

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERCHANT

Let there be jesting without bitterness, and no liberty of talk to cause later apprehension.

Annual Subscriptions Delivered \$5.00  
By Mail, Canada and U. S. A. \$4.50

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERCHANT

The gifts which the author (by giving) makes precious, are ever the most acceptable.

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

## The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1928

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cent  
Morning Guardian, Founded 1857

### Duty on Food Stuffs Unlikely

(Canadian Press)  
MONTREAL, Nov. 16—The policy of the Conservative party is that whenever there is a duty there should be a preference, and, at the next elections, I am convinced that the party will certainly refrain from proposing any new duties on food stuffs. The idea therefore of any new preference on Canadian wheat must be abandoned unless and until a great change comes over our people and indeed unless a large section of another party is convinced that such a change is necessary, but at the present moment it would be impossible to carry such a proposal and therefore it is unwise to revive it.

This was the reply of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary when asked tonight during an interview what effect the coming British election would have in promoting, or otherwise, the project of an imperial reciprocal preference.

### Princess Wouldn't Smoke

(By British United Press)  
MONTREAL, Nov. 16—Princess Mary, by declining a proffered cigarette, set an example and at the same time created a delicate situation for "the ladies" at a civil luncheon at the Hotel Windsor. She had, on her first visit to the town, opened the Chantry grounds, presented by Sir Arthur Churchman, M. P., as a public park, and at the subsequent luncheon, the usual announcement of "Ladies and gentlemen, you may smoke," was received with the customary laughter, in which the Princess joined.

A waiter held a cigarette close to the Princess. She glanced at it, made no sign, and then turned her face away. Some of the other women guests took cigarettes, but they were not seen to light them, being influenced, perhaps, by the Royal example.

### CANADA POSSIBLE SCENE OF SESSION OF WORLD POWERS

OTTAWA, Nov. 16—That the League of Nations might quite conceivably convene at Ottawa on some future date, was the opinion of Sir Austen Chamberlain in an interview with The Star today. Sir Austen was found this morning in his apartment in the Chateau Laurier. The British foreign minister enquired in his chair seemed to be in solid comfort. "I never felt better in my life," he said.

"But they gave you a rough ride to Ottawa," The Star suggested, referring to the discomfort of Sir Austen's private car at Havelock early this morning.

The statesman smiled. "It was nothing," he said. "In fact, I may say that I have never travelled in such comfort in my life as on your Canadian railways."

"You were not hurt in any way?" asked The Star.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "although I understood that some of the people in the car ahead were jolted out of their beds, we were not."

"You will be home in time for the election?" he was asked.

"Oh, quite. Our campaign does not take very long, you know."

Despite the fact that elections are to be held in New Zealand and Australia next year, Sir Austen was of opinion that the imperial conference scheduled for 1929 would not be delayed.

Reference was made to the recent assembly of the League of Nations. "You consider it a good thing that Canada should send her prime minister," said The Star.

"I was extremely pleased with that," was the reply. "My only regret was that I was unable to be there and sit with him. His decision was very much appreciated. The league, you see, had done Canada the very greatest honor it could in electing the Dominion to the council."

The Star made reference to a declaration made by Sir Austen at the previous meeting of the council, prior to Canada's election, that he saw that as representing the British Dominions. Some of the dominions had registered objection to this claim.

"There was a misunderstanding about that," he said today. "Or rather I should say some clumsiness on my part in expressing myself. You see, Great Britain is not mentioned in the covenant of the League of Nations nor in the proceedings. My object at the council is labelled British empire. And the list of delegates runs: France, Germany, British Empire, Canada, Australia and so forth."

"Then it wasn't a matter of your speaking for the dominions as well as Great Britain?"

### Promoted to Rank of Colonel

(Special to the Guardian)  
OTTAWA, Nov. 16—Lt. Col. R. V. E. MacRae has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed to command the 25th infantry brigade at Toronto, replacing Col. P. S. Cooper, who has been transferred to the reserve of officers. Colonel MacRae went overseas with the 46th battalion in September, 1914. Lt. Col. J. N. MacRae has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed to command the 2nd infantry brigade and headquarters at Galt, Ont., replacing Col. A. J. Windell, who has been transferred to the reserve of officers.

### Eskimos Not Indian Race

LONDON, Nov. 16—Professor R. Ruggles Gates of King's College, London, has just returned from a four-months' expedition along the Mackenzie River, going as far north as latitude 70, where he made blood tests among the Eskimos and Indians. In making up his expedition with the scientific editors of The London Morning Post he said:

"I found that the Indians were suffering from the most serious epidemic of influenza they have ever had. This might have complicated matters had I not been able to turn it to good account."

"The method of blood testing consists in taking a drop of blood from the ear, and the Indians seemed to think that the test was in the nature of a cure for influenza. I had little difficulty in performing it. In fact, many of them confessed that they felt much better for it!"

"Among the Indians I tested were men and children from half a dozen different tribes, with such picturesque names as Doyries, Yellow Knives, Hairskins and Loucheux. Some of the children travelled 1,000 miles for the test."

"The result was unexpected. The Indian tribes gave results similar to those that have been recorded for other Indian tribes of North America, while those of the Eskimos resembled results that have been obtained from Manchurians and Chinese."

"From those one could draw the tentative conclusion that the Eskimos could not have descended, as has been held by some anthropologists, from Indian ancestors, but came independently across the Bering Strait."

"Water being a good conductor of electricity, all the fish in the vicinity of the wires will be painfully electrocuted. They will rise to the surface and float there inert, waiting to be gathered into the fisherman's basket."

No fish is strong enough to resist the effects of the current. Sprats and whales are equally helpless before the magic wires.

The electrocuted fish are, however, not dead. The fisherman can use his own discretion whether to keep his "catch" or throw it back into the water, there to regain consciousness.

This novel method of fishing is already being employed with great success in the fish ponds belonging to the Halls District Council in Germany. Other towns provided with a plentiful supply of cheap electricity also are setting up electric fishing plants.

### 'Two-Faced' Mannequin

(By British United Press)  
LONDON, November, 16—A mannequin whose right cheek reveals her as a woman of 50 and whose left cheek is that of a woman of 30 is the latest advertising novelty to appear in London.

She is a representative of a well-known Paris beauty establishment which has hit upon this startling way of popularizing its face-lifting operations.

Half the woman's face has been treated by the specialists to show what can be done towards restoring beauty; the other half has been left untouched.

The novel mannequin is visiting race meetings and smart restaurants and hotels with the object of attracting attention.

Those women with enough courage or curiosity to walk up to her are handed a business card bearing the address of the Paris firm.

"I am over 50, as you can see for yourself by the right side of my face." But look at the left side! A simple beauty operation made me a young woman again.

"The doctor cut out one little quarter moon of skin in front of my ear and another in my scalp and then lifted up this side of my face. The stitches healed in ten days without leaving a scar. It was absolutely painless and is guaranteed to last for two years."

"The cost of the whole operation works out about \$600. I would have adopted the other side of my face, except that I earn my living this way."

The mannequin added that she had secured many clients, including a number of well-known Society women.

### GOOD PLAYMATES



In the village of Notre Dame de Laus, in Quebec province, the blacksmith has a pet deer which is a great deal of attention. The latter's son is pictured at the LEFT with the family dog and the deer, also good playmates.

### Electricity Will Supplant Nets

LONDON, Nov. 16—"Angling will shortly be a thing of the past." This prediction is the pronouncement of an optimistic German scientist who has devised a process of electrical fishing which he declares will put an end to the cruel, old-fashioned methods of fishing.

All that fishermen will have to do under the new process is to put on a pair of insulating gloves, take two long copper cables, stretch them across a lake or stream, one lying at the bottom while the other is held near the surface by means of floats, switch on an electric current of about 400 volts and slowly drag them along.

Water being a good conductor of electricity, all the fish in the vicinity of the wires will be painfully electrocuted. They will rise to the surface and float there inert, waiting to be gathered into the fisherman's basket.

No fish is strong enough to resist the effects of the current. Sprats and whales are equally helpless before the magic wires.

The electrocuted fish are, however, not dead. The fisherman can use his own discretion whether to keep his "catch" or throw it back into the water, there to regain consciousness.

This novel method of fishing is already being employed with great success in the fish ponds belonging to the Halls District Council in Germany. Other towns provided with a plentiful supply of cheap electricity also are setting up electric fishing plants.

### Non-Arrival of Steamer Causes Some Anxiety

(Canadian Press)  
EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Nov. 16—Fears for the safety of the steamer John Gahn of Buffalo, N. Y., and its crew of 25 were expressed today by port officials. The ship, carrying a cargo of 2,500 tons of steel from Lackawanna, N. Y., here was due at 11 p. m. Tuesday. It was scheduled to pass Mackinaw at 11 a. m. Monday, but at midnight that night had not been sighted there. Heavy weather is reported in the northern waters of the Great Lakes and the steamer carries no radio.

### PYRAMID UNEARTHED

ARCHAEOLOGISTS BELIEVE IT WAS BUILT BEFORE THE TIME OF CHRIST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Discovery and excavation of a great, beautiful and mysterious pyramid, built in what is now Guatemala many years before the birth of Christ, will be reported to the International Congress of Americanists, meeting in New York City next week, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The pyramid, of stone, eighty-five feet square and twenty-five feet high, ornamented with sixteen grotesque, bulbous-nosed stone masks, each eight feet square, appears to have been used for sacrificial and other religious purposes by the priests of a race which preceded the great Maya civilization.

The edifice is flat on top, and in one of three cysts thereon the headless skeleton of a young woman was found.

The mystery lies in the fact that the beautiful pile conforms with no other known Maya specimens of architecture. It was found by digging into a larger, cruder covering pyramid at Taxactun (pronounced Tah-Shawk-ton) in Guatemala, Taxactun is the oldest known Maya city. The earlier explorations showed that the Maya priests used the larger pyramid as an observance point for their far-advanced astronomical researches, in which they utilized the pyramid literally as a sundial. The date of these activities has been fixed as about the time of the birth of Christ, slightly less than 3000 years ago.

The institution also announced the discovery of an ancient ceremonial treasure, apparently left by Maya priests as an offering left by gods, in the famous Temple of Warriors, at Ixchel, Yucatan, Mexico. The institution has been excavating there for the past four years, and recently, as in the Guatemala pyramid, found earlier buildings buried under the ruins first discovered.

Under the floor where an altar apparently once had stood, Earl Morris, Carnegie research man, found a large sealed limestone jar. In it were found several precious stones, the bones of a bird, and a marvelous turquoise mosaic, and it is the only turquoise piece ever found in the Maya region.

Morris reported he believed the turquoise was mined in Arizona or New Mexico, and then carried laboriously into far-off Yucatan to be made into this sealed offering to the gods, probably placed in the jar to accompany a number of weird and unknown ceremonies.

OLD MOSAIC FOUND

The institution also announced the discovery of an ancient ceremonial treasure, apparently left by Maya priests as an offering left by gods, in the famous Temple of Warriors, at Ixchel, Yucatan, Mexico. The institution has been excavating there for the past four years, and recently, as in the Guatemala pyramid, found earlier buildings buried under the ruins first discovered.

Under the floor where an altar apparently once had stood, Earl Morris, Carnegie research man, found a large sealed limestone jar. In it were found several precious stones, the bones of a bird, and a marvelous turquoise mosaic, and it is the only turquoise piece ever found in the Maya region.

Morris reported he believed the turquoise was mined in Arizona or New Mexico, and then carried laboriously into far-off Yucatan to be made into this sealed offering to the gods, probably placed in the jar to accompany a number of weird and unknown ceremonies.

### Sir Robt. Borden Is Optimistic

(Special to the Guardian)  
TORONTO, Nov. 16—Sir Robert Borden, who came to Toronto today to preside again as President of the Crown Life Insurance chatted before a cheerful gathering at the home of Sir Thomas White about the business outlook. It was as a business man that he spoke and his first reference was a warning to beware the stock market speculative orgy on the New York market with the record of a sales volume of 5,670,000 shares on Saturday.

"There will be a severe reaction as sure as can be," was his opinion. "It is a great satisfaction," he said, "to know that our country has been so wonderfully blessed with fine crops for several years and showing a splendid development of mining industry. I am not well informed on the condition of our manufacturing industry but from our own wonderful natural resources and taking into account the remarkable energy and resourcefulness of our people there is reason to believe that we are only at the beginning of a great period of development."

"But it is to be hoped," he warned "that there will be no undue tendency here to indulge in stock market speculation which undoubtedly would be attended with unfortunate results."

SECOND READING  
LONDON, Nov. 16—The House of Commons gave second reading tonight to the unemployment insurance bill increasing the borrowing powers of the unemployment fund from £20,000,000 to £40,000,000. The basis of the change is the present volume of unemployment and consequently the government desires to postpone beyond the intended date of operation next April, a change in part of the unemployment benefit system which might cause hardship at present.

First Oxford Undergraduate—You will play a game of nap, wont you?  
Second Undergraduate—I am sorry, but I don't know how to play nap.

"Then you will join me in a game of billiards?"  
"I don't know how to play billiards either."

"Good gracious man what were you doing all last term."

Overlays may be on the source of the Mayan civilization.

OLD MOSAIC FOUND

The institution also announced the discovery of an ancient ceremonial treasure, apparently left by Maya priests as an offering left by gods, in the famous Temple of Warriors, at Ixchel, Yucatan, Mexico. The institution has been excavating there for the past four years, and recently, as in the Guatemala pyramid, found earlier buildings buried under the ruins first discovered.

Under the floor where an altar apparently once had stood, Earl Morris, Carnegie research man, found a large sealed limestone jar. In it were found several precious stones, the bones of a bird, and a marvelous turquoise mosaic, and it is the only turquoise piece ever found in the Maya region.

Morris reported he believed the turquoise was mined in Arizona or New Mexico, and then carried laboriously into far-off Yucatan to be made into this sealed offering to the gods, probably placed in the jar to accompany a number of weird and unknown ceremonies.

### Program for Premier's Visit

(Special to the Guardian)  
OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 16—The program for the prime minister's visit to Toronto is virtually complete, though many additional requests have been received for him to deliver addresses. The program so far definitely decided upon includes the civic reception on Nov. 21. He will reach the union station early that day, the reception taking place at noon. In the afternoon he will visit the live stock building at the Royal Winter Fair, and in the evening he will attend the dinner of the Canadian live stock men. He will open the fair at 3 p. m. On Thursday the prime minister will be the guest of the board of trade at a dinner given at 7.15 at Hart House, and on Friday afternoon will address the Women's Canadian Club.

### Speculative Orgy on N. Y. Exchange

(Special to the Guardian)  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Setting a new high record for sales volume at 5,670,000 shares, the New York Stock Exchange today witnessed the wildest orgy of speculation in its long and colorful history. Price movements lacked the uniformity of some recent sessions, but the general trend was decidedly upward.

Trading facilities of the exchange were literally swamped by the swollen streams of orders which poured on the floor, not only from practically every large town and city in the country, but from European capitals, financial centres of the far east and shippers at sea. Half a million shares changed hands in the first 15 minutes of trading. The ticker fell 15 minutes behind the market, then 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 minutes, with the final rush of trading delaying the printing of the final quotations until one hour and 30 minutes after the market closed.

Many telephone clerks on the floor were in a state of exhaustion when the closing gong sounded. Some of them were unable to speak above a whisper because of their strenuous efforts to make themselves heard and execute their orders in the pandemonium of noise on the floor. In the larger brokerage houses a small army of clerks tumbled over the books, eating their lunch and their dinner as they passed to work far into the night to bring their records up to date before the beginning of another day.

Hotel rooms were engaged for scores of employing living in the suburbs.

Lonely Island

(By British United Press)  
LONDON, November, 16—A Marconi wireless transmitter, sent to island, probably the world's loneliest island settlement.

The transmitter is being presented to the Islanders by the Marconi International Marine Communication Company to enable them to communicate with passing ships in mid-Pacific, their only link with the outside world.

For over 130 years, from the foundation of the little colony by a group of mutineers who were marooned there in 1790, under the leadership of John Adams, until recently, the Islanders have had to watch the ships sail or steam past their home without having any means of communication, except on the rare occasions when some friendly or steam-buffed vessel halted for a short time.

With the coming of wireless, and its general adoption on ocean-going vessels, some of the enterprising Islanders saw a means of breaking down their extreme isolation.

A little group of Pitcairn men began laboriously to learn the Morse code pecking up from books with the aid of Morse keys and the Marconi operators aboard the ships that called.

In 1921 they obtained a simple crystal receiver, with which they were able to pick up from passing ships messages of greeting and news of the world's happenings and information in advance from the few ships that called from time to time with mails and supplies.

A further stride forward in the wireless history of the island was made in 1925, when they were given a Marconi Type 31 ship's crystal receiver.

With the aerial 180 feet long, supported in the middle by a single mast 70 feet high, they have obtained excellent results with this set, and on one occasion they received messages over a distance of 400 miles from a ship approaching on the side of the island which is screened by a large hill.

A New Jersey inventor has patented a speed warning device to be hidden within a radiator cap and raised by air pressure when an automobile exceeds a safe speed.

### Convention Year in Canada

(Special to the Guardian)  
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16—The year 1929 will be Canada convention year in the opinion of C. B. Foster, Montreal, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R. who spent yesterday in Toronto after a visit South. "I am convinced," said Mr. Foster, "that next year will see a greater number of conventions held in the large Canadian cities than ever before, and this, combined with the vastly increasing tourist traffic, will indeed swell the coffers of this important dominion industry, for in my visit south I found both individuals and organizations much more interested in Canada than in any other previous trips."

### Monarchies Coming Back

PARIS, Nov. 16—With two new kings—in Albania and Abyssinia—created within the remarkably short time of six weeks, there are sufficient indications that crowns are coming back into favor again in the Old World.

Ten years ago many crowns were not worth much but today a question much debated in the chancelleries is, "Who's next?"

History has a habit of repeating itself by recreating kingdoms. Apparently people are never left long enough without a monarch to know whether or not they are better without one.

In the first half dozen years several countries have taken new kings unto themselves—Iraq, Persia, Transjordan, Albania and Abyssinia—and with the exception of Iraq; each had hardly given itself time to recover from saying goodbye to a predecessor.

Notably, Shah went in Persia—he still lives in seclusion in Paris—to give place to one of his private soldiers, Mirza Reza Pahlavi.

Albania considered herself well rid of Prince William of Wied, who fled in 1914 after a few months in the country. Then Ahmed Bey Zogu came along. Half Abyssinia's troubles, since the sons of the Queen of Sheba ruled there, have been due to bickering over the throne and the crowning of Ras Tafari since a long feud between him and his aunt, the Empress Walteru for whom he had acted as Regent and who will reign jointly with him.

VIVIER'S COMMENT.

So many new kings in so few years and the pendulum swinging westward—small wonder the question is "Who's next?"

Taking the succession in recently created monarchies as his cue, Victor Vivier, well-known French publicist and student of international politics, is inclined to the belief that Marshal Pilsudski would not scorn the monarch's mantle instead of the soldier's great coat.

It has been much remarked that two years ago Marshal Pilsudski solemnly participated at a certain ceremony presided over by the Royalist chiefs, Princes Radziwili and Sapieha, and at the last elections the government obtained their co-operation," observed Vivier.

"But will Poland support a restoration of the monarchy? And what will be the good of it?"

The recurring tide of royalism has not escaped the observation of other competent commentators, who seize the opportunity of taking stock of the kingdom's thrones of Europe.

HUNGARIAN REGENCY STRONG

Until the sweeping victory of M. Venizelos at the polls a few months ago, Greece presented perhaps the most interesting study, in this respect, for it was widely whispered that ex-King George of the Hellenes cherished the ambition of staging a comeback. The dream was shattered with the reappearance on the political horizon of the Wizard Venizelos, whom everyone believed forever lost in obscurity since his previous experience at the polls, which left him with an overwhelming defeat.

Crossing a couple of frontiers brings us to Hungary. The regency is strong in Admiral Horthy, but there are possibilities as contrary to the throne in the sons of ex-Empress Zita now in exile with her family in Spain. Few mention has been made of plots in which the 16-year-old Archduke Otto would be hurried to Budapest to carry out one of those secret Royalist coups with which Europe is familiar.

The Royalist revival even affects France, though her associations under League mandate with Syria where a king is being sought by those who believe a figurehead would weld the conflicting elements in the country together.

For carrying mail at a speed of 225 miles an hour two French engineers have designed steam lined shuttles to run on tracks suspended in the air similar to high tension electric lines.

Sound amplifying horns are inserted under the ends of the keyboard of a piano patented by a

### 27 Seats For Govt. Party

(Canadian Press)  
WELLINGTON, N. Z. Nov. 16—Initial returns from today's general elections in New Zealand indicated the government under Premier J. G. Coates had suffered a severe setback. It was estimated the government and united parties would have 27 seats each in the House of Representatives, Labor 20 and Independents 6, a total of 80 seats. A number of ministers were defeated.

### Contract Let for Kings College

Dr. A. H. Moore, President of the University of King's College, announced last evening that the contract for building the new home of King's on Studley Campus had been awarded to the firm of Rhodes, Curry Limited, of Amherst, N. S. for the complete unit according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Andrew R. Cobb, architect.

The total estimated cost of the new college, including plumbing and heating, wiring and fixtures, furniture, etc., is \$451,000.

Rhodes, Curry Limited is one of the general contractors in the Maritime Provinces, having been established in 1877 and having handled many large construction jobs. One of their more recent pieces of work was the beautiful new main building of Acadia University at Wolfville.

The new King's College buildings will be erected on the lot on Studley Campus which has been conveyed to King's by Dalhousie for the purpose of establishing King's there in accordance with the Articles of Association between the two Universities. The site is on the northwest corner of Studley Campus, facing Colborne Road, between 290 feet from the corner of Colborne Street and extending eastward 410 feet along Colborne Road, and includes an area of nearly four acres.

The new buildings will include the chapel and the President's residence, a dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library, the residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.

The residence for women students will be on the north end of the main building next the President's house and will include a separate dining room for them as well as reception room and accommodation for 24 students. The southern unit of the buildings at right angles to the chapel will be 212 feet long and will include dormitory sections at either end and dining hall, lecture rooms, offices, common rooms and library.