

nature to insure and well repay careful and diligent research. All the orations showed careful preparation and were clearly and logically presented. The favourite theme seemed to be the "Hague Conference of 1907." This was discussed by Foshay, Simpson and McCutcheon, while Magner and Geldart chose respectively "The Puritan and Cavalier in American History" and "St. Francis of Assissi."

The first speaker was Mr. Magner. He showed that American History received its character from the two most powerful types, Cavalier and Puritan. The Puritans had come not for purposes of self-aggrandizement, but for freedom of worship denied them in their own land. Intolerance had driven them from England and a little later this same spirit compelled a higher class to leave the Mother-Country. The former gave to the Republic its high standards of moral integrity while from the latter sprang an aristocracy which was to play an important part in later history. As years passed the two became blended, the noblest in the types survived and a strong foundation for a great commonwealth was laid.

Mr. Foshay then followed with a well delivered oration on the Hague Conference. He dwelt principally on its historical significance. From the earliest days the cry had been,— "war" ! Greece and Rome while they were themselves nations of war, succumbed to the power of mightier nations. The same spirit had characterized "The Chosen Nation," the Israelites and through all the ages there was a struggle of tribe with tribe or empire with empire. What a change there was then, in this day, when all nations conferred through their representatives as to how the ravages of war should be allayed and a constant peace assured. The Conference was a decided success and ushered in a new era.

The third speaker was Mr. Simpson. He also dealt with the Hague Conference but viewed it in another light. Though it was of recent origin yet the ideas of a direct and controlling power underlying it were embraced by mediaeval man. This was shown by the attitude of her citizens in the days of Greece, and in a more marked degree in the struggles of men in later history when they sought a recognition of their rights at any cost. The Conference was the beginning of a great movement. It was impossible yet to judge as to its success or failure. Its power was still in the embryo but soon it would enlarge until it had embraced the whole earth.