

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER
Maritime: Light to moderate winds, fair today and on Friday, with a little higher temp.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921

TWO CENTS PER COPY

NINETY-THIRD CLASS IS GRADUATED TODAY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

TWENTY-FIVE DEGREES WERE CONFERRED TODAY

Hon. F. B. Carvell and Lord Beaverbrook Given Honorary Degrees of LL. D., Latter in Absentia—Honorary M. Sc. for William MacIntosh of St. John.

The University of New Brunswick this afternoon graduated its ninety-third class, sending sixteen young men and women out into the world from academic halls. Four of the Bachelors degrees were in Arts and twelve in Applied Science. In addition to these six Masters' degrees five in Arts and one in Applied Science were conferred in course and three honorary degrees were conferred, one Master's degree in Science upon William MacIntosh of St. John, curator of the Natural History Society's museum and two degrees of Doctor of Laws upon Lord Beaverbrook of London, England, and Hon. F. B. Carvell of Ottawa, former Federal Minister of Public Works and present Chairman of the Railway Commission. Lord Beaverbrook's degree was given in absentia.

The encaenia was favored with perfect weather and a large number of alumni and other friends of the old college were in attendance. The proceedings took place in the University Library and were largely attended.

The academical procession was formed at two o'clock in the Natural Science classroom and proceeded to the Library. Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor, presided in the absence of His Honor the Lieut. Governor.

Order of Proceedings
The usual order of proceedings was followed.

Prof. Pulling delivered the Address in praise of the Founders, which is the Faculty Oration. Russell R. Sheldrick, winner of the Alumni Medal for Latin prose read a portion of his essay. The distribution of prizes, medals, scholarships and certificates and the conferring of degrees then followed. Candidates for higher degrees were presented by Dr. H. S. Bridges. The total number of degrees conferred was twenty-five. It had been intended to confer an honorary degree of LL.D. upon Hon. Walter E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, but as he is in Europe it will be conferred at the encaenia of 1922.

Col. W. H. Harrison, B.A., LL.B., D.S.O., then delivered the address to the graduating class.

The Alumni Oration then followed. Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong, rector of Trinity Church, St. John being the orator.

A portion of the English essay was read by Miss Edith Maude Jones. The final address of the program was the valedictory by R.K. Willis of St. John.

Subjects Announced
During the proceedings it was announced by Chancellor Jones that His Honor the Lieut. Governor had selected as the subject for the competition for the Douglas Medal in 1922, the following: "The effect of Confederation upon the Economic and Political Development of New Brunswick." He also announced the subject for the City of Fredericton Gold Medal Competition as A Plan for a Forest Nursery and Forest Experimental Station in New Brunswick.

The degrees conferred and the prizes, medals, scholarships and distinctions awarded were as follows:
Honorary Degree of LL.D.
Hon. F. B. Carvell.
Lord Beaverbrook (in absentia).
Honorary Degree of M.Sc.
William MacIntosh.

Degree of M. A.
Isabel St. John Bliss, in English and Philosophy.
William Thomas Denham, in Latin and Greek.
James Ewart Porter, in Economics and History.
George Thomas Mitton, in Economics and History.
Dyson Walker Wallace, in Economics and Philosophy.

Degree of B. Sc. in Forestry.
Brydone deBlais Millidge.
Degree of B. A. with Honours.
Katharine Mabon Jarvis, Class I, Natural Science and Chemistry.
Edith Maude Jones, Class II, English and French.

Degree of B. A.
First Division.
Joseph William Sears.
Second Division.
Barbara Nickerson.

Degree of B. Sc. in Civil Engineering
Second Division.
Lorne Ray Whittaker.
Robert Kenneth Willis.

Degree of B. Sc. in Electrical Engineering.
First Division.
John Estabrooke Babbitt.

Second Division.
Jesse Prescott Skillen.
Bert Ira Burgess.

Third Division.
John Gifford Bruce.
Degree of B. Sc. in Forestry.
Second Division.
Whitney Watters Stevens.
Norman Dienststadt Cass.
George Roland Barnes.
Ronald Taylor Pike.
Ernest George Saunders.
Charles Clifford Atkinson.

Honour and distinction certificates were awarded as follows:
SENIORS.
Graduation Honors.
Natural Science and Chemistry Class.
Katharine Mabon Jarvis.
English and French Class II.
Edith Maude Jones.
Class Distinction.
Natural Science, Class I.
Barbara Nickerson.

JUNIORS.
Graduation Honors.
Philosophy and Economics, Class I.
Hedley Francis Gregory Bridges.
Amanda Elizabeth Quinn.
English and French, Class I.
Russell Robertson Sheldrick.
Natural Science and Chemistry, Class II.
Henry Dayton Squires.
Class Distinction.
Physics, Class I.
Russell Robertson Sheldrick.

SOPHOMORES.
Class Distinction.
Mathematics, Class I.
Edward Cecil Akerley.
George Edward Creed.

FRESHMEN.
Class Distinction.
Natural Science, Class I.
Frank Corkery.
Chemistry, Class I.
Robert Granville Barbour.
Frank Corkery.
Chemistry Class II.
Ralph Edmund Secord.
French, Class I.
Edwin Amable Weeks.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.
Medals, prizes and scholarships were awarded as follows: Douglas Gold Medal for best English essay on the subject "The development of the English novel." Edith Maude Jones.

Alumni Gold Medal for best translation of English into Latin, Russell Robertson Sheldrick.
Montgomery Campbell prize for fourth year Latin and Greek is not awarded.

The Governor General's Gold Medal for the highest aggregate of marks in fourth year Arts, Joseph William Sears.
The Brydone Jack Memorial Scholarship for Third Year Physics, Russell Robertson Sheldrick.

The Ketchum Silver Medal for Fourth Year Civil Engineering, Lorne Ray Whittaker.
The City of Fredericton Gold Medal for Fourth Year Chemistry, Katharine Mabon Jarvis.

REV. CANON ARMSTRONG DELIVERED AN EXCELLENT ADDRESS AT THE ENCAENIA

Rector of Trinity Church Tells of the Duty Which Confronts the Present Generation—Problems of the Aftermath of the War—Preacher and Teacher Best Situated to Bring Moral Force to Bear on Others.

The address delivered by Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong, of Trinity Church, St. John, on behalf of the Associated Alumni of the University of New Brunswick, delivered at the Encaenia of the University was a scholarly effort and was well received by those who heard it. The address was as follows:

"New occasions teach new duties," so sang the Poet Lowell and on that theme I would speak to you today. As Graduates you are passing through the college portal into the great world and it is indeed for you a new occasion. Besides, this aftermath of the greatest war in history lays peculiar burdens on us all. You will not forget also that you are privileged people. A full quarter, if not more of your life has passed ere you are educated. At your age your childhood's playmate has been at his life work for some years. Your education has cost four times as much as his education. You have had the benefit of the higher branches of learning your course then will be marked by intelligence. You have known moral discipline and good examples have been constantly before you. These classic halls are redolent of great men whose memory lingers. You, then, will be men of principle. What religious advantages have been yours, thinking God's thoughts after Him and seeing the wonders of His works. You have had ample chance to choose the better part and you are, I trust, full of faith? Are they to influence your generation? Is your academic career going to deepen the mark you leave on your fellows? Without doubt, they will look to you for a lead. Will you be silent or will you so order your lives, that you will so order your lives, that you may ever reflect credit upon your Alma Mater.

The Peace-Makers
In this day your paramount duty is to make for peace. The Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles proclaimed peace but what means this seething discontent, this clash of arms and rattling musketry? "Blessed are the peace-makers" said Jesus. You will observe He has nothing to say about the peace wishers, the peace hoppers, the peace lovers, the peace eulogizers, the peace sentimentalists—the blessing is promised simply to those who make peace, who work for it, who promote it, who by sacrifice and effort establish it in human hearts and political institutions. Peace is not a gift, it is an achievement. It is not something to be sung about but something to be wrought out by the sweat and the prowess and the indefatigable labor of man. It is possible to make mischief in the world. Some men like to make it; they have made it; they are making it now. It is possible to make hate, to fan the flames of enmity and to increase the volume of the notes of discord. Many men like to do that—they are doing it today. In a world so full of passion and prejudice and hate as this one is, it is not difficult to make strife and dissension. Christianity calls on men to make peace, to antagonize the forces that make for discord to say by their lips and by their lives that the ideals of Jesus can be wrought out in human civilization. Blessed are the peace-makers, the men who struggle and labor and sacrifice and suffer for peace for they shall be called the sons of God.

Duty to the Country
As graduates of this University stepping out full of hope and aspiration into this troubled world, make your lives tell for peace. We are in a peculiar position here in Canada and we of the Maritime Provinces have a wonderful opportunity along this line. We have been reared amid Loyalist traditions, where the marks of the past are very deep and we are side by side with the New England States where the deep feelings of the past still run strong. It is therefore your peculiar opportunity as leaders of public thought in these parts to advance by all means at your command the friendship of the United States and Canada. I suppose there is not one of us that would wilfully say or do anything to shatter that cordiality but we are so often thoughtless. We think a speech is funny or smart and we utter it, little thinking of the sting it leaves and how it means that our influence is not for peace but for strife. Or perhaps it is not thoughtlessness on our part, we may be goaded to it. Some citizen of the United States makes a speech more noted for zeal than culture and we forsooth answer in like kind and fall to the same level. One, who had been a school teacher in a land where immigrants were numerous, told me how the instruction to the band of teachers was that they should ever inculcate the love of the new land in their pupils, its glories and its greatness, but never should they reflect in the least degree upon the Fatherland of their pupils. It was wondrous advice and I give it to you today. Some of you may become teachers and this whole question will lie largely in your hands. Laud Canada and the Empire to the utmost but, pray don't run down any one else's country. Every country has its part to play in God's great world. It is a godless thing to run

down your own country. It is almost as godless to run down another man's and specially so our near relatives in the family of nations. In the friendship of the English speaking nations lie the hope and peace of the world. See to it then that you can make peace in that quarter.

Passion and Love
Graduating at this time you must strive to achieve and help your generation to achieve that most difficult task of beating the swords into plough shares and the spears into pruning hooks. That was indeed a great vision the prophet saw—a world transformed by religion and common sense, the nations instead of flying at each others throats, taking their cases to Zion for arbitration or as we would say submitting them to Jesus Christ and the principles of justice and humanity. The vision was, as you see, a foregleam of the League of Nations. An intensely interesting feature of the vision is that the spear is to be transformed into a pruning hook. The wondrous courage, the glowing heroism, the touching sacrifice of self, all these magnificent qualities of the human heart called out by the war, and still there in the human heart, are to be called forth once more in the works of peace. One of life's greatest tasks is just to turn the spear into a pruning hook. But we have to transform them and compel the deadly things to bless us. The passions and the appetites often plunge life into confusion and sometimes into ruin but we can curb them and even transform them. How hateful a thing for example is passion but how beautiful is love. They may seem to the cynic not to lie far apart but like the spear and the pruning-hook they belong to different worlds. The one creates waste and desolation; the other floods the world with gladness and peace. Now all our gifts and capacities may be deadly or beneficent as we let them. What a cruel instrument the spoken or written word has been—sharper than a two-edged sword. It has been used to stab reputations and it has torn many a sensitive heart. It has been used to distort the truth and poison the imagination. If the pen or tongue charged with malice and satire will learn to frame words that will help and encourage we would all be nearer the golden days.

Power of Education
Undoubtedly one of the most powerful weapons in the world for good or evil is education. Often indeed the claim is made for it that it is a good thing in itself but it is in reality a neutral instrument which may be employed by the man who possesses it, either for the blessing or the bane of society. The man with ample knowledge and trained mind could do more mischief should he be so inclined than one whose resources and training are more limited. If he be selfish and unscrupulous, he can use his powers to deadly purpose. They will be in his hands spears not pruning hooks. Knowledge alone will never make a man good or a benefactor of society. We must have not only his mind but his affections cultivated and his heart set upon whatsoever things are honorable and of good report. So now that you have reached graduation and you step into your share of the world's work, see that you use your powers for the good of society, for peace. This is not easy. You observe that they are to "beat" their spears into pruning-hooks, the process of transformation requires hard work. But it is well worth the effort. If only we learn to care more for the pruning hook than the spear, if only we prefer peace to strife and so shape our lives as to promote good will among men, then we at least have done our part to achieve that grand consummation of the poet: "When man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that." "When the war drums beats no longer and the battle flag is furled In the parliament of man, the federation of world."

Sobermindedness
In the second place I would urge you to be soberminded; not sad, mark you, but sensible, having poise. Some people seem to lose the balance of things, perhaps the dance craze will serve as an illustration. Soberminded is a negative word. It means first not drunk and second, not crazy. Affirmatively it means poised, sane. The statue of Justice with her even scales is an illustration of the virtue. It is remarkable how frequently the exhortation to be soberminded occurs in the pastoral epistles to Titus and Timothy. Old men are bidden to be soberminded and so are the young men. Older women are asked to see to it that the younger women are soberminded. It would seem as though St. Paul felt that a true leader of his fellows should make it his aim that all ages and conditions of men acquire this desirable

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET CONTINUED IN PARLIAMENT—DR. MICHAEL CLARK HEARD FROM

trait. And certainly university graduates should be among the sane members of a community. The amazing irishness of men's eagerness, enthusiasm and vigor is spent for things that are not worth while. We do not like to confess this to ourselves but to the value of all our struggle and purpose we may bring a simple test: what will more certain than that death lies at the end of the journey called life; that within its solemn shades the noise of all our struggles shall cease. And every aim to which we sacrifice ourselves should be looked at in the light of the darkness—if you will—of that inexorable certainty.

Pleasure
We are striving to be rich, are we? Glad if the years see growing gains; and in the struggle we are selling our strength, our peace, it may be our honor. Yes, But o my soul! remember, across the threshold of death thou shalt carry neither gold nor silver nor goodly raiment, nor precious stones. "How much did he leave?" asked a friend of a rich man who had died. "Everything" was the answer. Died—nothing. Or are our hearts set on pleasure—whether the cruel pleasures that cost so dear, that waste our strength and burden our hearts and drag down womanhood to hell, or pleasures that are, if not so guilty, yet idle and empty? The sphere of pleasure is great. I might dilate upon the value of a sense of humour in these trying times. The longing for joy is implanted of God and religion believes in recreation. Every sane man delights to have playgrounds in cities for children and to have amusement provided for the nature. As the Apostle John is reported to have said "the bent bow must be unstrung at times, else it will lose all its spring". It is the craze for excessive pleasure however that is to be seriously pondered. There are men and women everywhere who in pleasure are burning out the fire of their life early and they will have nothing left for their later years. The sweetness of family life is destroyed in many a home when the sentiment prevails that the supreme purpose of existence is amusement and that only as people are giving themselves to such amusement are they realizing the true opportunity of life. The time they are thus wasting the money they are thus diverting, the ideals they are thus lowering and the public welfare they are thus vitiating are matters of very serious moment.

Death and Judgment.
At the end of every hope we cherish and every scheme on which we spend our strength lie Death and the Judgment. They are like great mountain peaks which no traveller can miss who lifts up his eyes from the ground if but for a moment. And one glance every day at these massive certainties should be enough to purify a man's purpose, sober his activity and touch him to sympathy with things eternal. Would any man in his senses deliberately pursue a purpose new, the memory of which would trouble or torment his last conscious hours? Would any man who had but the ordinary business capacity for forecasting the future and counting the cost, so live that when he appears for final judgment he would long for the mountains to cover him and the hills to fall upon him? It is possible for us to stand in His presence on that day, humble indeed yet afraid; possible however only if all our life we have been standing in that presence walking in His light and talking with Him by the way, till His Spirit has passed into our spirit and we are altogether content with the things that are well pleasing in His sight.

Duty and Service.
The last duty I would mention is service. It is not a new duty but it is laid on us in our day with a new insistence, that should spur us to activity. Ruskin in a New Year's Message to a class (not graduating) said: "If you care to give your class a word directly from me, say to them that they will find it well, throughout life never to trouble themselves about what they ought not to do but about what they ought to do. The condemnation given from the judgment throne—most solemnly described is all for the undones and not for the dones. People are perpetually afraid of doing wrong but unless they are doing its reverse energetically, they do it all day long and the degree does not matter." The service to which we are called is a moral and spiritual influence, a passing of life sacrificially upon life and it is the greatest and strongest thing in the world. Furthermore it is within the reach of everyone. No quality of Christian character can be essential that is not possible to everyman. There are some who think that they can do nothing but the service of which I speak is within the reach and duty of all. Some of the most eminent servants have begun in failure. I was quite struck in reading that while at Harvard, Phillips Brooks was not a leader in any way. When he graduated he was not connected with the church and had no profession in view. He took up school teaching as temporary means of livelihood and he failed. What should he do now? He had certain powers of imagination and of composition. He was loved by the men who knew him and he was respected too. There came to him at this time a resolution He deliberately, fully and

WILL VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

Much Argument on the Merits of Free Trade and Protection—The Prime Minister a Typical Tory and Ready to Die in the Last Ditch for a Forlorn Hope.

Ottawa, May 12.—Continued budget debate in the Commons yesterday brought the first definite indication of Progressive support for the opposition amendment. Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, free trade orator of the Progressives, left no doubt that he would vote for the amendment. The budget was "reactionary."

The debate largely followed an academic course, and there was much argument on the respective merits of free trade and protection. Dr. Clark emphasized the progress of Great Britain under free trade. He declared there was no doubt where the Prime Minister stood; he was typically Tory. "Historic Toryism," Dr. Clark added, the opposition cheering, "is a forlorn thing. It is always dying in the last ditch for a forlorn hope."

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, opened the day with a reference to the imaginary letters read yesterday by A. R. McMaster. He recognized, said the Minister of Marine, that great liberty was allowed in discussing the budget, but he felt that Mr. McMaster had exceeded the usual bounds of courtesy when "with his peculiarly fertile brain he entertained the House by reading imaginary letters."

Dr. Michael Clark said there were three great needs of this country at the present time and the first of these was increased trade. It was an alarming fact that during the month of March the foreign trade of Canada had decreased by \$100,000,000. In such circumstances it made a difference whether the policy of the country was directed to decreasing or increasing foreign trade.

Mr. Meighen interposed that the Canadian tariff was 7½ per cent lower this March than last. He would like to know how Dr. Clark reconciled that fact with his argument.

Dr. Clark replied that a tariff reduction was not magic. It took some time to produce an effect. Last year Britain's trade doubled that of the year before.

Mr. Meighen—"The British tariff was higher last year than the year before."

Dr. Clark—"My right honorable friend is extremely fond of splitting hairs and handing the other fellow the small part of the hair. He is so fond of this that occasionally he expends extraordinary strength in bringing his hand down where there is no hair at all."

Irrevocably consecrated his life to God. What happened? The powers of his life began to expand, irradiate, grew dominant. He who could not speak at college became one of the greatest preachers of the ages. He who failed to control a classroom of boys developed such powerful influence over all ranks and ages of life that he grew to be the most forceful leader among men of all his contemporaries.

Of course I hope that some of you are going to serve in the sacred ministry of the Church to which you may belong for I believe the ministry of the church offers to men the finest opportunity open to any man to make his whole life tell in distinctly spiritual service. And next after the ministry, I would place the teacher for these two professions with the least incumbrance and hindrance release the whole of a man's moral force upon the moral characters of men and women round about him and give him the opportunity to make his whole self felt for the good and upbuilding of the world. Yet it is possible in any walk of life. Chinese Gordon attained it pre-eminently and he was a soldier. It was this quality of service which gave zest and glory to his most attractive character. Huxley used to speak of him as one of the two greatest men he ever met a man of a sort of divine and superhuman unselfishness. Service made him great. There are three monuments to him. There is the statue that stands in Trafalgar Square with the poor sad face turned toward the help that was not to come. There is that magnificent inscription on the stone in St. Paul's: "Major General Charles George Gordon, C. B.

Who at all times and everywhere gave his strength To the weak His substance to the poor, His sympathy to the suffering, His heart to God. And there is one other monument Continued on Page Four