence and presiding deity, the mother and the wife?"



Captain Alfred Duff-Cooper.

By REBECCA WEST.

WHEN people say that woman's place is at home, they really mean that the home is a symbol of a state of resignation to the male will. Personally, I have no objection at all to a resignation to the male will, because I am distinctly lazy; I would rather resign my will to anybody than use it.

There has been a curious change coming over the human species for some time, but it has only become evident in its effects since the war. The main factor in this change is that men are more and more becoming like women, and, therefore, women hope to become like men. For example, men are becoming more like women physically, and in the way they dress. I have often known women who were so feminine that they wanted to wear a skirt. If you told them that breeches were much more comfortable they would say, "I don't think it is womanly to wear breeches; I am a feminist, I want to wear the skirt." But I have never come across a woman so feminine that she wanted to wear two skirts, which is practically what the Oxford trousers are.

Woman Not Fighting Herself.

Altogether, I think as we look round the world, we see that there is a sort of movement of disintegration among men, which hinders us. We have noticed, of course, movement on the reverse side, which is the feminist movement, because as men take up feminine activities, women

will have to go out and do the things that men are now doing.

After all, a woman is bound to be a more satisfactory article than a man, because her present self is not at war with her primitive self. In the ages when the human race established itself on the earth woman had to look up to man all her life, looking after the man and the children; therefore, all the characteristics in woman which were brought out by looking after men and children were strongly developed in those primitive ages, and they are the characteristics of woman's primitive self.

Today woman's job is still to look after men and children, and therefore her present self is not contrary to her primitive self. There is no war between her real, fundamental being and her present environment.

Man's War With Himself.

On the other hand, there is a great war going on today between the primitive self of man and his modern environment, because in those past ages men did a lot of useful work, being a hunter, agriculturist, etc., and his initiative was constantly being called on, and his courage also. But in the modern world most men have for their destiny mechanical and machine-like work which does not call for courage or initiative; therefore, man's present-day self is always at war with his primitive self and is apt to be unstable and hysterical.

A very curious proof of how unadjusted man is to the business of supreme control over the destinies of humanity—which is practically what his political

power gives him—is the account of a man whom nearly all men admire—Napoleon. Of course, we always exalt what we would like to be ourselves.

When we choose a god we choose one as much like ourselves as possible—or even more so! Now there is one man whom men do really admire, and that is Napoleon, and the cause of their admiration of Napoleon is that he was an enormous and extensive failure—a terrific mule jester, who made the most tremendous failure ever seen, and who at his death had not only lost everything, but had also shorn his country of power, and had greatly diminished the vitality of the French people by calling for so much of their best for his army.

Winston Churchill's Secret.

Who, for instance, is the most invincible and popular of our contemporary politicians—who keeps on being popular no matter what he does? Mr. Winston Churchill. I think his popularity is due to the fact that he is so richly a failure in everything he does; he has that extraordinary power, which counts for nothing, of being full of beans—a power which man has chiefly admired in the past.

We ought, therefore, to be sympathetic to men when they do realize their failure, and I think that this is what they are doing. After all, the Great War was a supreme example of the failure of men. The whole history of Europe, as far as its influences on the political ideas of men are concerned, came to a crisis in the great war, which was a very dreadful thing for the men themselves, yet it taught them a certain amount of reason. I think that we get an increasing sense of this fact as the political proceedings of exhausted statesmen become more and more absurd.

Women's Part in Politics.

In the House of Commons, for instance, Winston Churchill is proposing to give pensions to widows. This is a very good thing, of course, and various parties have been asking for it for a long time, but they have never asked for anything so absurd as that the children of a woman should get a pension. It is, in fact, scandalous. There is nothing behind it which can excuse this extraordinary waste of public money. If the money is there to be given away it ought to be given to the widows with children.

I believe that the only reason why the proposal has been listened to, as it has been listened to, in the House of Commons, is that man is throwing up his hands in the sphere of politics. He wants to go back to the home, and I think we ought not to oppose him, because I feel strongly myself that the ideal person to take on the job of the politician is the married woman who has brought up her family. She may have had a certain amount of training in her youth in some scientific or professional occupation, but she is not likely to be able to go back to that work at the end of her married life because, more than likely, she has got out of touch with the higher intellectual processes during the years when most of her time was spent in conversation with her husband.

For, after all, politics do not often demand a very fine technique, and when they do, the technique is apt to change into intrigue. I think, therefore, that the married woman who has spent most of her time instructing children in moral behavior would be the ideal politician.

Calls Our Politicians Corrupt.

In America political parties at present are controlled by men of this new age. In England politics have had their groundwork settled by past ages when men really were interested in things outside the home, but in America they have not got that background, and the consequence is that American politics are extremely corrupt, and the men who are interested in business are totally uninterested in politics. Such men do not take any part in making politics into something that will really look after the future of America, because when they have finished their day's work—being modern men—they want to go home.

But the modern woman is now taking a real interest in politics, and in about twenty years' time American politics will largely be in the hands of women, and they will not stand the narrow, mechanical legislation that men are now imposing on their country.

Respects Sympathy for Men.

I think, therefore, that if we really understand now that men want to go back to the home we ought to be thoroughly sympathetic with them. After all, men do lose a lot by doing too much. One of the first consequences of overwork is lack of charm, and I ask,

what is man when he has lost his charm?

MAN'S VIEW OF WOMAN IN SCHEME OF LIFE

By ALFRED DUFF COOPER.

I HAVE been studying this sex question for some thirty-five years. My first impression was that there was a certain difference between men and women. They sounded different and they looked different. From observations and researches I have made since those early impressions, my eyes have been opened and the testimony of my early years has been confirmed—that woman is different from man. As I say, they look differently, they sound differently, they act differently and they are shaped differently, and so my whole theory on this question is based on the premise that man and woman are different. It might be thought that this was a generally received opinion, but it seems to me a bitter opposition exists, and the theory is indignantly denied by the majority of the human race. Personally, I think the trouble began about 140 years ago, when there were disturbances in the streets of Paris and men went about saying that all men were equal. Before they knew where they were they were reduced to the position that men and women were equal. Then, according to the old adage I used to hear at my nurse's knee, "One is led to see where they were they were saying that all men and women were equal."

A Modern Question.

If men and women are different, I think they ought to be used for different purposes. But in this age of democracy, when one says that two people are different, one is immediately met with the question, "Which do you think is better of the two?"

I have half the troubles of today because of the fact that people refuse to see differences. If I say that men and women are different things, they are intended for different purposes, they do not expect to be met with the criticism, "What! do you mean that just because this is a knife it can never do any of the work of prodding things?"

Man and woman are different in this respect, and I do not think that

one plays a greater part in the development of the world or in the important work of the world than the other, and I do say that they should be applied to different uses. It may be that the sphere of their activities occasionally overlaps.

When I consider the purposes, the uses, the work, to which woman should be, and in the past has been most usually devoted, I find that they are those activities which could always be employed and demonstrated in the home, and that is why I say that woman's place is in the home.

Let us consider these purposes: First and foremost, we cannot deny it, is the production and the education of children. There is a province into which men have never endeavored or even claimed to intrude, and I do not think that woman should complain that there is anything to belittle them in a function which is, after all, essential to the continuation of the race. The education of young children—what can be a nobler application for the activities of human beings, and what can be better carried on in the home and where better than in the home? There are those who think that nowadays these things should be done in communal establishments, but that opinion is restricted.

Importance of the Kitchen.

To travel to another department of the home—the kitchen. After all, whether we like it or not, the most spiritually minded of us have to feed two or three times a day, and as the human race will not continue for long without reproduction, it will not continue at all without the consumption of food. Therefore, I claim that this department of woman's activities is also of tremendous importance.

After all, it is the sum of little things which makes up the total of human happiness in the long run, and it matters more to every man that he should have two good meals a day properly cooked than that the nation's budget should be satisfactory. There again woman rules the kitchen as she rules the nursery, and she always has done so in every civilized country of the world.

To go from the kitchen to higher spheres, we come to the drawing room, where entertainment takes place. It is one of the most important attributes of woman and one of her most important tasks to comfort and console weary man on his return from his day's work on



Rebecca West.

behalf of the family. The task of consolation and comfort cannot be performed in public; it is essentially a matter which should be restricted to the home, and when she has comforted him sufficiently she proceeds to entertain her friends.

There again the modern world is competing with the home. The weary man is very apt nowadays to be dragged out from his comfortable home to a place of public amusement, to a place of communal refreshment which, in my humble opinion, is very inferior to the pleasure which he should enjoy in his own home. The pleasures of the night club, where it is impossible to dance because of the crowd, impossible to eat because of the noise, are inferior to the old-fashioned pleasures which were enjoyed quietly and discreetly and becomingly in the privacy of the home.

Jane Austen an Example.

It may be thought by some that I have put the task of the woman too low, but I am prepared to admit that there are none of the higher functions of the human race which woman is not adequately equipped to perform. Perhaps the greatest thing which men or women can do is the production of scientific or artistic work. In my opinion, however, that too, can always be done better in the home.

There is no greater exponent of the art of literature in England, or possibly in the world, than one who never left the home for a moment—Miss Austen—and who probably spent more long and weary hours in the home, and in a small home, than any novelist or artist has

ever done. Yet she found in these humble surroundings efficient material to produce five complete masterpieces. I do not believe that our more traveled novelists have gained anything from their explorations, which has put them on a footing with the stay-at-home artist.

After all, women need not be ashamed of the home as the place from which their activities are radiated, because the most important things, birth and death, happen there.

Would Like Men at Home.

For most of us the home is the place of real importance. Men have to go to work—which is much to be deplored. I think it would be much better if men could stay at home, too. I prefer the philosophy of Dr. Johnson, that anybody who works except for money is a fool. I am very sorry, but most men, and many women, must go to work. I think it would be better for them if they could stay at home and amuse themselves, because the majority of the work done by men leads to no good. Things they do for their own amusement are very much better.

As the home has been in the past our great mainstay and prop, and has survived the storms and buffets of generations, I believe that at present it is a bulwark against influences which threaten society. I believe that the results depend upon the home more than upon anything else to carry us through the dangerous times that lie ahead, and what is the home if it is deprived of its centre and heart, its dominating influence and presiding deity, the mother and wife?

DR. BUTLER PRAISES THE LEAGUE AND ITS 'HUMAN' WORK

DR. BUTLER has returned recently from a visit to Geneva, where he had exceptional opportunities for observing the work of the League of Nations. He shows how the United States Government can lend its sympathy to the objects "one of the greatest public agencies of all time."

By DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President Columbia University.

PERHAPS the most helpful way to approach the organization and operations of the League of Nations, established by the Treaty of Versailles, the Assembly of which is now holding its sixth annual session at Geneva, is to look upon it as the latest, the most wide-reaching, and by far the most hopeful of the many endeavors to secure human cooperation for the advancement of the highest human ends. In this particular instance the cooperating units are organized States, but the impulse behind the movement is none the less human, nor is its aim.

From the very beginning the covenant of the League of Nations, which forms Part I of the Treaty of Versailles, has been gravely misunderstood by a large portion of the population of the United States, and misinterpreted to them. It is expressly set out that the subscribing States agree to the covenant in order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.

This had been a boasted and eagerly pursued aim of the Government of the United States from the very beginning of the nation's history. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, the Adamses, Madison, Clay, Webster, Seward, Fish, Blaine, McKinley, Hay, Roosevelt, Root and Taft had each in turn been engaged in advancing this noble cause in official capacity. In our State documents and in the correspondence of our public men are to be found illustrations of the interest of our profoundest statesmen in these matters, and, time and time again, formal declarations by the Congress of the United States have given definite and specific support to them.

The Caudron of Party Politics. In the light of these facts Americans must not think their neighbors in other lands peculiar if they are surprised when they see that an enterprise of this description is well and solidly launched and that the Government of the United States has no part in it whatever. There can be no use now in thrashing over old straw or in trying to affix blame or responsibility upon this political leader or that, upon this political leader or that. The simple fact is that the people of the United States, in two successive Presidential elections at which this cause

was presented to them as an issue, have voted overwhelmingly against joining the League of Nations.

So far as the United States is concerned that matter is, for the present, a closed issue. But this is equally mystifying to the European, or the Asiatic, or the South African, who continues to be nonplussed when he is informed that an issue of this stupendous magnitude has fallen into the cauldron of party politics. He rubs his eyes and looks across the Atlantic to see whether the Americans are real people or only a name. He inquires anxiously what has become of our established national traditions, policies and ideals.

It may be urged with some force that the root of the difficulty lies in the work of that man who translated the phrase "La Société des Nations" in the English version. That rendering is not a happy or an accurate one, and obvious, but in addition it stirred up memories of all sorts of leagues of lust and blood and crime and conquest, as these have come into being for a thousand years and more.

Name Mistranslated.

If the English translator had rendered the phrase "La Société des Nations" by the words "The Associated Nations," a quite different effect might have been produced upon the public opinion in the United States. This rendering of the French phrase is accurate, significant, and has the advantage of recalling at once the relationship in which the American Government considered itself to stand to the Allies while hostilities were in progress.

Time and time again in history great events and important changes have hung upon a single word, and who dare say that in 1919, when the Government of the United States was on the very verge of accepting the covenant of the League of Nations with a few carefully drawn reservations, it would not actually have joined the Associated Nations on the same terms perhaps.

Much of the discussion and debate on this whole subject that have taken place in the United States have been quite below that level of intelligence, comprehension and sincerity which the people have every right to expect from their public servants, more particularly in reference to a matter of so great importance. Few things could be less in the public interest than to turn loose upon the discussion of an important and carefully worded document a legislator who, with the mind of a mere member of the bar rather than that of a true lawyer, proceeds, with all the ferocity of a prosecuting attorney, to tear words, punctuations, sentences into shreds before his astonished and often delighted hearers. This may be magnificent, but it is not public debate.

The League of Nations has now been in existence for six years, and the range

Columbia's President Calls It One of the Greatest Public Agencies of All Time and Tells How the American Government Can Aid Its Activities

and character of its accomplishments are certainly extraordinary. These have not included, as yet, some of the more spectacular results that are in view, but they have been, none the less, amazingly human, amazingly numerous and amazingly successful. It may very well be that the shortest line of approach to the establishment of national security, with resulting sharp limitation of armament, will be found to be not the most direct line but one which will proceed in roundabout ways and through the multiplication of kindly and helpful acts of international cooperation which of themselves carry conviction of the sincerity and high-mindedness of the nations which participate in them.

Take for example the field of public health. No one nation, however, able to take the most judicious system of quarantine and inspection, can stamp out a disease like typhus when it becomes epidemic in Eastern Europe or in Asia. The subdivision of the Secretariat of the League which has to do with health, directed by a most competent and devoted Polish physician, has undertaken to deal with typhus and other epidemics as and when they appear. From Geneva, for instance, the body of scholars and high-minded workers is engaged in stamping out at its origin the cause of one of the most destructive of human pestilences. Human lives are saved, human families are preserved, communities are made and kept fit for permanent residence and the general level of civilization is raised in a way that could not be done save through international cooperation.

Mandates and Exploiting Weakness.

This is but one of many illustrations that might be given of this very striking aspect of the League's work. It fascinates the visitor to Geneva to see the skill and accuracy with which the records are kept, the use of modern graphic methods in recording and in portraying statistics, and the practical steps taken to establish, and keep up, established, close and effective contacts with representatives and correspondents of the League in many lands. It is hardly possible to say that the people of the United States have no interest in such work as this.

Another undertaking is that which has to do with the so-called mandate system, a wholly new and most striking departure in international public law. For hundreds of years those stronger and more highly developed nations which came to have control over less advanced peoples, often in a distant hemisphere and with access to great wealth of natural resources, have dealt

with them as they would. Under such conditions, however high-minded the Government or its colonial department might be, there were many temptations to political and economic abuses of one sort or another to which distance both offered invitation and gave protection.

At the Paris conference of 1919 the various powers, having stripped the German Empire of its colonies, divided these up among different mandates. Similar action was taken at the San Remo conference of 1920 in regard to those possessions in Asia of which Turkey had been deprived. The principle of the mandate system is that the people of the territory affected are neither given their independence on the one hand nor annexed by a stronger power on the other. They are, rather, placed in the position of a minor or a ward in civil law, whose affairs are to be managed by a trustee

until he is able and competent to manage them for himself.

There are several interesting points to be observed in connection with the mandate system. In the first place, it represents a long advance over the old notion of simple conquest and exploitation of the weak by the strong, of those in a lower state of civilization by those in a higher. In the second place it recognizes the fact that nations, like human beings, must pass through a period of schooling in self-government and that they can gain most from a kindly and well disposed schoolmaster. Without going too much into detail, it may be said that the mandate system has been applied to Belgium, to Syria and Lebanon, to Iraq, to Tanganyika, to Togoland and Cameroon, to Ruanda and Urundi, to Southwest Africa, to the Pacific Islands, to Germany, New Guinea and to Nauru.

A visitor to Geneva last July might have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a British Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs and at least a dozen important British colonial administrators gathered there to explain to the Mandate Commission of the League any points in the administration of their mandates which might seem to require information or discussion. Twenty-five years ago this would have been unthinkable. We should have heard every sort of outcry against the invasion of sovereignty involved in calling upon a great civilized power like Great Britain to tell what it was doing in some distant part of the world with some dependent people who had been entrusted to its care.

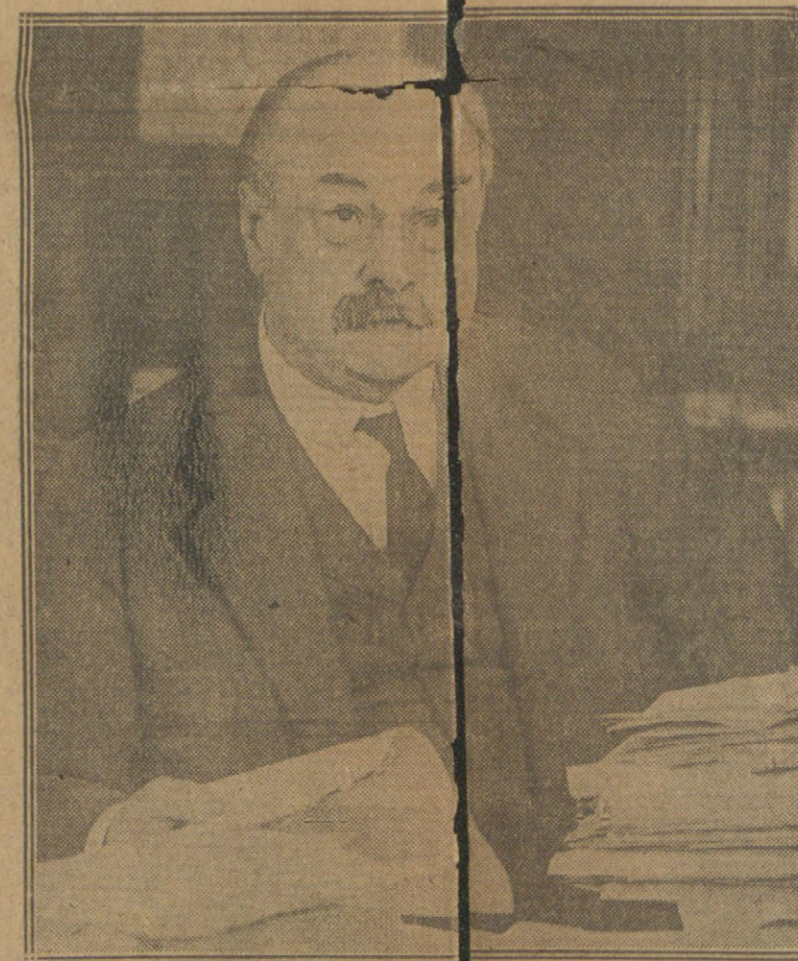
Approves of Mandate System.

None the less this principle is now firmly embedded in international public law, and the advance which it represents is literally stupendous. Honestly and intelligently administered, the mandate system will make impossible those thousand and one forms of cruelty, greed and exploitation which have too often marked what is ironically described as the progress of civilization. It is hardly possible to say that the people of the United States have no interest in such work as this.

A third matter of large importance has to do with the protection of racial and religious minorities in Europe. When the Covenant of the League of Nations was drafted no mention of this topic was made. Treaties subsequently entered into, however, have placed upon the League responsibility for the protection of these minorities. The minorities problem is acute in countries like Transylvania, Hungary and Poland. It is plain that the administration of so delicate a matter as this must be easier than so to exercise the power conferred to the League as to being down upon it the wrath of more nations than one.

Where abuses exist they are usually due to arbitrary administration by an individual, and the Government concerned is quite ready to deal with the matter on the basis of authoritative private representations from Geneva. Any public discussion of such a matter, however, would be fatal. One may wonder whether the protection of minorities can ever be completely effective as against the wrongheadedness and determined injustice of a racial or religious majority. This may be one of the ills that flesh is heir to.

The League has disposed once for all of secret diplomacy with its infinite possibilities of evil. For the United States secret diplomacy has always been impossible by reason of the constitu-



Nicholas Murray Butler.

United Photo.

tional provision which required that a treaty be submitted to the Senate for ratification, since few things are more certain than that if ninety-six Senators know of the existence of anything everybody knows it. In many other countries no similar provision has prevailed, but now, by the terms of Article XVIII of the covenant of the League, every treaty or international engagement entered into by any member of the League must be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and as soon as possible published by it. Moreover, no such treaty or international engagement is binding until it has been so registered.

Under it there had been registered up to July last something like 950 treaties or international agreements, and by this time the 1,000 mark has almost certainly been reached. Every one of these documents is public property and may be inspected and studied by any interested person at the office of the Secretariat. All treaties that have been made with the United States since 1910 are so registered, unless perchance there may be a few such treaties entered into between the United States and some one of the pitifully small number of Governments not represented in the League.

So important is this single and authoritative depository of all treaties that it would be an act of decent courtesy for the Department of State, of its own motion, to register with the League every treaty to which the Government of the United States may be a party.

Our Degree of Cooperation.

It would be a grave error to suppose that there is no cooperation between the United States and the League. To be sure there has been no cooperation on the part of the Government, but Americans operating in the field of liberty as distinguished from the field of government have cooperated and are now eagerly cooperating in carrying forward the work of the League. In some respects their position is anomalous and exposes them to unfriendly criticism, but those Americans who have been chosen by the Secretariat for their character and capacity to do important pieces of public work are not so easily disturbed.

There are perhaps in all a score of such persons working in the various departments at Geneva that have to do with public health, with the mandates, with the protection of minorities, with problems of transportation and with matters relating to safety at sea. The Librarian of the League is an American woman, Miss Florence Wilson, and she has built up, with most meagre resources, an ideally organized instrument for the use of the Council, the Assembly and the Secretariat in the handling of their various problems. She is a contribution to the work of the League of whom the American people may well be proud. Another American,

Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston, is in Budapest under the authority of the League as Commissioner General in charge of the financial reconstruction of that country. The reputation which he has already made is an enviable one.

The best answer to those cynics who insist upon telling us that human nature is not capable of making permanent progress away from the criminal folly and economic suicide of war is the history of the doings day by day of these companies of devoted, thoroughly trained and high-minded men who are carrying on the work of the League in various parts of the world. It is deplorable that the people of the United States do not hear more of this patient, constructive and always humanitarian work, and less of the technical political discussions that are carried on from time to time. Few things could appeal more strongly or more directly to American public opinion than the work which the League is actually doing, and if the American people understood what that work was they would not be content at having no part in it.

What United States Should Do. Assuming that the American Government will continue to refuse to join the League, even under the reservations of 1919, what can that Government do to mark its knowledge of the existence of one of the greatest public agencies of all time and its sympathy with the objects of the League?

First, it can and should provide for the legation at Berne an additional diplomatic officer with the rank of Minister and assign him to residence at Geneva for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the work of the League, and of reporting upon this work from time to time to the Department of State and of serving as the medium by which the Department of State could communicate steadily with the League.

Second, it can and should provide that all treaties and international agreements entered into by it should be registered with the provisions of Article XVIII heretofore cited. This act would mark our Government's formal approval of the steps taken to put an end to secret diplomacy, as well as to establish one certain and complete bureau of registration for all valid treaties.

Third, it can and should find ways and means to strengthen the hands of those Americans who are from time to time selected by the Secretariat of the League for work upon its various commissions. There is no reason why what has, in several cases, been done with honor, in secret, should not be done openly and of record.

Fourth, it can and should assist the American people to get full, accurate and impartial information regarding the many-sided humane efforts of this extraordinary development in human association.

See University report attached.

Not excepting as above indicated.

NOTE I - While there is no course in Archaeology, special lectures are arranged every year by recognized authorities. These lectures are open not only to students of the University, but to visitors.

NOTE II - Instruction in dancing is given in the School of Physical Education. See announcement of that school enclosed.

McGill University has a fully equipped Faculty of music which gives the degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Musical and Arts subjects are now included in the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts. Attached please find extracts from the University report for 1924-25 concerning music; also a brief statement regarding teaching of musical subjects in the Faculty of Arts.

There is a completely equipped Department of Architecture with a five year course. Attached please find announcement of the Faculty of Applied Science.

The Faculty of Music operates a Conservatorium of Music as well as carrying on higher teaching.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

December 14th 1925

Dear Sir,

The Section for Artistic Relations of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation has been entrusted with the task of establishing a classified inventory of the available resources of artistic work in all countries. With this aim in view we are endeavouring to collect all possible information on the method of organisation of instruction given on the fine-arts and the history of art, not only in specialised institutions such as Academies and Conservatoires, but also in Universities and Secondary Schools.

I should be most grateful if your University would assist us in this enquiry by answering the questionnaire enclosed herewith .

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind assistance,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Jules Guichard

The Director

R. D. Upchurch

Chief of the Section
for Artistic Relations

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1925.

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SOCIETY
OF CANADA, 1920

January 15, 1926.

International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation,
League of Nations,
Geneva.

Dear Sirs:-

I am forwarding you herewith replies to
your questionnaire on art instruction.

Yours very truly,

Wilfrid Covey.

February 24th, 1926.

J. Lewis Thomas, Esq.,
International Universities'
League of Nations Federation,
C/o. Professor Kerr,
Manitoba College,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Thomas:-

Thank you very much for your
letter of the 23rd of February.

I am glad to know that your
wishes with regard to the formation of a group within
McGill materialized. I hope its activities will be
satisfactory in every way.

Yours faithfully,

International Universities' League of Nations Federation

CANADIAN GROUP

REGIONAL SECRETARY:
J. LEWIS THOMAS

Toronto,
Ontario.

23rd February, 1926

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

You may be interested to know in connection with my visit to Montreal that I followed up the line of action indicated by you and met with very considerable success.

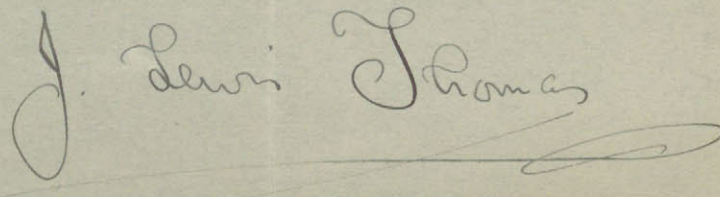
Professor Leacock and Dr. Hemion expressed sympathy towards the movement, while Dean Ira McKay and Colonel Corbett took the matter up in a very practical way, arranging a meeting of professors and students whom I addressed. Colonel Bouvey assisted me by introducing me to Mr. L.C. Tombes, a very capable fellow, keenly interested in all international matters.

At the meeting it was definitely decided to form a McGill group of the Federation. Mr. Tombes was appointed as Secretary, and Dean McKay and Colonel Corbett as Advisors. I believe that next winter this will be one of our most prominent groups in Canada.

I might mention that the objections raised against the formation of a group were few; the only one of any importance being that some of the professors and students said that McGill had already too many organizations. But on further consideration most of them admitted that the basis of the I.U.L.N.F. is so sound, and its aims so important that it ought to have a place in the University even if some less important organization has to be disbanded.

Yours truly,

Address:
c/o Professor Kerr,
Manitoba College,
Winnipeg, Man.



*Institut International
de
Coopération Intellectuelle*

SECTION DES RELATIONS UNIVERSITAIRES

I. F.

Société des Nations

Paris (1^{er}), le 22 Mars, 1926.

2, RUE DE MONTPENSIER (PALAIS-ROYAL)

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 15th and of the information concerning the meeting of the Physical Society held at your University. We shall not fail to announce this meeting in our Bulletin and shall be glad to receive also replies to the various points of our questionnaire.

It has been carefully noted that further enquiries regarding your University should be sent to your address.

Yours sincerely,

Chief of the Section of
University Relations.

Halecki
(O. de Halecki)

Wilfred Bovey, Esq.
Joint Chairman,
McGill University,
MONTREAL,
Canada.

June 11, 1936.

O. de Malecki, Esq.,
Chief of the Section of University Relations,
International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation,
2, Rue de Montpensier, Paris.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you herewith copy of a pamphlet
containing some essential information concerning this University.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 5, 1926.

Chief of the Section of University Relations,
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,
League of Nations, 2, rue de Montpensier,
2 Paris.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of
December 6th last, requesting us to send any communication we
might wish to have published in your "Bulletin of University
Relations", I enclose herewith Bulletin of the American Physical
Society, which Society held a joint meeting at McGill University
with the Optical Society of America on February 26th and 27th last.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF
INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
2, rue de Montpensier, 2
PARIS

Paris, 6th December 1925

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of bringing to your notice the fact that the International Office of University Information founded in 1923 by the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, has been transferred to the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, 2 rue de Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, where the activities of that Office will be continued by the Section of University Relations.

This section will also, from the 1st of January 1926 issue "the Bulletin of University Relations (formerly "Bulletin of the International University Information office") I therefore take the liberty of requesting your University to send us any communication it might wish to publish in the Bulletin. The enclosed formula will perhaps prove useful as an indication of the form in which such communications should be made. It would, as a general rule, be desirable that they should include all such information concerning the activities and development of your institution as may present an international interest. I should feel particularly grateful if you could commission one of the members of your staff or of your secretariat to send us regularly, for example one a year, a communication concerning your University. Should you approve of this suggestion, would you be so good as to inform me of the name of the person designated, as well as the approximate date on which I can expect the first contribution.

Your library will continue to receive regularly, the issues of the Bulletin. I hope sincerely that you will wish to send us, in return, all the publications of your University, particularly the Annual reports, regulations and programmes of courses.

Faithfully yours,

THE DIRECTOR

The chief of the Section
of University Relations

J. Van Buren

H. Alcega



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"RIZCARLTON"

Dec 6. 1926

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur

In fulfilment of
my promise to Sir Geo. Foster
to become a life member
of the League of Nations Socy
in Canada I now enclose
cheque payable to your order
as Treasurer for \$500 -

Please acknowledge
receipt to

27 Fayweather St
Cambridge
Mass

With best regards

Yours sincerely
Herbert B. Ames

December 7th, 1926.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Meredith,
189 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I have much pleasure in enclosing
herewith cheque for \$500.00 which I have to-day
received from Sir Herbert Ames, for a life membership
in the League of Nations Society of Canada.

Sir Herbert's present address is,-

27 Fayerweather Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

Yours faithfully,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

LADY DRUMMOND
THE HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
THE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
C. P. MEREDITH

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

PAST PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN,
G.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER,
G.C.M.G.

CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

O. M. BIGGAR, K.C.

ROBERT FORKE, M.P.

HON. TREASURER:

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G.

HON. SECRETARY:

A. G. PARKER,

279 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA

December 9th, 1926.


Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks
your letter of the 7th together with cheque for Five
Hundred Dollars which you had received from Sir Herbert
Ames for a life membership in the League of Nations
Society in Canada.

I have handed this to our Honorary
Secretary who will place it in our Endowment Fund.

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.
General Secretary.

CPM/MK.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SOCIETY OF CANADA,

1926

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1930

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS

DANS LA REPOSE PRIERE DE RAPPELER

NO.

GENEVA.

League of Nations
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY

NO.

13th June, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I was very much interested the other day in reading an account of and the editorial comment on your Graduation Address in the Montreal Star. I felt that the point of view which you expressed was quite in keeping with your attitude to the students to whom I was privileged to speak at your house during my visit to Montreal in March. I was so appreciative at that time of being in the midst of a group who were so obviously at their ease in the house of the President of their University. The success of that evening's discussion - and I felt that it was a very real success -, was in a large part due to the atmosphere in which it took place.

I so much enjoyed meeting students of the University on that and on other occasions and in discovering what very close contacts they already had with the current of international affairs. I very much hope that it will be possible for many of them to pursue their interests in this direction.

I will not trouble you with the details of the possible contacts between them and the Information Section, but I think that their Professors already understand that this Section is only too glad to put itself at their disposal in providing material for their study of current international affairs.

With my thanks again and kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

May A. Craig McBeach

President Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.
CANADA.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF LAW

October 24th, 1930.

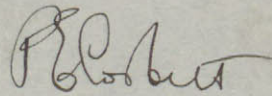
The Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have before me the letter regarding a proposal to set up a Canadian University League of Nations Society. The object, I think, is a laudable one, for the existing League of Nations Clubs do serve as a forum for the discussion of foreign affairs, and doubtless some form of federalization would strengthen them. Personally, I think the plan would be improved if the name of the organisation were changed to Canadian University Foreign Affairs Society. This ought to give it more general interest, and would do away with the suggestion of evangelical uplift that clings to most young men's societies discussing the League of Nations. I am rather opposed to anything which treats the League of Nations as a religion, rather than as an experiment in political science.

If the proposed organisation has as its object the scientific analysis of international relations, even though it should propose to treat the League of Nations as the central object of study, I should be willing to give it any assistance in my power.

Yours sincerely,



P.E. Corbett.

381 Wilbrod Street,
OTTAWA, Ontario,
October 16th, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.,
President, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir:-

Re Canadian University League of Nations Society

As a result of a letter written to the President of the Canadian League of Nations Society by Mr. J. Ross Tolmie, a Canadian Rhodes Scholar at Brasenose College, Oxford, which letter was endorsed by Sir Robert Borden, a movement has been started to organize a Canadian University League of Nations Society to assist League of Nations and other similar Clubs in Canadian Universities.

University League of Nations Societies exist in practically every European country and these national societies are affiliated under the Federation Universitaire Internationale with headquarters at Geneva.

At present, in Canada, there are League Clubs at Dalhousie, McGill, Toronto, Saskatchewan and University of British Columbia. Each of these Clubs however is completely isolated and has no knowledge of what the students in other Universities in Canada are doing towards the study of international relations and the furtherance of the ideals behind the League of Nations.

We feel that the time is now ripe for the co-ordination of all existing University League of Nations or similar Societies with a headquarters at Ottawa, and for the formation of new groups in Universities where none exist.

To act as headquarters in this movement a Provisional Executive has been formed in Ottawa with the endorsement of the National Executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada. This headquarters could act as a distribution centre for International literature and information; could arrange lecture tours throughout the various Universities of such prominent international workers as Professor Zimmern, Sir Herbert Ames, Professor Mack Eastman (who is touring Canadian Universities this year) and others; and could be of invaluable assistance to any branch or branches desiring to hold a model assembly; and could edit a University Section in "Interdependence".

We think it wise to point out that by joining the C.U.L.N.S. the individual clubs will not be bound to surrender any part of the autonomy which they at present enjoy, nor will they be obliged to subscribe to any views as to the League of Nations, or to act as agencies for propaganda. The work of the C.U.L.N.S. is solely to assist those organizations in Universities whose object is the study of international relations under whatsoever name they may choose to adopt.

-2-

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.

Briefly we desire, (1) to encourage and stimulate the study of international affairs and the League in all Canadian Universities. (2) To encourage the formation of Clubs for such study where these do not exist. (3) To assist and co-ordinate clubs that do exist.

We feel that the endorsement of the President of each University in Canada is essential to the success of this movement. We would therefore, appreciate a letter from you endorsing the C.U.L.N.S. and presenting any advice, suggestions or criticisms you may care to offer.

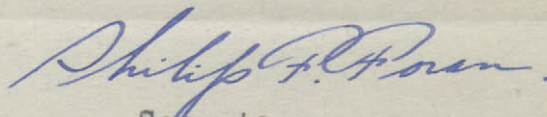
Further we would ask you to submit this letter to the member of your staff whom you consider most interested in International Relations and League of Nations work who would act as our contact with the Faculty of your University.

We understand that Professor P. E. Corbett, is much interested in such work. However, we leave the matter entirely in your discretion and would request you to advise us in your letter of the name of the Professor to whom you have submitted our letter.

Yours sincerely,



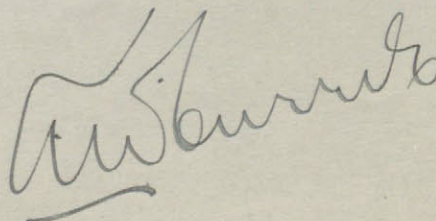
President.
Provisional Executive, C.U.L.N.S.



Secretary.
Provisional Executive, C.U.L.N.S.

To Dean Corbett,

have you any comments to make?



Oct. 19, 1930

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT WILLINGDON, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents:</i> SIR HERBERT B. AMES HON. H. S. BELAND HON. RAOUL DANDURAND HON. C. A. DUNNING	<i>Hon. Presidents:</i> THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D. THE HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C. <i>Past Presidents:</i> THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G. THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, G.C.M.G. <i>President:</i> H. M. TORY, Esq., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C. <i>Vice-Presidents:</i> HON. N. A. BELCOURT, LL.M., LL.D., K.C., P.C. ALBERT MATTHEWS, Esq. C. G. COWAN, Esq.	<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents:</i> HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C. MISS AGNES MACPHAIL, M.P.
<i>Hon. Treasurer:</i> MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON		<i>General Secretary:</i> LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"

381 WILBROD STREET
OTTAWA

October 18th, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., Etc.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur, re Canadian University League of Nations Society.

At the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee of this Society the formation of a Canadian University League of Nations Society with Clubs or Groups in the Canadian Universities was endorsed and Mr. Lester Clayton, B.A. (U. of T. and Osgoode Hall) was asked to undertake the preliminary work.

Mr. Clayton called together a number of Graduates of Canadian Universities and a Provisional Executive was formed, Mr. Clayton being elected President and Mr. Philip F. Foran, B.C.L. (McGill University), Secretary.

I understand that Mr. Clayton is writing to you explaining the objects of the formation of the C.U.L.N.S. and I am writing to let you know that this Society is anxious to give all the help it can towards encouraging this movement and would appreciate it very much indeed if you would do what you can towards this end in McGill University.

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.
General Secretary.

CPM/MK.

October 20th, 1930.

Lieut.-Col. C. P. Meredith, D.S.O.,
381 Wilbrod Street,
O t t a w a .

My dear Colonel,

I have your letter of the
18th instant with reference to the formation of a
Canadian University League of Nations Society.

I promise to give my cor-
dial support to this effort. While we have a fairly
active group at McGill, it is only too true that the
main student body does not take anything like that
interest in international affairs that it should.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES
HON. H. S. BELAND
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
HON. MAURICE DUPRE
HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE

HON. TREASURER:

MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"
PHONE QUEEN 1084

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT
THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

PAST PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

PRESIDENT:

DR. HENRY M. TORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SENATOR N. A. BELCOURT
C. G. COWAN, ESQ.
ALBERT MATTHEWS, ESQ.
SENATOR C. P. BEAUBIEN
TOM MOORE, ESQ.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL
HON. DR. MANION
RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. PERLEY
HON. N. W. ROWELL

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

391 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA

September 24th, 1931.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
President, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

The Canadian Universities League of Nations Society is anxious to co-operate with the League of Nations Society in Canada to arrange for circulating the Petition for World Disarmament by International Agreement in the Universities of Canada, and it is felt that the proper time to do this would be at or shortly after the visit to be paid to each University by Doctor Mack Eastman of Geneva, when he is to deliver a series of lectures on the League of Nations.

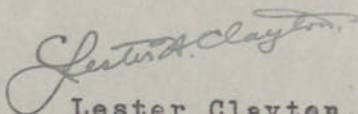
As there is a Branch of the Canadian Universities League of Nations Society at McGill, possibly arrangements might best be made through this organization for the circulation of the petition, but we feel that it would be well to have a member of the Faculty co-operate with the President of the local branch so as to insure of the broadest possible circulation of the petition. We are writing to-day to the Branch of the Canadian Universities League of Nations Society at McGill, asking them to assist in the work of circulating this petition, and forwarding them a copy of this letter. We are advising them that you will undoubtedly call them into conference in the near future to discuss this matter.

As you doubtless know, similar petitions are being circulated in nearly fifty countries throughout the world. This Canadian petition, which has already been signed by approximately 150,000 Canadians is to be placed in the hands of the Government to be presented by the Canadian delegates at the world Disarmament Conference at Geneva in February next. We feel that if when presented to the Government this petition carried the names of some thousands of Canadian University students, it would add very greatly to the value of the petition and the consideration that will be given to it.

General Sir Arthur Currie:-

Under separate cover we are sending addressed to your care a number of petition forms similar to the sample attached to this letter, as well as a number of copies of a small pamphlet on Disarmament for distribution. This pamphlet we feel will be of value as it answers many questions raised in connection with this vital problem, we remain

Yours sincerely,



Lester Clayton,
President, C.U.L.N.S.

C.P. Meredith.
General Secretary.

September 29, 1931.

Colonel G. P. Meredith,
391 Wellington Street,
O t t a w a .

Dear Colonel Meredith,

Let me acknowledge your letter of September 24th. I shall be glad to do what I can at McGill to cooperate with the League of Nations Society in Canada in securing the broadest possible circulation of the petition for World Disarmament by International Agreement. As soon as the college opens we shall arrange for publicity in the "McGill Daily", the students' newspaper, and I shall make other suggestions to the McGill League of Nations Society in the matter.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

WPM
November 6th, 1930.

Mr. Lester H. Clayton,
President, Provisional Executive,
Canadian University League of Nations Society,
381 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Mr. Clayton,

Let me acknowledge your letter of the 16th October regarding the movement to organise a Canadian University League of Nations Society to assist League of Nations and other similar Clubs in Canadian Universities.

I think it is a good idea to co-ordinate these clubs under a National Executive, but I agree entirely with the views of Dean Percy E. Corbett of the Faculty of Law of this University, who feels that it would be much better to call the organisation the "Canadian University Foreign Affairs Society". The existing League of Nations clubs do serve as a forum for the discussion of foreign affairs, and it is felt that this suggested name would give the Society more general interest and do away with the suggestion of evangelical uplift that clings to most young men's societies discussing the League of Nations. I am completely in accord with Dean Corbett when he says he is opposed to anything which treats the League of Nations as a religion, rather than as an experiment in political science.

If the proposed organisation has as its object the scientific analysis of international relations, even though it should propose to treat the League of Nations as the central object of study, I shall cordially endorse it and I know that Dean Corbett will give it any assistance in his power.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

November 13th, 1930.

Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Vice-Chancellor, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

The Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada will hold a Banquet in honour of the Right Honorable Sir Robert L. Borden at the Chateau Laurier on Monday, November 17th, at 7.00 O'Clock and would like to draw your attention to this very special occasion.

Yours very truly,

Sheila J. Stewart

Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

Tickets \$2.00 can be obtained at the Chateau Laurier or at the League of Nations Society's office, 381 Wilbrod Street.

*Write and
say thank you*

November 14th, 1930.

Miss Sheila I. Stewart,
Hon. Corresponding Secretary,
League of Nations Society in C anada,
O t t a w a . Ont.

Dear Madam,

Thank you very much for your
kind letter of the 13th November with regard to
the Banquet to be held in honour of the Right
Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden on Monday evening
next, but as I have already advised Mrs. Wilson
it is impossible for me to attend, as I am leaving
for New York that same night.

Ever yours faithfully.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1930

I-2118

Bank of Montreal.
DRUMMOND & ST. CATHERINE STS. BRANCH
1205 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

Montreal, Que. 9th June, 1931

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
c/o McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:

The League of Nations Society have a
balance in the Savings account No. 4601 at this
Branch of \$400.92.

Our records show that you are Chairman
and Mr. D.W. Oliver, Honorary-Treasurer.

To complete our files, would you be good
enough to sign the enclosed form and return it to us.

Yours faithfully,


Accountant
C.B. Tyner

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
IN CANADA, 1932



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS: "RESEARCH"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OTTAWA December 30, 1932

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have been asked by Mr. Paul Martin, President of the Windsor Branch of the League of Nations Society to transmit to you an invitation to address the Branch. They would like to have you come some time toward the end of January if you possibly could do so. Very effective and interesting work is being done there, both in the way of public addresses and study groups. You may have noticed, in the last issue of "Interdependence," mention of what they are doing. They usually have made rather extensive arrangements for radio broadcasting of addresses. I am sure that they would provide an excellent platform for anything you wish to say to them at the present critical moment. I should be pleased to hear from you at your convenience.

I am very sorry that I could not accept your kind invitation to lunch, but it was only yesterday that I returned to the office and I am still going very slowly.

I extend to you the best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Tory, President.

KM

The BORDER CITIES BRANCH of
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT
PAUL MARTIN
SECURITY BLDG., WINDSOR

VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS M. C. STRAITH
24 GARDEN COURT, WINDSOR

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, P.C.
DR. H. W. TORY

HONORARY COMMITTEE

SENATOR LACASSE
HON. DR. R. D. MORAND
HON. DR. P. POISSON
JUDGE J. J. COUGHLIN
RABBI ISRAEL LEBENDIGER
D. M. EAGLE
W. F. HERMAN
W. D. LOWE

HON. VINCENT MASSEY, P.C.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, P.C.

H. L. SPENCER
MRS. H. R. CASGRAIN
MRS. J. C. PENNINGTON
MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
REV. FATHER D. L. DILLON
ANGUS MOWAT
E. A. STONE
REV. A. H. FOSTER

EXECUTIVE

SECRETARY
MISS L. J. CAMPEAU
LABELLE BLDG., WINDSOR

TREASURER
LEON LALANDE
SECURITY BLDG., WINDSOR

WINDSOR, Ontario, December 31st, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

HEADS OF COMMITTEES

CO-OPERATION
MRS. W. E. MATTHEWS
1110 OUELLETTE AVE. WINDSOR

STUDY CIRCLES
C. QUENNEVILLE
1249 PARENT AVE. WINDSOR

EDUCATION
MISS AILEEN NOONAN
KENSINGTON MANOR WINDSOR

PUBLICITY
MRS. C. D. FARQUHARSON
106 SHEPHERD ST. E. WINDSOR

MEMBERSHIP
MRS. H. W. BULL
16 RIVERIA ST. SANDWICH

HAROLD HOUGH
GUARANTY TRUST BLDG. WINDSOR

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

I am writing you as President of the Border Cities Branch of the League of Nations Society.

We would like very much to have you come and speak to us about the end of January or some time early in February.

The local League of Nations Society is more than, perhaps, its name suggests. There being no Canadian Club in this community, the Society serves instead for the same purpose. Its membership, almost a thousand, embraces people, both from Windsor and Detroit. Perhaps the proportions of the organization can best be judged by reciting some of the latest speakers we have had. These have been: Hon. Vincent Massey, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Dr. H. M. Tory, Professor John Bell Condliffe, then Research Head of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., and Dr. W. L. Grant. Normally, the addresses are broadcast. Already, WWJ and the local station, CKOK, have been in touch with me with the view of arranging for a broadcast of your address, in the event that you should be able to come. I need only remind you that while the meetings are under the auspices of the League of Nations Society, they are, normally, of a public character. Quite frequently, before the meeting, a dinner is held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and this, likewise, is a public affair.

As to the subject matter, that is, of course, for you to decide.

We will be very pleased indeed to hear from you at the earliest possible moment with suggestions as to date, if you can arrange a visit.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Martin

The BORDER CITIES BRANCH of
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT

PAUL MARTIN
SECURITY BLDG., WINDSOR

VICE-PRESIDENT

MISS M. C. STRAITH
24 GARDEN COURT, WINDSOR

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, P.C.
DR. H. W. TORY

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D. M. EAGLE
W. F. HERMAN
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HON. VINCENT MASSEY, P.C.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, P.C.

H. L. SPENCER
MRS. H. R. CASGRAIN
MRS. J. C. PENNINGTON
MRS. W. C. KENNEDY
REV. FATHER D. L. DILLON
ANGUS MOWAT
E. A. STONE
REV. A. H. FOSTER

WINDSOR, Ontario, January 7th, 1932.

HEADS OF COMMITTEES

CO-OPERATION

MRS. W. E. MATTHEWS
1110 OUELLETTE AVE. WINDSOR

STUDY CIRCLES

C. QUENNEVILLE
1249 PARENT AVE. WINDSOR

EDUCATION

MISS AILEEN NOONAN
KENSINGTON MANOR WINDSOR

PUBLICITY

MRS. C. D. FARQUHARSON
106 SHEPHERD ST. E. WINDSOR

MEMBERSHIP

MRS. H. W. BULL
16 RIVERIA ST. SANDWICH

HAROLD HOUGH

GUARANTY TRUST BLDG. WINDSOR

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

Thank you for your note of January 5th.

Would it be possible for you to come some time about the end of March? If I seem to persist in this invitation, it is because of the great interest taken locally and in Detroit, in the possibility of your coming this way.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Martin

PM:AR

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR;
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

January 3, 1932.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President, National Research Council,
O t t a w a .

My dear Dr. Tory,

I have your letter of the 30th in which you tell me that the President of the Windsor Branch of the League of Nations Society wishes me to go there to speak to them some time towards the end of this month.

I am afraid I cannot accept this responsibility. I have two addresses to make this month and cannot accept a further obligation in this way, in view of the amount of close application necessary to the work of the University. Were things a little less serious, I would gladly go to help on the good work which the League of Nations is trying to do.

With all good wishes to you personally,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

January 5, 1932.

Paul Martin, Esq.,
Security Building,
Windsor, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Martin,

I have your letter of December 31, in which, as President of the Border Cities Branch of The League of Nations Society in Canada, you do me the honour of asking me if I will go to Windsor and speak to the members of your Branch at the end of January or early in February.

I am very sorry, but my engagements for January will prevent me from obligating myself to make any more addresses for some time to come.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932.

O T T A W A,
September 8, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE

RECEIPTS.

British Columbia Memberships	\$ 1,100.65	
Alberta	348.55	
Saskatchewan	260.68	
Manitoba	441.80	
Ontario	3,071.17	
Quebec	769.48	
Nova Scotia	258.10	
New Brunswick	176.70	
Miscellaneous	136.25	\$ 6,563.38
<hr/>		
Less 25% retained by Branches	487.52	
" 75% due from Branches	523.55	1,011.07
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,552.31

Received from Branches - memberships due 1931. 518.22

Sustaining Members Year 1932.

Doctor Mack Eastman	25.00
Trades & Labour Congress	25.00
Dr. & Mrs. H.M. Tory	50.00

Special Subscriptions;

Lady Drummond	50.00	150.00	\$ 6,220.53
<hr/>			
Toronto Branch Special Fund Acct.		225.00	
Montreal Branch		354.57	
Received from Special Appeal Letter		50.00	

Sundries:-

Proceeds from Disarmament	34.01	
Canadian Institute of Inter- national Affairs	7.50	
T.W. Turner Esq.	7.00	
Luncheon Tickets	71.10	
Miscellaneous	4.25	123.86
Dominion Canada Coupons		684.50
<hr/>		
<u>Government Grant Year 1932-33.</u>		

Department of External Affairs		
270 League Summaries Eng. Edition @ \$2.	540.00	
105 " " French " @ \$1.	105.00	\$ 645.00
Balance		<hr/>
		2,355.00
		3,000.00

Literature Sales:-

W.S.A.	21.72	
Canadian	340.96	
League of Nations Union	75.83	
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.	1.70	
League (Geneva.)	851.21	
International Labour Office	137.05	
Sectional	311.00	<hr/>
		1,739.47
		<hr/>
		\$ 12,397.93
		<hr/>

SOCIETY IN CANADA.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st 1932.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Telegrams		\$	70.76
Express			19.95
Telephone			86.80
Transfer			19.60
Postage			660.00
Special Literature - Saleable			91.95

League of Nations Publications - Geneva.

Sectional Balance of Acct. in full to Dec. 31/31	\$	52.50	
League Publications Year 1931		339.52	
International Labour Office Year 1931		102.03	
Sectional first 3 months year 1932		196.70	
International Labour Office first 9 months 1932		37.96	
League Publications - Jan. to September 1932		353.22	
League Summary Account January - September 1932		523.20	1,605.13

Stationery and Supplies			200.00
Roneo Company, Stencils & Supplies			79.70
United Typewriter Service			42.27
Sundry Expenses for Office			107.19
Chateau Laurier			69.85

Travelling Expenses:-

Doctor Mack Eastman	\$	100.00	
Colonel C.P. Meredith		62.00	
Dean P.E. Borbett, Montreal.		15.00	177.00

Closing of Disarmament Account			105.09
--------------------------------	--	--	--------

Press Clipping Service		45.64	
Bank Cheques		2.65	48.29

Printing:-

Progressive Printers	\$	1,957.44	
Capital Rubber Stamp Company		39.85	1,997.29

Salaries - Staff			6,961.19
------------------	--	--	----------

\$ 12,342.06

Surplus

55.87

\$ 12,397.93

By Balance on hand December 31st 1931		\$ 1,096.32
By Revenue	year 1932	12,397.93
To Disbursements	" 1932	<u>\$12,342.06</u>
		\$ 13,494.25
		<u>12,342.06</u>
By true Balance or Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1932		\$ 1,152.19
Outstanding Cheques	" " "	<u>53.49</u>
By Balance as per Bank Statement Dec. 31, 1932		<u><u>\$ 1,205.68</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1932.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

Dec. 31, 1932 Cash on Deposit Bank of Montreal	\$ 1,205.68	Dec. 31, 1932 Out- standing cheques	\$ 53.49
Amounts due from Branches (Approximately)	809.30	Progressive Printers	66.25
Literature Sales (Collectable)	124.50	Sundry Accounts	37.14
Dominion of Canada Bonds	12,500.00	<u>Geneva Publications:-</u>	
Accrued Interest (2 mos.)	114.08	League Literature Oct. Dec. '32	\$123.64
Office Furniture (Estimated)	450.00	International Labor Office Oct. Dec. '32	25.40
Literature on hand (Estimated)	35.00	Geneva Summaries Oct. Dec. '32	145.20
Stationery on hand (Estimated)	100.00	Sectional	21.00
			<u>315.24</u>
			\$ 472.12
		Surplus	<u>14,866.44</u>
	<u>\$15,338.56</u>		<u>\$ 15,338.56</u>

APPENDIX "C".

I have the honour to present the Financial Statement of the League of Nations Society in Canada for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

Copies of this statement have I understand been distributed to those present.

Receipts for the year total \$12,397.93 as compared with \$20,826.88 in the previous year a decrease of \$8,428.95.

The contributions received from the Special Appeal letters sent out in 1931 which amounted to \$7,920.00 principally accounts for the greater revenue for that year; actual ordinary receipts show a decrease of \$508.00.

Receipts from Memberships for 1932 of \$6,220.53 compare with \$6,921.60 in the previous year.

Sales of Literature total \$1,739.47 which is an increase of \$295.69 from the previous year's sales.

The Disbursements total \$12,342.06 as against expenditures in the previous year of \$20,172.55 showing a reduction of \$7,830.49, this decrease being due to the repayment of the Bank Loan of \$4,000. (current in 1930) and paid in 1931 a further expenditure of \$2,100. towards circulating the Disarmament Petition, also a greater amount forwarded to Geneva in 1931 to clear up previous indebtedness. This decrease has been made notwithstanding that the cost of "Interdependence" has increased from \$1,094.75 in 1931 to \$1,328.70 in 1932.

Our Balance sheet shows a surplus of \$14,866.44 as against \$15,308.91 the previous year. This difference of \$542.47 is accounted for principally in the total amount written off the various branches and the slight depreciation of office equipment.

(Sgd.) H.J. McNulty.

• T T A W A,

September 8, 1933.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
OF CANADA, 1932

DOCKET STARTS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY OF
CANADA, 1933

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT
THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

PAST PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

PRESIDENT:

DR. HENRY M. TORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

C. G. COWAN, ESQ.
SENATOR C. P. BEAUBIEN
TOM MOORE, ESQ.
J. W. DAFOE, ESQ.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE
MISS AGNES MACPHAIL
HON. DR. MANION
RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. PERLEY
HON. N. W. ROWELL

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES
HON. H. S. BELAND
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
HON. MAURICE DUPRE
HON. HUGH GUTHRIE

HON. TREASURER:

H. J. McNULTY, ESQ.

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"
PHONE QUEEN 1084

OTTAWA

January 18th 1933.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

In the last number of "Interdependence" we presented a fairly complete statement of Canadian press comment on the Lytton Report and the Sino-Japanese Dispute. For the next issue we have decided to secure, if possible, a symposium of the views of selected individuals on the same subject.

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the desirability of having representative Canadian opinion on this issue stated.

For our purpose we have thought that we might invite all those who have been delegates from Canada to the Assembly and a limited number of others to prepare outlines of their views for publication as proposed. Would you cooperate in this effort? We respectfully invite and urge you to do so.

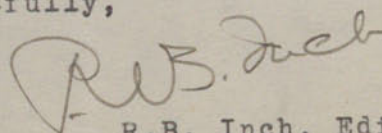
Contributors to the symposium are left free to discuss the subject in any way they wish. If a suggestion were made it would be that attention be directed particularly to one or all of the following points: (a) the effect of the dispute on the future of the League; (b) what action should now be taken, and (c) what should Canada's attitude be.

Contributors are left free to decide the length of their contribution having in mind the size of the journal.

The next issue will go to press, it is expected, about February 15 so contributions must be in the hands of the editor before that date.

We ask that, if at all possible you accept our invitation.

Yours respectfully,



R.B. Inch, Editor,
"Interdependence".

RBI/MK.

January 22, 1933.

R. B. Inch, Esq.,
Editor,
"Interdependence"
League of Nations Society,
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Inch,

Let me thank you for your letter of the 18th January, in which you suggest that I contribute an article on the Lytton Report for the next number of your magazine. I am sorry, but I am so extremely busy with matters of great importance to the University that I cannot take a moment.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

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HON. TREASURER:

H. J. McNULTY, Esq.

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"
PHONE QUEEN 1084

OTTAWA

August 1, 1933

Sir Arthur Currie, President,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

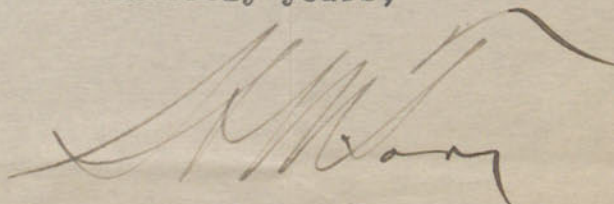
Dear Sir Arthur:

During the past year the Central Executive of the League of Nations Society has given a great deal of careful thought and study to the work of the Society and to ways and means of increasing its effectiveness. A number of recommendations are being drafted for presentation to the Annual Meeting which is to be held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on September 8.

One of our recommendations is that in the future the Society be directed by a National Committee or General Council instead of a Committee constituted almost exclusively of residents of Ottawa. On behalf of the Society's Nominating Committee and with my personal hope that you will join us in the effort we are making, I should like to ask if you would serve on such a Committee or Council and would permit us to place your name in nomination at the Annual Meeting. Our proposal is that this Committee or Council consist of not less than thirty and not more than fifty persons, that it be representative of the main geographical divisions of Canada and that it meet at least twice a year. We are confident that such a group as proposed can do work of great and increasing importance.

In the event of your reply being favorable, which I trust it will be, I would urge you to attend the Annual Meeting, if this is possible. Our hope is that the first meeting of the new directing body can be held immediately at its conclusion.

Sincerely yours,



H. M. Tory, President.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

Aug 6/33

My Dear Mr Arthur

In connection with the enclosed letter I want to tell you that after full discussion of the whole matter the Committee unanimously agreed to ask you to become President of the Council of the League of Nations Society for Canada for the coming year. As you probably know I have been President for three years which is a long, I think, as one man should serve. Further I think the President should be one who is not officially related to the Government service.

Under the new organization the duties of the President need not be very exacting. As a small Secretariat will be organized to carry out policy for which a special Chairman will be appointed. The President would if necessary be present at the one or two meetings of the National Council when matters of policy

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

was being settled and would if necessary be
consulted should special matters arise requiring
Cultural Action. It is the hope of the Propaganda
Committee that under the direction of a National
Council the Society may be made more active
in expressing opinions on public questions
affecting the League. I sincerely hope you
will find it possible to accept.

Please drop me a line care National Research
Council Ottawa. I am at present in Halifax
but am leaving for home tomorrow.

Sincerely yours
A. M. Brown

August 16, 1933.

Dr. H.M. Tory,
President, League of Nations Society in Canada,
O t t a w a.

My dear Dr. Tory,

Since receiving your letter of August 1st, followed by another dated August 8th, I have given a great deal of thought to the matter therein discussed. In the first place, I regret very much to have to say to you that it will be impossible for me to consent to take your place as president of that very important society. It is absolutely impossible for me to take upon my shoulders any further responsibility than now rests there.

You know that an anxious time it is for all university administrators and as far as I can see there is little rift in the clouds as yet. It is true that I am enjoying at the present time a greater measure of good health than I have for years, but that is because I am following as faithfully as I can the advice of my physicians not to add any burdens of responsibility to those that are mine already. It would not be fair to the Society, neither would it be fair to myself for me to attempt to do what you have done and what a president should do. I fully realize that attendance at some meetings would be necessary and I know that there would be many calls from branches to speak, calls which I could not very well refuse were I president.

Will you therefore say to your Executive that, while I deeply appreciate the suggestion, it is impossible for me to give a favourable answer.

I am afraid, too, that I cannot attend the meeting in Ottawa on September 8th. I have not yet had any vacation this year and I am hoping to get away in September for at least a fortnight.

With all kind wishes,

I am

Ever yours faithfully,

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MTL

1546
WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD CONSENT TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE
PROPOSED GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY

H M TORY.

September 5, 1933.

Dear Dr. Tory,

I have your telegram of September 1st.
I am willing to serve as a member of the proposed
General Council of the League of Nations Society
of Canada.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
National Research Council,
O t t a w a .

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

September 18, 1933.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., Etc.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

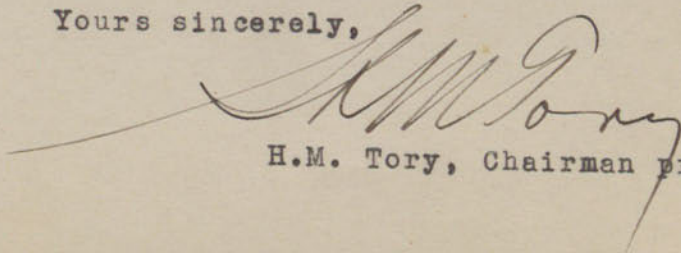
I beg to inform you that at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the League of Nations Society, held in Ottawa, on September 8, you were elected a member of the new National Council created at that meeting to direct the Society in future.

I take pleasure in sending you the following documents:-

1. The Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting including - the report of the retiring Executive Committee containing various appendices prepared for your information;
2. The Minutes of the first meeting of the National Council held by direction of the Annual Meeting immediately at its conclusion.

From a perusal of these documents it will be observed that a great responsibility has been placed upon all of us who are members of the National Council. Our first task is (a) the selection of a new President and other officers to lead the Society during the coming year and (b) the appointment of a new chief executive officer to be known as the Society's National Secretary. It would be appreciated if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter at your earliest convenience making such comments and suggestions as you consider would be useful to the Executive Committee at the present juncture. It would be appreciated too, if you would indicate on what dates within the next two months you might be expected to attend a meeting of the Council.

Yours sincerely,


H.M. Tory, Chairman pro tem.

September 28, 1933.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
National Research Council,
O t t a w a .

My dear Dr. Tory,

Thank you for your letter of the 18th, in which you inform me of my election to the National Council of the League of Nations Society.

You ask me to indicate dates within the next two months when I could attend a meeting of the Council. I am afraid it is impossible for me to say definitely. I do not expect to be in Ottawa for any purpose during this period, and to engage to make a special trip at the busiest season of the year is almost out of the question. I must be at Princeton University October 26th to 28th; and I have an engagement for Armistice Day in Toronto. Perhaps you would let me know the date that suits the other members of the Council, and I shall try to attend a meeting then, if at all possible.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA
OTTAWA

389½ Wellington Street,
Ottawa, October 5th 1933.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., Etc.,
Principal, McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

A Meeting of the National Council of this Society will be held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Friday, November 10th, commencing at 4.00 P.M. Arrangements will be made for the members to dine together so that the business may be concluded in the evening. A copy of the Agenda will be forwarded to you later.

Kindly advise this office as soon as possible if you will be able to attend.

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.
General Secretary.

578 - db
229x

CPM/MK.

October 7th,
1933

C. P. Meredith, Esq.,
389 1/2 Wellington St.,
O t t a w a .

Dear Sir,

I regret that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the League of Nations Society Council in Ottawa on Friday, November 10th, as I have an engagement to speak to a certain Club in Montreal that afternoon on a subject connected with Armistice Day.

Yours faithfully,

Principal



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS: "RESEARCH"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OTTAWA October 10, 1933

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

We have called the new Council of the League of Nations Society to meet on the afternoon of Friday November 10. In selecting this date we thought it might be possible for you to attend here on your way to Toronto for Armistice Day.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Tory, President.

KM

October 11,
1933

Dr. H.M.Tory,
President National Research Council,
O t t a w a .

My dear Dr. Tory,

Replying to your letter of October 10th, I have already written to the Secretary saying that some several months ago I made an engagement to speak to the Westmount Women's Club on Friday afternoon, November 10th, at a meeting held to honour Armistice Day. It will therefore be impossible for me to attend the League of Nations meeting in Ottawa.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY FOR THE
PERIOD MAY 1, 1932 TO JUNE 30, 1933.

O T T A W A,

September 8, 1933.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY FOR THE
PERIOD MAY 1, 1932 TO JUNE 30, 1933.

During the period under review ten meetings of your Executive Committee have been held, the average attendance being twelve. In addition, there have been a considerable number of special meetings held by special committees appointed by the Executive to deal with specific problems, notably the meetings of the Policy Committee, a report of which will be submitted formally by the Executive. The work that has been done by the Head Office has, due to well known causes, necessarily been restricted and has been of the regular routine character. The demands for materials for educational and propagandous work have been effectively met, although no extensive activities in either line have been undertaken.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

Without question the failure of definite accomplishment of the World Disarmament Conference and the inability to secure a peaceful settlement in the Far East gave rise to a feeling of discouragement, in Canada as elsewhere, with regard to the possible ultimate success of the League itself. This, with the continued world depression and the difficulty of securing proper financial support has added greatly to the anxieties of your Society during the past year and has resulted in the restriction of effort suggested above.

However, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the Society's financial position is as favourable as when presenting the last annual report and that the revenue slightly exceeded the disbursements, as will be shown in the report of the Honourary Treasurer.

WORK OF BRANCHES.

The difficulties having to be faced by the Central organization are naturally felt quite as keenly by the Branches. However, many of them have continued to carry on their work with considerable zeal, public meetings being held and addresses given and in some cases very successful study groups having been organized. Considerable work has been done by a number of branches in the direction of radio addresses by prominent speakers.

It is much to be regretted that several of the Branches that heretofore have carried on the work successfully have become dormant at least and again some others have practically ceased.

The responses received to a questionnaire sent out to the branches would indicate that only a limited number have been seeking actively to extend their operations and that there is still much to be done in order to create a public opinion in Canada favourable to the League based on knowledge of its operation and accomplishments.

The reports which will be presented today by the branches will no doubt throw some light on this phase of our work.

MEMBERSHIPS.

At the last annual meeting the Executive was authorized to make any changes in the form of membership that they might deem advisable and after having given the matter consideration certain changes were put into effect on September 1, 1932.

Under this new arrangement the associate dollar membership was abolished and a new form of "ordinary" membership created, the fee for which is two dollars. These "ordinary" members receive the Society's quarterly journal "Interdependence". No change was made in the "family" membership but the name of the \$10.00 corporate membership was changed to "sustaining" membership. All other forms of membership were abandoned except the "life" membership of \$500.00.

With a view to increasing the circulation of the Society's Quarterly journal "Interdependence" it was placed on the subscription basis of \$1.00 per annum, the whole of the amount of this subscription to be remitted to headquarters by branches. All subscribers and members receive "Interdependence."

It is to be regretted that the change has not met with general approval and reports from a number of the Branches would indicate that it has adversely effected memberships.

Special subscription rates to members for the Geneva Monthly Summary and other publications were arranged and published for the information of the members in "Interdependence".

Realizing that the time did not justify special efforts being made to build up the membership through any form of campaign nothing was done in this direction but every effort has been made to induce existing members to renew their memberships and to aid the Society in building up its clientele. In addition to this many of the branches have worked diligently to increase the membership of their branch and in some cases with fair success.

At the end of June there were 3,771 members and subscribers to this Society, of these 945 were members. At the time of presenting the last annual report the membership was 5,553 a loss of 1,782.

The number of corporates, now sustaining memberships remains approximately as before and although efforts have been made to increase this form of membership these efforts have not met with success.

The Executive would again urge the members of the Society to do their part to help build up the membership in the Society. At no time in the past has the support of the individual member been more necessary than at present.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

There has been a considerable improvement in the sale of League of Nations and International Labour Office Publications during the last year and a half, the total amount received for the sale of these for 1932 being \$1,735.86 as against \$882.59 in 1929 and \$1,012.78 for the first six months of 1933. Even with this improvement the demand for League Publications is far from what it should be but it is gratifying to be able to report an improvement in this connection.

This Society for some years has been Canadian Agent for the publications of the League and of the International Labour Office

and during the last year has taken over the agency for Canada for those of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris. The Society also procures for resale publications from other organizations from time to time as required.

The greatest demand has been for the Publications of the Economic and Financial Section of the League such as the World Economic Survey, 1931/32, the International Statistical Yearbook, 1931/32 and the Reports of the Gold Delegation. Provision was made to meet the demand for the Lytton Report and a considerable number of these disposed of. As in previous years there were a number of requests for the Armaments Yearbook. A special edition at a reduced price was issued in 1932. Of the International Labour Office Publications Industrial Relations was in the greatest demand.

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

No new pamphlets were published by the Society during the year but it was found necessary to have further editions of 5,000 and 500 of "A New World or the League of Nations" printed as well as 5,000 copies of "The Outline of the League."

The Society was able to obtain a reprint of Professor Soward's pamphlet "Canada and the League of Nations" issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City. This pamphlet was originally issued by this Society.

The Society is indebted to the Women's League of Nations Association of Toronto for having provided 1,000 copies of "The Truth about War Makers" without charge, also copies of the Disarmament Pamphlet. Many thousands of the first pamphlet which is a reprint of an article by Lt.Col. G.A. Drew as well as "Salesmen of Death" by the same author, which first appeared in MacLean's Magazine, have been distributed by this Toronto organization in a great number of countries. Among other pamphlets given for free distribution were "The International Labour Office and the Protection of Children and Young Persons" and a number of pamphlets on the abolition of Slavery.

ENQUIRIES.

By practically every mail enquiries are received for information about the League from a variety of sources but more particularly from teachers, students, and the clergy. Insofar as it is possible in answering these enquiries free literature is forwarded and where necessary accompanied by an explanatory letter. Information is supplied and questions answered to clergy for use in sermons, for those giving addresses, to students preparing essays and for debates, and for the preparation of compositions as well as providing information for and assisting with the holding of Model Assemblies etc.

The number of requests for free literature received in 1932 were one thousand and seventy, and for the first six months of 1933, five hundred and twenty-one.

personal efforts in this connection.

RADIO BROADCASTING.

While coast to coast hook-ups of radio addresses given by prominent speakers has not been found possible during the last year nevertheless a great number of radio broadcasts have been given partly arranged for by head office but largely through the efforts of the local branches. In one case no less than 23 radio broadcasts having been made and when prominent speakers were delivering addresses a hook-up with several other stations has been arranged.

On Good-Will Day May 18th broadcasts were given from a number of Canadian stations by the local branches the information on the subject having been supplied from head office.

O T T A W A,

September 8, 1933.

The free literature distributed in the year and a half was made up as follows:-

A New World	566
Un Monde Nouveau	100
An Outline of the League of Nations	2,138
Canada and the League of Nations	438
The Truth About War Makers	643
Address by Sir Robert Borden	721
Model Assemblies Pamphlet	335
Enemies of Peace	305
Salesmen of Death	78
Catholics and the League	22
Miscellaneous Pamphlets	55
TOTAL -	5,401

"INTERDEPENDENCE".

There have been four regular issues of "Interdependence", the Society's Quarterly Journal since the last Annual Meeting. A further increase from 48 pages as first published has now been made to 80 pages and through the use of a smaller type the contents have further been greatly increased.

Articles have been contributed by the Honourable N.W. Rowell, Toronto, W.N. Ewer, England, Sir Robert Borden, Col. C.H.L. Sharman, Ottawa, Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, Geneva, Professor F.H. Soward, Vancouver, Colonel David Carnegie, England, Colonel Drew, Hon. Vincent Massey, and other distinguished publicists.

Mr. R.B. Inch has continued to edit "Interdependence" and has given his time gratuitously. During the year 21,800 copies were distributed.

THE PRESS.

The Executive has noted with satisfaction the increased space given to the League in the editorial and news columns of the press. While disappointment has been expressed in connection with the League's efforts in the Far East as well as in the work of the Disarmament Conference a comparatively small number of the influential Canadian Dailies have criticised the efforts of the League adversely.

A series of press Bulletins of Information were prepared, mostly by the Editor of "Interdependence", and distributed from the office to upwards of 235 Dailies and Weeklies and to a select list of journals.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

It has not been found possible to arrange tours for public speakers under the auspices of the Society with the exception of Miss Winnifred Kydd, President of the National Council of Women of Canada, who kindly delivered a number of addresses, particularly throughout the West during the autumn of 1932. However, much has been done in this connection by a number of local Branches. The Executive of the Windsor Branch having addressed no less than 87 meetings as well as having 7 public addresses and 23 radio broadcasts.

The special thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Paul Martin, of Windsor and Rev. C.W. Gordon of Winnipeg for their

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE

TO THE

ANNUAL MEETING

SEPTEMBER 8, 1933.

Particularly during the present period when, to use the words of the Director of the International Labour Office "the world is moving with great rapidity out of its old tracks into new and untried paths," # no forward looking organization can afford not to subject itself frequently to self-examination. Such an examination of the League of Nations Society is the subject matter of the report we now beg to submit to you for your consideration.

The study which has been made was commenced in January last when two committees of the Central Executive - the Editorial Committee and the Policy Committee - recommended that it be undertaken.

In general, it may be said that it has followed upon a realization that one period in the history of the Society is ending and that a new period with new and even greater opportunities, requiring different methods and facilities, is awaiting to be entered. The recommendations we have decided upon will make it possible for the Society to take the first steps forward on a new programme.

By way of introduction, some of the general considerations and contentions which have been brought to our attention may be stated.

When the Society was organized and during its early years its principal task was contending that there should be international organization such as was projected in the League of Nations and making the League of Nations known to the people of Canada. The task is more complex not to say more interesting today. What form shall the further development of international organization take has been substituted for the first issue of whether or not there should be international organization at all and the multitudinous issues before the international organization today are now the concern of this Society.

Not only is it apparent that the Society is concerned with the issues before international organization today but also that these issues rank among the greatest political, social and economic issues of our time. Recent discussions of international economic conflict, its control and adjustment, make it scarcely necessary to reiterate the statement made on a great occasion a few years ago that "economic conflicts and divergence of economic interests are perhaps the most serious and most permanent of all the dangers which are likely to threaten the peace of the world."

Still another consideration seems to have been emphasized by the events of recent years; it is that international organization must be designed for a dynamic, changing and not a static world.

For the Society it is our judgment that the following are indicated as being the requirements of its future programme:

- (a) More effective leadership in the formation of public opinion on the issues facing international organization;
- (b) Improved facilities for making what has been termed the "expertise appeal."

#Statement made by Mr. H.B. Butler at Seventeenth International Labour Conference: "The world is moving with great rapidity out of its old tracks into new and untried paths. We must play our part in that journey of discovery."

One letter from a member of the General Committee may in this connection be quoted in part:

"I am delighted to learn of the study which has been made regarding reorganization and re-orientation of the League of Nations Society in Canada. The plan as outlined in March "Interdependence" seems to me to offer excellent prospects of enabling the Society to do a real job in the future.

The first thing that occurs to me is a thought which has probably been expressed dozens of times in your committee meetings, namely that the Society should pay more attention to the development of "expertise" as opposed to emotional appeal. There is provision for this development in your plan and my desire at the moment is merely to emphasize its importance. I do not mean to suggest that there has never been or is no longer a place for the emotional appeal, but I do suggest that a good deal more care should be taken in future to select the proper occasion for it

One other idea, which is probably utopian. You will remember Miss Macphail's effort to inspire more education in the field of international affairs. It is a cheering thing to know that the Society is going to broaden out in this direction. Is it quite hopeless to suggest that it might aim at the eventual foundation of an institute and summer school of international politics? It seems to me that the Society is probably the institution which could undertake this work with most prospect of carrying it through."

We believe that the Society should concentrate on the development of convinced individuals and on the subject of the emotional appeal we believe it should be kept in mind that what has been built up by such an emotional appeal is in constant danger of being swept away by a stronger emotional appeal.

Direction of the Society.

In studying the present organization of the Society, two defects in the existing machinery for its direction have become apparent to us. One is that the Society - a national organization - is being directed by what is almost exclusively a "local committee." The second is that many members of this Committee occupy positions which would restrict their freedom in discharging duties which, it is now realized, membership in the directing body of the Society involves. We recommend:

1. That the Nominating Committee be directed to present to this meeting nominations for a national directing committee which shall:
 - (a) be styled, "The National Council of the League of Nations Society in Canada;"
 - (b) consist of not less than thirty persons;
 - (c) be representative of the main geographical units of Canada;
 - (d) meet at least twice a year;
 - (e) have power to add to its numbers;
 - (f) hold its first meeting immediately at the conclusion of this Annual Meeting.
2. That the Nominating Committee be directed to designate not less than 10 members to constitute an Executive Committee of the General Council.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA.

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA, HELD ON FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 8, AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the League of Nations Society in Canada was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Friday, September 8, 1933.

MORNING SESSION.

The morning session commenced at 11.00 A.M. and the afternoon session at 2.30 P.M. Dr. H.M. Tory, President in the chair.

The General Secretary read a number of letters of regret from Members of Committees and Officers of the Society who were unable to attend.

The Chairman said that the Central Executive Committee had found it necessary to postpone the annual meeting from the spring to September. A special committee appointed last January to make a study of proposed changes in the organization and Constitution of the Society had given the matter careful consideration. These changes and suggestions would be brought forward when the report of the Central Executive Committee was presented.

The Chairman announced that he was retiring after four years as President but that he would continue to give his support to the work of the Society. He thanked the members of the Central Executive for the support and help he had received from them during his term of office.

The Chairman suggested that the Minutes of the Tenth Annual General Meeting be taken as read. This was moved by Mrs. J.A. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Philip Foran and unanimously carried.

The General Secretary read his report for the period from May 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933. The report was accepted.

Mr. H.J. McNulty, Honourary Treasurer of the Society, presented the Financial Statement of the Society for the year ending 31st December 1932.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Foran, the report was adopted.

Doctor Tory nominated the following as members of the Resolutions Committee:-

Mr. W.J. Sykes (Chairman)
Mr. Tom Moore,
Miss Isabel C. Armstrong.
Miss Winnifred Kydd, (Montreal)

Mr. Cowan presented the Report of the Central Executive Committee and announced that several appendices which he would not read had been prepared for the guidance of those entrusted with the direction of the Society. The appendices were as follows:-

- (a) Report of the General Secretary for the period May 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933. (already submitted).
- (b) Report re Federation of League of Nations Societies to be submitted by Mr. H.J. McNulty.
- (c) Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1932.

- (d) Revenue of Society.
- (e) Distribution of memberships and subscribers.
- (f) Summary of views as publicly expressed.
- (g) Literature Sales.
- (h) Personnel Central Office and Staff.

Mr. W.J. Sykes spoke in approval of the report but suggested that such important changes as recommended should be discussed.

Mr. Tom Moore said that he noted that at one time the Society had 44 branches but that during the past year there were only 16 which could be considered active. He was of the opinion that where the Society had active branches these branches should have full co-operation and assistance from head office but drew the attention of the meeting to Central Executive's recommendations in this connection.

Mrs. J.A. Wilson pointed out that in view of the trying times that the Society is passing through a very great responsibility was being placed on the proposed new national council.

Mr. McNulty said that if the report as presented was approved another form of membership similar to the shilling membership of the League of Nations Union in Great Britain should be instituted as he felt that a substantial revenue would be derived from this source.

It was moved by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the Report be adopted. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Moore that the necessary changes in the Constitution to give effect to the Report and for other purposes be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman called on Mr. McNulty to give a report on his recent visit to the 17th Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies in Montreux from June 1 to 7. The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. McNulty for attending the meeting of the Federation at his own expense and for his very fine report.

The Chairman called on delegates from the following affiliated organizations to report:-

Outremont & North End Women's Club; Montreal; Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; National Council of Women of Canada; and the Federated Women's Institutes.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting for luncheon.

LUNCHEON.

At luncheon the Chairman read a letter from Sir Robert Borden in which he said:-

"There are and there always will be critics of the League's policy and activities. Until the human elements that constitute its structure become perfect, the League will not be perfect. But it certainly expresses the finest endeavour of imperfect humanity to rise above the level of savagery in the settlement and disposition of international controversies.

Those who are endeavouring to make known the service of the League in this respect may be assured that their labour is not in vain."

Dr. S. Mack Eastman of the International Labour Office, Geneva, delivered an address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30 P.M.

Reports from delegates of the following affiliated organizations were received:-

Women's Association of Chalmer's Church; Quebec Women's Institutes; Women's Canadian Club; Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U; Dominion United Church; and the Catholic Women's League of Canada.

These delegates representing organizations having sustaining memberships in the Society gave encouraging reports and assurance of continued support.

Mr. Philip Foran, Secretary of the Ottawa Branch, outlined briefly what the Branch had done during the past year.

Miss Isabel Armstrong read the report from the Toronto Women's League of Nations Association pointing out the splendid work that is being carried on in Toronto under their auspices and emphasizing the suggestion of the Association that there be an Interdenominational Committee formed of representatives of the National Boards of various churches.

The Chairman called on Mr. Sykes, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee to present his report.

Mr. Sykes submitted the following report of the Resolutions Committee:-

RESOLUTION 1.

WHEREAS:-

Frequently crimes are committed within the territory of a state against nationals of a foreign state which tend to disturb good relations between two such states,

and whereas this matter has been under consideration by the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies.

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the National Council be requested to investigate the feasibility of establishing an International Court for the trial on request of those charged with such crimes; the procedure to be followed in such a court, if established; the laws to be applied and the method of carrying out decisions of such a court.

The above Resolution was not approved by the Resolutions Committee but the Committee saw no reason why the Resolution could not be passed on to the incoming National Council for their consideration. Agreed.

RESOLUTION 2.

WHEREAS:

- (a) The general arbitration treaty with the United States expired in 1928 and has not been replaced and
- (b) The Bryan Treaty of 1914 only provides for investigation and report, leaving the parties free, after one year, to act as they will in any given dispute and
- (c) The Briand-Kellogg Pact, excellent as far as it goes, provides no positive plan for arbitration and

- (d) The International Joint Commission has jurisdiction only in cases of obstruction, pollution or diversion of boundary waters

BE IT RESOLVED:-

That the Dominion Government be urged to negotiate a general arbitration treaty with the United States of wider scope than the Bryce Treaty which expired in 1928.

It was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Miss Kydd, that the Resolution be approved. Carried.

RESOLUTION 3.

WHEREAS:-

- (a) Japan in a dispute with China did not, as she might have done, seek redress through the League of Nations but instead persisted in attempting to settle the dispute by her own force, thus becoming her own judge in her own cause and challenging the fundamental principles to which she and the other members of the League of Nations subscribed;
- (b) the attitude of the Canadian government on this issue was at first not clear.

BE IT RESOLVED:-

That the League of Nations Society formally express its appreciation of the clarifying statement made by the representative of the Government in the Assembly of the League on February 24 last and express its approval of the vote registered on that occasion.

It was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Miss Armstrong, that the Resolution be approved. Carried.

RESOLUTION 4.

RATIFICATION OF I.L.O. CONVENTIONS.

WHEREAS:-

- (a) One of the chief services rendered to the cause of social progress by the International Labour Organisation is the preparation and adoption of international labour treaties, known as Conventions, which aim at the levelling upwards of conditions of work and standards of life among different countries.
- (b) Canada is a faithful member of the organization and participates in the elaboration of these Conventions, but has been unable thus far to ratify very few of them because of the limitations of Federal jurisdiction in labour matters.
- (c) Thus Canada not only fails to receive due recognition in the eyes of the world for the relatively advanced social legislation which already exists in most of her Provinces, but she fails also to stimulate through her example the ratification and application of labour Conventions by other nations.

BE IT RESOLVED:-

That the National Council be requested to investigate the possibilities of developing a plan whereby Canada might participate more effectively in the International Labour Organization.

It was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Miss Kydd, that the Resolution be approved. Carried.

RESOLUTION 5.

WHEREAS:- the field of social and economic research is international in scope, is of continuously increasing importance, and is dependent on the creation of an adequate body of statistics so prepared as to permit of a world purview of conditions, with international comparisons and co-ordination; and

WHEREAS:- the League of Nations has in the past sponsored various attempts to enlarge and improve the body of statistics as above defined, notably by the appointment of an International Commission on Statistical Organization in 1920, by the holding of an international Conference on Economic Statistics in 1928, and by the creation of various international statistical records;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the League be urged to continue its efforts for the organization of a comprehensive body of international statistics covering the more important social and economic activities in the modern state, - the best means to this end being the creation under the League of a statistical department to supervise all existing international operations and arrangements of a purely statistical nature, to be in general charge of the activities of the League in the statistical field and to work in co-operation with the various other branches of the League.

It was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Miss Armstrong, that the Resolution be approved. Carried.

Mr. Sykes as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee said that in addition to the foregoing Resolutions he wished to move a vote of thanks to Mr. R.B. Inch for his services as Editor of "Inter-dependence". This was seconded by Miss Kydd and carried.

Upon motion a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the retiring President, Officers, Members of Committees and all friends who had helped the Society during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the local press for its reports of the monthly meetings and to the press in general for the support it has given to the Society and the League was moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Miss Kydd, and carried.

Mr. McNulty brought to the attention of the meeting the following Statement of Policy adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain on 27th July 1933:

THE FAR EAST AND THE LEAGUE SYSTEM.

Statement of Policy adopted by the
Executive Committee of the League of
Nations Union 27th July, 1933.

The action of Japan in relation to China constitutes a grave menace to the League system which the world since the Armistice has been struggling to substitute for the national rivalries and chaos which produced the war.

The present situation is as follows: Japan has overrun and occupied four provinces which belong to China, covering an area greater than the combined areas of Britain, France and Germany. These operations have involved great destruction of Chinese property and the killing and wounding of many thousands of Chinese subjects, the Japanese themselves having also suffered casualties. The responsibilities are no longer in question: by the unanimous decision of the Assembly of the League - including the vote of Great Britain - China has been declared the victim of aggression. This decision does not mean that China is blameless in her dispute with Japan and that the latter had no provocation; but that Japan did not, as she might have done, seek redress through the League, and persisted, instead, in attempting to settle a dispute to which she was a party, by her own force, thus becoming her own judge in her own cause and challenging the fundamental principle upon which any

system of organised peace must rest. Lord Lytton's Commission found that the interests of China and Japan were not irreconcilable. The Chinese had done much to irritate the Japanese and had not fulfilled their treaty obligations, but they had neither made nor threatened an attack on the Japanese and the Japanese seizure of Manchuria could not be called a defensive measure. The Commission, however, suggested changes in the government of Manchuria which would have secured to Japan the internal order for which she was entitled to ask.

Throughout the discussion the Japanese, as well as certain sections of opinion in Britain, have confused the issue. The question as it concerns the world is not whether Japan has received provocation from China, but whether Japan is justified in settling the whole issue by her own force and defying League intervention. Lord Lytton has himself again and again insisted upon this distortion of the point at issue. He says of the Japanese attitude:

Throughout the discussions which have taken place at Geneva, the arguments used by the representatives of Japan have been irrelevant to the issue which was under discussion. The Japanese speeches have all dwelt upon the chaotic condition of China, upon the provocative nature of the anti-foreign propaganda of the Chinese Government, or of the faults of the Chinese administration in Manchuria; but beyond the bare assertion that everything that Japan has said is true and everything that Japan has done is right, there has been no attempt to answer the charge that whatever the grievances of Japan might have been they did not justify the occupation by force of Chinese territory. That is why the efforts to arrive at an agreed basis for the starting point of the negotiations were doomed to failure from the outset. The parties were never discussing the same issue.

Japan persists in her claim to be arbiter in her own quarrel and remains in occupation of the Chinese provinces in defiance of the unanimous decision of the League.

Lord Lytton's Commission stated in its Report:

The interests of peace are the same the world over. Any loss of confidence in the application of the principles of the Covenant and of the Pact of Paris in any part of the world diminishes the value and efficacy of those principles everywhere.

Failure to effect a settlement of the Far Eastern dispute and acquiescence in a situation which has been brought about by force would undoubtedly be a weakening of the Covenant and would have grave consequences in Europe where the difficulties of the League would be greatly increased. The situation in the Far East has already reacted unfavourably on the Disarmament Conference.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union is of opinion that, when the aid of the League is again invoked by China, the League should take action to bring to an end the present position in the Far East, and that the British Government should support such action and be prepared with a definite policy for that emergency.

It is therefore suggested that the League of Nations Union should, on all its platforms and in its publications, insist upon:

- (1) The moral obligation of every State Member of the League to preserve Chinese territory against external aggression; and
- (2) The grave consequences of allowing Japanese troops to remain in occupation of Chinese territory.

Mr. F.C.C. Lynch, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. J.A. MacIsaac, Ottawa, Ont.
Prof. Norman MacKenzie, Toronto, Ont.
Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., Ceylon, Ont.
Mr. Paul Martin, Windsor, Ont.
Mr. H.J. McNulty, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. H.F. Munro, Halifax, N.S.
President, F.W. Patterson, Wolfville, N.S.
Mrs. H.P. Plumptre, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Escott Reid, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. David Rogers, Saint John, N.B.
Prof. Norman McL. Rogers, Kingston, Ont.
Mr. Andrew Sibbald, Saskatoon, Sask.
Prof. F.H. Soward, Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. W.J. Sykes, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. E.J. Tarr, Winnipeg, Man.
Dr. H.M. Tory, Ottawa, Ont.
President R.C. Wallace, Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. A. Warren, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. Clarence Webster, Shediac, N.B.
Senator Cairine Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. J.A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.

Executive Committee:

Miss Isabel Armstrong, Ottawa, Ont.
Hon. C.P. Beaubien, Montreal, P.Q.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. C.G. Cowan, Ottawa, Ont.
Lt. Col. George A. Drew, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. K.A. Greene, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. R.B. Inch, Ottawa, Ont.
Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., Ceylon, Ont.
Mr. H.J. McNulty, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.
Prof. Norman McL. Rogers, Kingston, Ont.
Dr. H.M. Tory, Ottawa, Ont.
Senator Cairine Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.

It was moved by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the Report of the Nominating Committee be adopted and that the Constitution be suspended to provide for the election of officers for this year by the National Council. Carried.

It was stated by the Chairman that the National Council under the Constitution might add to its numbers.

The Chairman announced that the Eleventh Annual Meeting was concluded.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA HELD, BY
DIRECTION OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
IN THE CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA,
ON
SEPTEMBER 8, 1933.

Present: Miss Armstrong, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Inch,
Mr. McNulty, Mr. Moore, Mr. Sykes, Dr. Tory,
Mrs. J.A. Wilson.

On motion of Mr. Moore, Dr. Tory became Chairman
pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mrs. Wilson,
the Executive Committee was authorized to act for the National
Council until the Second Meeting of the Council which it was
directed to call as soon as possible after the distribution
of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting. Dr. Tory was asked to
convene the first meeting of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Inch, it
was decided to ask Mr. McNulty to act as Treasurer of the
Society until the Second Meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Wilson,
it was decided to ask Lt.-Col. C.P. Meredith and the other
members of the staff of the Society to continue in their present
positions with their present salaries until the Second Meeting
of the National Council.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Cowan, Miss
Winnifred Kydd, of Montreal, was appointed a member of the Council.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Moore, the
Chairman pro tem was authorized to name a committee to consider
with Mr. Goodwin the proposals he had outlined to the former Central
Executive of the Society for making the Society a more effective
medium of expression for returned soldiers. The Chairman named
Mr. Cowan, Mr. McNulty and Mr. Moore to this committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Miss Armstrong, it
was directed (a) that all Minutes and Proceedings of the Council's
Executive Committee be circulated to the members of the National
Council and (b) that the Executive Committee in urgent cases might
refer matters of policy to the National Committee by letter ballot.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. McNulty, Mr. Inch
was asked to continue as editor of "Interdependence" until the pro-
posed re-organization of the Central Office had been effected.

SECOND MEETING
of the
NATIONAL COUNCIL

Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa.

November 10, 1933, at 4 p.m.

A G E N D A

1. Minutes of the First Meeting.
2. Statement by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. C.G. Cowan, and replies of members to notices of election and of the meeting:
 - (a) Resignation of Sir Percy Lake.
3. Consideration of present international situation and suggestion that statement of comment upon it be issued by the Council either to the Press at the conclusion of the meeting or under the name of the President in the next number of "Interdependence."
 - (a) Brief statement by a member of the Council, prepared at the request of the Chairman, as a basis of discussion.
 - (b) Appointment of a small committee to report back to the Council under Item 8 of the Agenda.
4. Election of President, Vice-Presidents and Honorary Treasurer:
 - (a) Letter from the National Secretary, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.
 - (b) Appointment of a nominating committee to report back to the meeting when its report is completed.
5. Consideration of the appointment of the Society's chief executive officer (National Secretary) and the programme he will be expected to administer and direct:
 - (a) The programme of the Society. Introductory statements as basis of discussion prepared by members of the Council at the request of the Chairman.
 - (b) Qualifications of officer required, salary and method
7. Consideration of the election of additional members of the Council:
 - (a) Letter from the National Secretary, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.
8. Consideration of Policy on Public Issues:
 - (a) Resolutions considered at the Annual Meeting
 1. International Court for the trial of persons charged with crimes within the territory of a state against nationals of a foreign state.

2. General Arbitration Treaty with the United States.
 3. The clarifying statement of the Canadian Government on Japanese aggression made in the Assembly of the League of Nations on February 24, last.
 4. Ratifications of International Labour Organization conventions in Canada.
 5. International statistical organization.
 6. Statement of Policy of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain on the Far East and the League system.
- (b) Resolution on Disarmament submitted by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee on October 4th.
- (c) Report of sub-committee proposed under Item 3 of the Agenda.
- (d) Other issues.
9. Consideration of proposal submitted by Mr. Goodwin for making the Society a more effective medium of expression for returned soldiers.
 - (a) Report of Committee appointed at First Meeting of the Council.
 10. Consideration of proposals of the Chairman of the Women's League of Nations Association of Toronto.
 11. Consideration of the appointment of Committees.
 12. Date of the next meeting of the Council.
 13. Report of the Nominating Committee proposed under Item 4 of the Agenda.
 14. Other business.

(Arrangements are being made so members will dine together at the Chateau Laurier).

THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

Our second recommendation projects the reorganization of the Society's Central Office. In this connection we would advance two propositions:-

1. The Central Office must in future provide leadership in the work of the Society to a greater extent than in the past;
2. The programme of the future will require personnel qualifications in terms of training and experience which the programme to date did not require so urgently.

It is interesting in this connection to note and particularly with reference to the first that another organization with somewhat similar objects has reached a similar conclusion. The Institute of Pacific Relations at its recent Banff Conference decided to create a new executive position designated, "Secretary-General" to indicate the increased importance attached to the position.

Several considerations have been before us including the following:-

- (a) The organization of a national committee to direct the work of the Society, replacing an Ottawa committee, will itself add to the responsibilities of the Central Office;
- (b) The Policy Committee which was appointed to assist the Society in formulating its views on public issues reported that it would require expert staff assistance and counsel and asked that the Society consider how these requirements might be met;
- (c) A more urgent issue was raised by the Editorial Committee. Ever since its inception "Interdependence" has been edited by a member of the Society in his spare time. The Committee decided that it was not in the best interests of the Society that such an arrangement should continue and made this recommendation: "Your committee is of the opinion that "Interdependence" should be edited in the office of the Secretary of the Society; and as it recognizes that this could not be done under present conditions and might involve a re-organization of the Head Office, it recommends that the President appoint a small committee to study the question and report to the Central Executive before the Annual Meeting."
- (d) The very considerable possibilities of press and publicity work which now exists were discussed by the Editorial Committee and the opinion expressed that this work could best be done in association with the editing of the Society's publications.

Our recommendation is:

3. That the National Council be directed to consider at an early date the appointment of a qualified person to the staff of the Society who shall be
 - (a) the chief executive officer of the Society;
 - (b) styled, "National Secretary;"
 - (c) the editor of the Society's publications.

Branches.

During our examination of the organization of the Society we have studied carefully the history of its efforts to create branches. We found that in forty-four places the Society has had

branches or has made at least preliminary efforts to form branches. Only sixteen of these could be considered active during 1932. The new provisions for leadership and a re-oriented programme we hope will affect this situation. We would, however, make the following suggestions:

- (a) That in places where active branches do not exist, the General Council encourage the formation of less formal organizations of the local membership - such as committees and study groups;
- (b) That it consider the development of a policy whereby grants will be made to assist in the carrying out of local programmes;
- (c) That greater emphasis be placed on co-operation with other existing local organizations.

Changes in the Constitution.

To make recommendations in the foregoing effective and otherwise to interpret the spirit and intentions of this report, certain changes in the Constitution of the Society are suggested. The complete constitution as we recommend it is as follows:-

NAME.

The name of the Society shall be the "League of Nations Society in Canada.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the Society are:

1. To furnish information about the League of Nations, its principles, its organization and its work;
2. To study international problems and Canada's relation thereto as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations.
3. To foster mutual understanding, good-will, and the spirit of co-operation between the people of Canada and those of other countries, in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations and with the object of promoting international peace.
4. In order to more effectively carry out the above objects, to promote the establishment of provincial or local associations, branches or committees, and to co-operate for such purposes with any existing organizations having like objects.

OFFICERS.

Honorary.

The Patron of the Society, Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents shall be chosen at the Annual Meeting.

Active.

The President of the Society, one or more Vice-Presidents and the Honorary Treasurer shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.

Executive.

The National Secretary shall be appointed annually by the National Council which shall define his duties and fix his salary. The National Secretary shall be the chief executive

officer of the Society. Such other officers as are necessary shall be chosen by the National Council.

Auditor.

The Auditor shall be appointed annually by the National Council which shall fix his remuneration.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The affairs of the Society shall be directed by a National Council of not less than 30 members, representative of the main geographical divisions of Canada. Members of the National Council shall be elected at the Annual Meeting. The National Council shall meet at least twice a year.

The Past Presidents and active officers of the Society shall be ex-officio members of the National Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The decisions of the National Council and the general executive work of that body shall be carried out by an Executive Committee of not less than ten members to be elected at the Annual Meeting. The Past Presidents and Active Officers of the Society shall be ex-officio members of the National Council.

The Executive Committee may elect its own Chairman.

NOMINATIONS.

One month prior to the Annual Meeting the President shall name a Nominating Committee which shall present its report to the Annual Meeting. Other nominations to be considered by the Annual Meeting must be in the hands of the National Secretary at least two weeks before the annual meeting, and must be signed by five members of the Society in good standing.

MEMBERSHIPS.

Membership in the Society may be Ordinary, Family or Sustaining. Any person resident in Canada who subscribes to the Objects of the Society may become - (a) An Ordinary Member, (b) With his or her family a Family Member, (c) A Sustaining Member.

Any organization or association which is established in Canada for public objects and which by Resolution endorses the objects of the Society, may, with the approval of the National Council, become a Sustaining Member. Additional forms of membership may be established by the National Council and subscription therefor fixed by the Council.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Membership subscriptions shall be as follows:

Ordinary Member	\$ 2.00 per year
Family Member	5.00 " "
Sustaining Member (Individuals, Companies, Societies, Churches, Study Groups, etc.)	10.00 " " and upwards.
Life Members	500.00

Membership fees shall be paid in full to the Central Office of the Society.

MEETINGS.

Annual.

There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society which shall consist of the members of the National Council and Executive Committee, representatives of the Branches as hereinafter provided and one designated representative of each Sustaining Member.

National Council.

Meetings shall be held at the call of the President or of any five members submitted in writing to the National Secretary.

Executive Committee.

Meetings shall be held at the call of the Chairman or of any three members submitted in writing to the National Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution of the Society may be amended at the Annual Meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY.

1. A branch shall consist of at least ten members and may be formed at any time, but must be recognized as a Branch by the National Council. It should elect as soon as possible, a Chairman, Secretary and Committee whose names and addresses shall be forwarded at once to the office of the Society.
2. The Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Branch, and for promoting all activities, such as recruiting new members, public meetings, lectures, study circles, co-operation with other branches, and for conducting its affairs in accordance with the general policy and with the rules and regulations from time to time formulated by the National Council.
3. Each branch as such shall be financially self-supporting.
4. Each branch may elect one representative to the Annual Meeting of the Society if the membership is less than one hundred. For every additional one hundred members, or fraction thereof, an additional representative may be elected.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO BRANCHES.

Number of Branches.

One branch only will be authorized in each locality. The National Council shall determine the area to be included in the locality of each branch. The branch may authorize the formation of groups or other sub-divisions within its own locality.

Membership in Branches.

All Ordinary, Family and Sustaining Members of the Society resident in the locality in which a branch has been recognized shall be eligible for membership in such branch upon payment of such additional fees as the local branch may decide upon. Where the Sustaining Member is a Company, Society, Church, Study Group, etc., it may select three representatives for nomination as members.

FINANCE.

- (a) To each recognized branch in good standing the central office of the Society may, make a payment of the equivalent of twenty-five per cent of the annual membership fees received from persons resident in the locality in which the branch has been established.
- (b) A branch may levy such additional fees as it may require for its own purposes.
- (c) The Society may at its discretion make grants in support of the work of a branch.

- (d) All accounts shall be adjusted between the Society and each branch quarterly as of the 2nd day of January, April, July and October, and the balance found payable shall be paid before the last days of these months.
- (e) Special gifts stated by the giver to be for the benefit of a branch or of the Society shall not be divided.

DIVISION OF WORK.

A branch shall be responsible within its own locality for:-

- (a) The holding of public meetings under the auspices of the Society.
- (b) Arranging with existing organizations, which are accustomed to have their members addressed on various topics from time to time, to include in their programme, addresses on subjects relative to the League of Nations, delivered by speakers to be arranged for by the Branch.
- (c) The increase of the Society's membership.

APPENDIX "B"

The 17th Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies met in Montreux, from June first to seventh. Our Canadian Society, although not members of the Federation, had previously been invited to be represented. Due to our non-membership I attended the Sessions of the Conference as an observer.

The work of the Congress was as usual divided amongst six Commissions and the Commissions following their deliberations on the subjects allotted to them reported to Congress.

The report which overshadowed all others in importance was, of course, the report on the SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT. The Resolution passed as a result of this report received rather wide publicity but for the benefit of any one who may not have seen it, the Resolution is of so much importance that I shall read it.-

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

Congress, after recalling the unanimous adoption of the findings of the Lytton Report and approving the resolution passed by the Federation's Representative Council in February 1933.

"Regrets to note that Japan, far from conforming to the recommendations of the Assembly has extended its illicit military occupation of China without the Committee of XXI, sitting in private session, reaching any proposal for collective action;

Expresses its conviction that the armistice imposed upon China does not free the members of the League of Nations from their obligations to preserve the territorial integrity of China as of any other member;

Consequently requests the League of Nations to restore confidence in the efficacy of the provisions of the Covenant by seeking in public discussion under the control of public opinion such collective diplomatic, economic or financial measures as may restore to China the exercise of sovereign rights over all her territories, and

Suggests as particularly adequate for this purpose the prohibition of imports coming from Japan."

Copies of this resolution were sent by Congress to the Secretary General of the League to M. Hymans (Chairman of the League's Advisory Committee) and to Mr. T.V. Soong.

The reception of this report by the Federation was most impressive. After discussion the delegates of the twenty-four countries except the Japanese delegate, went on record in favour of the resolution. In spite of the fact that we realize only too well that League of Nations Societies, although their efforts represent the carrying out of the desires of perhaps 95% of the world for the peaceful arbitration and settlement of world disputes, unfortunately have not yet sufficiently organized to put teeth in their conclusions, yet nevertheless I feel that there was very deep significance in the passing of this resolution. I felt in fact rather deeply moved, because I believed that I was witnessing one of those acts which contribute to the small beginning of a new era in the affairs of men. It does not take great imagination to realize that with the present complicated economic structure it is not a happy situation for a country to have its actions weighed in what amounts to an international court of public morals, and to be found guilty in the eyes of the world. Notwithstanding the fact that the international peace movement fostered and given voice by the League of Nations Societies is still in its early infancy, I believe that it furnishes a medium to consolidate the expression of the opinions of the decent people of the world, which goes a long way to deprive the ill-gotten gains of illegal warfare of their value. I think that Japan realizes only too well the effect of

this world opinion and finds herself much in the same position as many of us have as individuals since the depression, in holding what we commonly call frozen assets, and with the temper of the people of the world as it is today it will, I believe, be rather difficult for Japan to thaw out such an asset.

Another matter of much importance which was discussed was the question of the revision of the school text books used in the period of compulsory education, along the lines of the aims of the Committee of experts which met in Paris in 1932. The feeling of the meeting was that those Societies which had not already taken the necessary measures should ask their National Committees of intellectual co-operation to set up sub-committees of historians, and educators who should study typical text books on history, geography and civics, and where in their opinion anything in the way of misleading statements or of a nature liable to convey the wrong impression or breed hatred as between nations, is found, that the Committee should take up the question with the Committee representing the country concerned and failing agreement that the matter be referred to an International Committee.

This undoubtedly if successfully carried out, will be a valuable contribution towards creating a broader view and more friendly spirit among the rising generation.

The question of the situation of the Jews in Germany also was considered, and as a result the President of the Federation, Lord Cecil, sent the following letter to His Excellency, Dr. Schnee, President of the German Delegation.

6th June, 1933.

"Your Excellency,

I have been asked by the Federation of League of Nations Societies to convey to the German Delegation through you their feeling about certain recent events in Germany in connection particularly with the action taken against the Jewish citizens of that country. The Federation recognizes that it has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country nor has it any desire to do so. At the same time the events in question have in fact caused a very serious uneasiness in many parts of the world, especially in Europe and the United States. It is not too much to say that in the words of the Covenant they have impaired the good understanding between the nations. In many countries, my own among them, they have interrupted the growth of the new attitude of sympathy and understanding towards Germany and her people which has been gradually taking the place of the bitter sentiments necessarily engendered by the World War.

It is no part of my duty to discuss any detailed occurrences. I am quite ready to believe that exaggerated accounts of what has happened have found their way into the Press. Making all allowances, however, for any exaggeration, the fact remains that the German Government have taken legislative and administrative measures against a body of their citizens solely because they belonged racially to the Jewish people. Discrimination of that kind seems to the Federation impossible to reconcile not only with the spirit of the Covenant of the League but even with that progress of western civilization during the past two or three centuries to which Germany made such eminent contributions. It seems to the Federation a recrudescence of a belief in mere force independent of justice as an instrument of Government which taken in connection with public utterances by highly placed officials of the German Reich has caused profound anxiety in very many countries.

The Federation has been very glad to hear from your Excellency assurances that the German Government desire to pursue a policy of peace and reconciliation. The speech of the Chancellor on May 17th was to the same effect and those assurances have done much to arrest the unfortunate impression to which I have alluded. The Federation therefore hopes and believes that future events will encourage a re-growth of confidence between Germany and other countries

and I venture to assure Your Excellency that nothing could more effectually promote the good feeling between us which we all desire than decisive evidence that for the future all citizens of the Reich can rely on equal treatment before the law irrespective of their race, language or opinions.

Your obedient servant,

CECIL

President."

The reply of the President of the German Delegation was as follows:-

June 7th, 1933.

"Mr. President,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th June.

It gives me great satisfaction that you on this occasion expressed the conviction that the International Federation has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. It fills me all the more with regret to learn that you should have judged the Legislative and administrative measures of the German Government without considering the serious and unfavourable conditions which have led to them. Furthermore it is incorrect to speak of the recrudescence of a belief which in reality does not exist amongst the German people.

In addition, I will report to my Government on the attitude taken up by the International Federation and I have no doubt that they will in their decisions consider what is necessary for the existence of the German people as well as the lofty principles of the International Federation.

May I conclude by expressing the conviction that in spite of the differences of opinion, the working together of the Federation as a whole will effectively bring about a close rapprochement of the people and the furthering of world peace.

Believe me, Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely

(Sgd.) SCHNEE."

The reply to Lord Cecil's letter indicates rather clearly that the German delegates were more concerned in representing their Government of the day, than with League principles. This is a phase of the activities of our Societies which I feel we should closely guard. League of Nations Societies I believe, have practically no value at all unless when the necessary occasion arises, they are fearlessly prepared to criticise their own Government.

Some people have asked me what my general impression of the meeting was and to them I have replied that it was most inspiring to see gathered together representatives of the principal nations of the world discussing ways and means of furthering the desires of their peoples for peace, and to realize that notwithstanding that the League tree has not yet borne all the fruit we desire, that nevertheless its roots are firmly embedded in the hearts of the people of most nations of the earth. One also realizes that the League itself is nothing more than a piece of machinery, and the operators of the machine, the representatives of the Governments of the moment. The serious duty of seeing that those delegates are charged by their Governments with the proper instructions for the operation of the machine in keeping with the spirit of the Covenant will always rest with those men and women who have grouped themselves

together to form the League of Nations Societies and to offer leadership in the constructive effort for the great goal of peace. In conclusion may I venture the opinion that to effectively carry out the work of this Society it is essential that we be linked with the other League of Nations Societies through the International Federation and I sincerely hope that during the coming year we may add to our usefulness by so doing.

REVENUE OF SOCIETY.

APPENDIX "D".

1923 -1933

The Society has received revenue as follows:-

Revenue	1933 1st 6 months.	1932	1931	1930	1929.
Memberships	\$ 2,842.92	\$ 6,577.56	\$ 6,921.60	\$ 9,003.99	\$14,292.86
Commission on Literature	437.07	796.03	476.84	603.85	275.96
Government Grant	645.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Special Sub- scriptions.	50.00	344.96	8,335.05	729.81	229.77
Dominion Canada Coupons.	342.25	684.50	671.00	671.00	649.00
Advertising	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	\$ 4,892.95	\$11,403.05	\$19,404.49	\$ 15,008.65	\$18,446.99

Revenue	1928	1927	1926	1925.
Memberships	\$ 15,023.36	\$ 8,604.28	\$ 7,358.75	\$ 16,401.76
Commission on Literature	791.09	247.89	96.00	17.25
Government Grant	2,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Special Sub- scriptions.	144.82	-----	-----	1,250.00
Dominion Canada Coupons	649.00	632.50	478.50	137.50
Advertising	806.50	625.00	412.00	-----
TOTAL	\$ 19,414.77	\$ 10,109.67	\$ 8,345.25	\$ 17,806.51

Revenue	1924	1923	1922	1921.
Memberships	\$ 7,558.05	\$ 3,999.75	-----	-----
Commission on Literature.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Government Grant	-----	-----	-----	-----
Special Sub- scriptions	147.49	650.00	-----	-----
Dominion Canada Coupons	-----	-----	-----	-----
Advertising	-----	(From Public Meetings \$1,237.55)	-----	-----
TOTAL -	\$ 7,705.54	\$ 5,887.30	\$ 5,732.54	\$ 4,464.40 (May 14, to Dec.31)

The Society has a special reserve fund which now totals \$12,500.00 and which it is free to use as it, in its discretion, wishes.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIBERS.APPENDIX "E".

There were 3,771 subscribers to the Society at the end of June 1933, of these 945 were members. Under the new ruling all associate members on sending in their fee for renewal become subscribers only.

The membership of the Society has been distributed as follows:-

Province	1932	1931	1930.
Nova Scotia	116	107	128
Prince Edward Island	23	13	35
New Brunswick	101	134	202
Quebec	319	233	438
Ontario	2,001	1,937	2,416
Manitoba	249	264	360
Saskatchewan	162	175	292
Alberta	232	238	387
British Columbia	938	1,140	1,415
Foreign	28	21	44
TOTAL	4,169	4,262	5,717

Province	1929	1928	1927.
Nova Scotia	221	283	223
Prince Edward Island	165	143	6
New Brunswick	294	390	287
Quebec	774	804	472
Ontario	5,249	5,723	1,975
Manitoba	938	959	568
Saskatchewan	1,062	1,322	481
Alberta	1,151	813	475
British Columbia	2,271	2,895	1,718
Miscellaneous or Foreign	91	75	46
TOTAL	12,216	13,407	6,251

Province	1926	1925	1924
Nova Scotia	260	33	193
Prince Edward Island	3	4	
New Brunswick	257	165	262
Quebec	413	544	1,125
Ontario	1,566	1,406	832
Manitoba	316	527	205
Saskatchewan	279	776	173
Alberta	257	341	609
British Columbia	540	295	161
Miscellaneous or Foreign	10	11	
TOTAL	3,901	4,102	3,560

The Society has had branches, or committees organized to form branches and at least preliminary efforts have been made in the following places:-

Victoria	Lethbridge,	Port Arthur,	Brantford
Vancouver	Saskatoon,	Kitchener &	Ottawa,
Kamloops,	Moose Jaw,	Waterloo,	New Liskeard,
New Westminster,	Regina,	Guelph,	Montreal,
Windermere,	Winnipeg,	Oshawa,	Quebec,
Invermere,	Brandon,	Haileybury,	Saint John,
Calgary,	Windsor,	Grimsby,	Moncton,
Cadomin,	London,	Hamilton,	Sackville,
Edson,	Niagara Falls,	Toronto,	Halifax,
Grande Prairie,	St. Thomas	Kingston	Amherst,
Edmonton	Fort William	Peterboro	Charlottetown.

In many other places organizing efforts have been made but have not been successful.

Of these only 16 could be considered active in 1932 and 1933. They were:-

Victoria,	Winnipeg,
Vancouver,	Windsor,
Windermere,	Toronto,
Invermere,	London,
Edmonton,	Hamilton,
Calgary,	Grimsby,
Regina,	Ottawa,
Moose Jaw.	Halifax

Revenue accruing to branches by virtue of the clause governing the sharing of membership fees for the period September 1, 1931 to September 1, 1932 were as follows:-

Branch.	Revenue obtained by Branch on acct. of mbs.	No. of Memberships on which this sum was based.	No. of Membership fees forwarded by Br.
Vancouver	\$ 85.25	173	173
Victoria	146.00	522	510
Calgary	9.25	37	37
Winnipeg	63.75	105	81
Brantford	3.00	3	3
Grimsby	9.50	20	18
Hamilton	32.50	90	68
London	3.25	10	10
Toronto Branch (per Mr. Matthews)	111.62	211	99
Toronto Branch (Women's Branch)	13.50	50	50
Windsor	128.00	96	92
Halifax	25.38	39	39
TOTAL	631.00	1,356	1,191

SUMMARY OF VIEWS AS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

THE RECORD OF THE SOCIETY.

- Policy -

No meeting of the General Committee of the Society, which as already stated is charged with the determining of the general policy, has been called except in so far as notification to attend annual meetings. The views of the Society on public issues as stated in resolutions of the Society in Annual Meeting assembled, of the General Committee or of the Central Executive are summarized as follows:-

"At the Annual Meeting February 14th 1925 Resolutions were passed supporting the proposals for General Disarmament and outlawry of war and expressing the earnest hope that the Government of Canada would ratify the Geneva Protocol with such reservations as it might consider necessary.

At the Annual Meeting held January 29th, 1926, in a Resolution the Society places on record its profound thankfulness for the spirit of good-will and peace which inspired the Locarno Pact and expressed its confident hope that this expression might so endure that the nations would consecrate themselves anew for the purpose for which the League was created.

At a Meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on April 20th, 1926, a Resolution was passed to the effect that the Committee noted with interest the appointment by Council of the League of a Committee to consider changes in the Constitution of the League following the failure of the extraordinary session in the previous March to bring about the entry of Germany into the League.

At a Meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on May 14th, 1928 a Resolution was passed to the effect that it would be most desirable the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King attend the next Assembly of the League and sit in the Council as Canada's representative and further that he invite the Council to meet in Ottawa.

At a Meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on August 14th, 1928 a Resolution was passed congratulating the Right Honourable the Prime Minister on his decision to represent Canada at the Assembly and the meeting of the Council and also on his decision to attend at Paris for the purpose of signing the Treaty for the Renunciation of War.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on February 14th, 1929 a Resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to appoint a special committee to study the questions of Calendar Reform and to support the recommendation that the League be requested to convene an International Conference for the Reform of the Calendar.

At a Central Executive Meeting held on March 27th, 1930 a Resolution was passed to the effect that the Society heartily endorsed the proposal of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada to present to the schools of the Dominion

copies of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and recommended that a copy of the declaration of the principles of the League be included.

At the Annual Meeting held on May 13th, 1931 in a Resolution the Society congratulated the Government on the part played by Canada in the League and the practical measures of Disarmament in existence in this country and prayed that the Canadian representatives to the Disarmament Conference do all in their power to bring about satisfactory methods for the reduction of armaments throughout the world.

A further Resolution was passed at this Meeting requesting the Prime Minister that Delegates to the Assembly be appointed at least five months prior to the meeting of the Assembly or as early as might be possible. It was begged that there should be some continuity of representation over a period of several years and further that whenever practical the same method be adopted in respect to the appointment of delegates to the regular Conference of the International Labour Office and also that items on the Agenda of the Assembly be assigned to different members of the delegation for special study.

At a meeting of the Central Executive of November 15th, 1932 a Resolution was passed to the effect that it was noted the general commission of the conference for the reduction and limitation of Armaments would shortly re-assemble and believing that it was essential that the Government should give clear and unequivocal support to the immediate universal and substantial reduction of Armaments commended to the careful consideration of the Government the proposals that had been laid before the general commission of the Conference by the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States and France and endorsing the declaration of principles in the closing Resolution of July 23, 1932 and hoping that the approaching session of the Conference would complete the speedy translation of these aspirations into achievement.

In 1931 Petitions for World Disarmament were circulated in upwards of fifty-six countries. This Society undertook to circulate a Petition in Canada with the co-operation of other interested organizations. The objective of half a million signatures was exceeded, placing Canada fifth in order but with a higher percentage for population.

LITERATURE SALES.YEARLY RECEIPTS FOR LITERATURE SOLD.

<u>1926.</u>	
League Literature	\$ 211.25
Canadian	<u>59.97</u>
TOTAL	\$ 271.22
<u>1927.</u>	
League Literature	\$ 407.80
Canadian	222.47
International Labour Office	<u>22.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 652.27
<u>1928.</u>	
International Labour Office	\$ 10.55
League Literature	333.76
Canadian	<u>1,603.02</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,947.33
<u>1929.</u>	
Canadian	\$ 505.92
League Literature	320.60
International Labour Office	<u>56.07</u>
TOTAL	\$ 882.59
<u>1930.</u>	
Canadian & League of Nations Union.	\$ 609.44
League Literature	421.71
International Labour Office	82.70
Global	<u>560.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,673.85
<u>1931.</u>	
United States Literature	\$ 5.65
Canadian	241.70
League of Nations Union	83.13
League Literature	593.10
International Labour Office	107.20
Global - Sectional	<u>463.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,493.78
<u>1932.</u>	
League Literature	\$ 851.21
International Labour Office	137.05
Global & Sectional	311.00
Canadian	340.96
League of Nations Union	78.83
United States Literature	21.72
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.	<u>1.70</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,739.47

1933 (1st 6 months.)

United States Literature	\$	12.40
Canadian		89.44
League of Nations Union		46.58
League Literature		521.61
International Labour Office		116.15
Sectional		223.00
International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.		<u>3.60</u>

TOTAL - \$ 1,012.78

PERSONNEL

APPENDIX "H".

CENTRAL OFFICE AND STAFF.

The staff of the Society at the present time with position and duties, date of appointment, initial and present salary is as follows:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description of Position.</u>	<u>Initial and present salary (Annual)</u>	<u>Date of appointment.</u>
C. P. Meredith	General Secretary	\$ 1,200.00 3,000.00	Aug.11,1925.
Miss Kehoe.	Clerk-Stenographer Stenographic work for General Secretary in regard to correspondence etc., and also for Mr. Inch for "Interdependence" when required. Cutting of stencils for reports, Minutes, Press Bulletins, Financial Statements, etc. Assisting with multigraphing and mailing "Interdependence". Typing notices, reports and statistics. Fyling of correspondence and assisting when necessary with mailing, assisting with proof reading etc., etc.	832.00 1,200.00	Mar.26,1923
Miss Edwards.	Book-keeper In charge of book-keeping, preparation of financial statements, monthly and quarterly, also Geneva Summary account. Preparation of quarterly statements for branches. Preparation of statistics, etc. Issuing receipts for all money received. In charge of banking. Noting in triplicate serial numbers on receipt cards, membership cards and original letters sent in by members. Fyling of all membership letters received other than branches. In charge of petty cash and stamps. Preparation of budgets, financial reports etc. Assisting when necessary with proof-reading and mailing of "Interdependence", etc., etc.	\$ 832.00 1,200.00	Nov.28,1923
Miss Robinson.	In charge of publications. Filling orders for League, I.L.O. and other publications. Ordering from Geneva and elsewhere all publications required. Filling requests for free literature from teachers, students, etc. Answering questions and advising enquirers. Preparing statements for Geneva, I.L.O. etc. Typing and sending out invoices and in charge of all correspondence pertaining to publications. Keeping daily journal of all literature sent out. Fyling of all correspondence pertaining to publications. Sending out catalogues of Geneva, I.L.O. and other publications to selected lists. Assisting with the proof-reading and mailing of "Interdependence." Preparing and checking mailing lists for Geneva and I.L.O. and assisting with mailing and multigraphing etc., etc.	\$ 520.00 780.00	Oct. 28,1928

NATIONAL RECOVERY MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The International Labour Office will publish shortly a Report entitled NATIONAL RECOVERY MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES, which will contain the texts of the principal legislative measures together with a number of industrial codes adopted under the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT (see lists below).

No attempt is made in the Report to analyse or comment upon either the Acts or the codes. What it is desired to do is to set before the reader the original documents essential to any adequate comprehension of the action now being taken in the United States.

In the case of two of the principal measures, the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT and the AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT AND EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT, charts have been prepared which show at a glance the main provisions of the legislation.

In order to facilitate the task of those whose interest is primarily in the LABOUR PROVISIONS of the Recovery Programme, indications are given in the volume as to where the most important passages may be found bearing on: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, MINIMUM WAGES, MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK, PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME, PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF, etc.

The Report first gives the texts of six Acts having a more or less direct bearing upon industry and labour, viz:

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT (With Chart),

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT and EMERGENCY
FARM MORTGAGE ACT (With Chart),

EMERGENCY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION ACT (Title I),

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 1933,

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACT,

Brief summaries are then given of other important measures in the recovery programme, viz:

ECONOMY ACT,

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1934,

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

HON. PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT
THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

PAST PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

PRESIDENT:

DR. HENRY M. TORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

C. G. COWAN, ESQ.
SENATOR C. P. BEAUBIEN
TOM MOORE, ESQ.
J. W. DAFOE, ESQ.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE
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RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. PERLEY
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HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES
HON. H. S. BELAND
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
HON. MAURICE DUPRE
HON. HUGH GUTHRIE

HON. TREASURER:

H. J. McNULTY, ESQ.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"

389½ Wellington Street,
Ottawa, November 1, 1933.

To Members of the National Council.

The League of Nations Society in Canada is Canadian Agent for the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the World Peace Foundation. Publications may be secured through the Society at Ottawa. Notices of some of the most recent publications are enclosed.

C.P. Meredith,
General Secretary.

DOCKET ENDS:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY
OF CANADA, 1933