

Disciplining of Nation Subject of Alumni Address

George H. Locke, M. A. Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library, Gives Scholarly Address at Encaenia of University of New Brunswick

Mr. George H. Locke, M. A., Chief Librarian of the Public Library, Toronto, delivered the following address on behalf of the Associated Alumni at the encaenia proceedings of the University of New Brunswick today:

The Disciplining of a Nation.
Professor William James, the eminent psychologist of Harvard, in an essay published two years before the great war said: "So far war has been the only force that can discipline a whole community." He lived long enough to see this terrible war commence and to see at least a part of his implied prophecy fulfilled.

We were living, not merely at peace with the world, but at ease in the world. The quest of the material was broken only in spots by isolated outbursts of philanthropy when men who had acquired such an amount of riches as was almost burdensome gave part of it to movements which were designed to alleviate the suffering or increase the happiness of portions of the world.

We were moving towards an organization of life which placed the conduct of affairs in the hands of a few, so that legislation was working from the top downward instead of from the bottom upward, as is essential in a democracy. We confounded administration with legislation, a sin from which we are not yet free. Were there time I should like to enlarge upon this, what I think is a vital point, whether in the conduct of a nation, a municipality or even a school system. Legislation must come from the people if we are to be a democracy, but administration must be carried out by experts hired by the legislators to carry out the will of the people and free from legislative interference.


Devotees of Experience.
We were devotees of experience and we spoke admiringly of "years of service." We were believers in the fallacious gospel embodied in the saying, "We learn to do by doing," and we left out of account the whole question of whether there was intelligence in the doing. In other words we were becoming worshippers, whether we knew it or not, of System, with which we often associated that fetish word "efficiency." "The line of least resistance" was the favorite way of travelling, and while we may have bemoaned the lack of interest and red blood in others, we confined our efforts to "armchair criticism" and were at ease in Zion. We proved to our own satisfaction that there could be no war, that the great interests, the banker, money-lender, international trade and the rights of nations made such a contingency absurd, and most absurd of all and held up to public ridicule was the person who saw clouds gathering in the international sky.

But the cloud suddenly burst, the storm was on us, war was declared, and we were face to face with a thoroughly organized and well equipped force of men having a definite object, and headed by those who had thrown away all the restrictions of honor and were out for conquest.

The Old Contemptibles.
And how did we meet the crisis? Our machinery of experience was of a kind not useful in the face of an educated and prepared enemy, and indeed we were fettered by our experience. There were blunders, confusion and contradictions, and we stemmed the first onset by sheer individual bravery.

This was the little old army, the Contemptibles.



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is all right—
ECONOMY PRACTICE
is better. 
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is an economy drink—absolutely no waste. Besides, it is convenient, saves fuel and sugar, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of flavor.
TRY A CUP!

"Those in the day when heaven was falling,
The hour when earth's foundations fled,
Followed their mercenary calling,
And took their wages, and are dead.
Their shoulders held the heavens suspended,
They stood, and earth's foundations stay,
What God abandoned, these defended,
And saved the sum of things for pay."

Then we recognized that we were in a struggle in which experience was not the great thing needed, but youth with its imagination, hope and energy. We were to put an engine and a rudder on the old ship so that it could be driven directed, not merely floated.

War of Youth.
This is the war of the young man and the young woman. It needs the strength and vigor of youth to bear its hardships, but more than that, it needs the facile brain of youth to meet the unexpected situations devised by an educated enemy. In this war we have for the first time the recognition of the intelligence department of the army, that which tells us whither we are going, what is the disposition of the enemy's forces, photographs the ground in front of us and makes a topographical survey of the country so that we can fight intelligently; if it is true that the army marches on its stomach it is equally true that it fights with its brain. We were thrilled in the Canadian Club in Toronto by the Archbishop of York when he described the way in which a young graduate of the Engineering School of our University who had gone over with the Canadian Contingent and who soon became head of the intelligence department of the Second Imperial Army, had so thoroughly mapped out the portion of the country around Messines through his accurate aerial photographs and surveys that our armies won that great battle.

What is a college education? What does college do for a boy? True it cannot make silk purses out of sows' ears, that familiar saying of some of our bromide friends. But it can find a use for sows' ears, and anyhow silk purses are not the only useful commodity in a community. You will remember perhaps what Gorton Graham said to his son in the course of discussion of the benefits of college education to the boy entering business life: "Colleges don't make fools; they only develop them. This boy would have been a fool even if he had not gone to college, but he would have been a different kind of a fool."

Bashfulness Removed.
College makes a boy resourceful, takes from him the bashfulness of youth which makes him hesitate to try—the characteristic that has prevented so many men from becoming successful. It enables him to discover himself, the greatest discovery in the world, and makes him then discover and respect his fellows. Isn't that what the war has done for us as a nation? We have discovered ourselves and discovered one another. We are being disciplined as a nation by war and being brought to the place which the crisis in a boy's life, the college struggle, brings to him. We have dropped most of our petty quarrelling, social and political; we have ceased to dispute concerning points of difference in Christian doctrine and discipline; we have seen the folly of taking ourselves and our circumstances too seriously; there has been a commingling of all classes in what we call "war work," and out of this has developed a new and sympathetic understanding which will make for a better citizenship, whether in the municipality, the province or the nation.

And if this war has been full of sacrifice—and the sacrifice of youth with its promise, its future full of dreams for him as well as for his parents who watched his development with pride, if this struggle in which youth has taken the brunt of direction as well as execution that the rights of the small and the weak might be respected—that chivalrous ideal that thrills the youthful soul—if the women have closed up the ranks at home that industry and production may not suffer, and have gone abroad to alleviate human suffering; if all this has been done to make the world safe for democracy, to use the happy phrase of President Wilson, is there not a duty that falls to us at home to make preparations against the time when this war shall have ceased and we must be prepared for the problems of peace?

Problems of Peace.
Are you and I ready for peace? War weary, the sense of grief in our personal losses of relatives and friends, and the feeling of sorrow over the devastated homes, make us long that peace may come, and we are bending every effort to bring about that most desired of all human consummations. Peace is not a static thing; it is not a state which we immediately fall into, it is a process of reconstruction with heavy responsibilities. It is a crisis as was the war, and are we to be as unprepared to meet the problems involved in it as we were to anticipate and provide solutions for the problems thrust upon us by the war? Is there to be the muddling period in the early days of peace? Here again, I think we shall have to call youth to our councils, as we did eventually in the war, and settle the problems unfettered by experience.

What are problems of peace? We

shall have hundreds of thousands of men coming to our country who have been well fed, well cared for, well disciplined. Those who are fortunate enough to escape wounds which incapacitate them for work will be diluted into the population and must find work to do. They have been living in a great social world, and will find it difficult to adjust themselves to the individual life in a small world.

You will remember what Kipling said of the man from the South African war: "Things 'ave transpired which made me learn."

The size and meanin' of the game I did no more than others did I don't know where the change began. I started as a average kid I finished as a thinkin' man.

So 'ath it come to me—not pride, Nor yet conceit, but on the 'ole (If such a term may be applied), The makin' of a bloom' soul. But now discharged I fall away To do with little things again, Gawd 'oo knows all I cannot say, Look after me in Thamesfontein."

How much more will it be from the great war!

They were well fed in the army and well cared for. There was a regular income for the family at home, and now the state steps aside and the family becomes again its own support.

The manufacturers, whose works have developed so largely because of war supplies, will have to cease this production and the problem will be to find uses in the service of peace for this machinery and for these hundreds (Continued on page 3)

LIVER TROUBLE AND HEARTBURN MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive.

The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, floating specks before the eyes, tongue coated, bad taste in the morning, heartburn, water brash, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

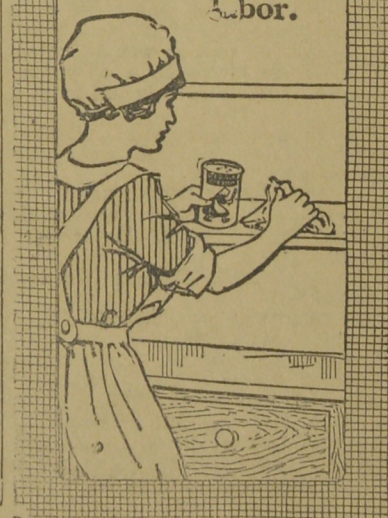
Mrs. A. Cummings, Manchester, Ont. writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills some time, and can faithfully recommend them to anyone suffering from heartburn and liver trouble. I tried a great many other remedies, they only relieved me for a time. I believe Laxa-Liver Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from liver troubles."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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EFFECTIVE APRIL 28, 1918
(Daily Except Sunday.)

ATLANTIC DAYLIGHT TIME.

Leave West St. John... 7.45 a.m.
Arrive St. Stephen... 12.45 p.m.
Leave St. Stephen... 2.10 p.m.
Arrive West St. John... 7.20 p.m.

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HELP WIN THE WAR BY RAISING POULTRY.

When You Want Eggs for Hatching, Patronize the CELESTIAL CITY POULTRY YARDS.

The BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK leads all as a Utility Bird. I have the famous Bred-to-Lay Strain imported direct from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. These birds have been trap-nested for eleven years and are reputed to be the best on the continent. A record of 310 eggs was made at Guelph two years ago by a B. P. Rock hen. Price per setting of 15, \$1.50. Orders will be filled in the order received.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—My first pen is headed by Snowball, winner of the special prize offered at the Fredericton Poultry Show last January for the best male bird of any breed. He also won first prize at Moncton and helped win the silver cup for the four best Leghorns at the show. Price per setting, \$2 and \$3 according to mating.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Imported from the Owen Farm at Vineyard Haven, Mass. Large blocky birds, weighing from seven to nine pounds. Splendid for the market and good layers as well. Prize winners at every show. Price \$3 per setting.

I can also supply a limited number of game bantam eggs for hatching.

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Illustrated Lecture

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
8 O'CLOCK

Knights of Pythias Hall,
Queen Street.

PROF. W. LOCKHEAD, of MacDonald College, Quebec, will lecture on the subject,

"GARDEN PESTS."

The public are invited. Do not fail to hear this expert treatment of a most timely subject.

THE CANADIAN CLUB COM.
Of the Fredericton Board of Trade.
5-10 31

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received at the Provincial Department of Public Works, Fredericton, N.B., up to and including May 17th, 1918, at noon, for supplying:

100 tons hard coal, large size, and 125 tons soft coal, for the Legislative Building.

110 tons hard coal, egg size, for the Departmental Building.

40 tons hard coal, egg size, for the Agricultural Department.

7 tons hard coal, egg size, for offices of Registrar of Supreme Court, and Educational Department.

165 tons hard coal, egg size, for Normal School.

125 tons hard coal, egg size, for Normal School Annex.

The hard coal to be screened, and all to be delivered not later than July 15, 1918.

P. J. VENIOT,
Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick,
Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1918.

Will be sent to any address in New Brunswick,
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for

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PUBLIC NOTICE

For the purpose of conserving coal, electric light and power will be shut off on Sundays from daylight to dark until further notice. It is not anticipated that this curtailment of electric service will continue for more than two months, probably not so long.

By order of the Directors of Fredericton Gas Light Co.
HARRY D. WHITE,
Manager.