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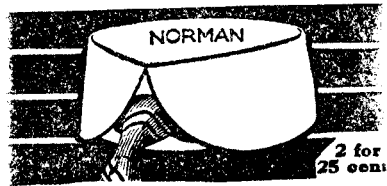
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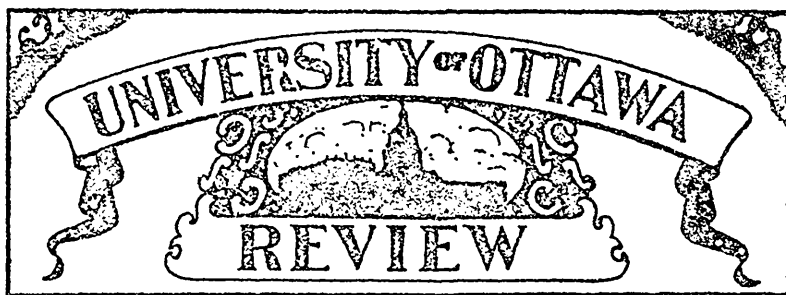
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VERY REV. W. J. MURPHY, O.M.I., D.D.  
Late Pastor of St. Joseph's and Vice-Rector of the University  
of Ottawa. R. I. P.



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No. 5

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## Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, O.M.F., D.D.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 3rd, Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, O.M.F., D.D., pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and Vice-Rector of the University of Ottawa, was called to his eternal reward. The deceased had been confined to Water Street Hospital since Jan. 30th, following a severe attack of heart trouble, from which he had long suffered.

The late Father Murphy was in his 50th year, having been born at William's Lake, B.C., in 1865, his parents being Denis and Ellen Murphy. His primary education was received at the different private Catholic schools of British Columbia, after which he came to Ottawa in 1886, and entered the University, with which he has since been connected. In 1888 he graduated from the University with his B.A., and three years later took the degree of M.A. His academic studies were completed at Harvard University, after which he entered on a brilliant career as professor of physics and of astronomy in his Alma Mater. In turn prefect of studies and secretary of the University, he became intimately connected with the working of the institution. In 1905 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Laval University.

The deceased was connected with the "Review" for a number of years, being editor-in-chief. In this capacity he maintained the high standard of our publication. He never ceased to watch, with

interest, its steady progress, and ever looked forward with keen anticipation to the publication of each number.

After ten years of teaching, combined with occasional work in the ministry, he was entrusted, in 1901, with the care of St. Joseph's parish. In his new office of parish priest, by his rare spiritual, intellectual and executive talents, he won the deep respect and love of those with whom he came in contact. He was an eloquent preacher and learned theologian, and this, combined with his persistent activities in matters of religion, and in tender solicitude for the welfare of the poor and needy, renders his loss to the parish very severe.

The last step in his continued advancement was his appointment, in 1905, to the Presidency of the University, which office he held for two terms of three years each. Finding the double task of rector of the University and parish priest of St. Joseph's Church a too arduous one, he refused a third term of office, contenting himself with that of vice-rector, which he held at the time of his death. In his capacity of rector he greatly endeared himself to the hearts of the students, by whom he was revered and loved. The success of the University of Ottawa among its sister universities is due, in a large measure, to his untiring efforts.

In 1906 he was a member of the Ontario Educational Advisory Council, and in 1908 went to Rome as a delegate of the Oblate Chapter to the General Chapter. In 1909 he attended the Plenary Council in Quebec, and in 1911 the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal.

To mourn his loss, the deceased leaves three brothers,—Chief Justice Denis Murphy, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, James and Frank—and one sister, all of whom reside in British Columbia.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 4th, the body was escorted by the faculty and students of the University from Water Street Hospital to the University reception rooms, Laurier avenue east. The pallbearers were Reverend Fathers Lajeunesse, Sherry, M. Murphy, Binet, Kelly and Normandin.

At 3.30 o'clock Friday afternoon the deceased pastor's remains were transferred to St. Joseph's Church, where, clad in its priestly habits, the body lay in state during the night. Priests, seminarians,

members of the different Catholic societies of the city, and the general public took turns in watching throughout the night.

On Saturday morning, at 7.30 o'clock, a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Father Lajeunesse, assisted by Rev. Fathers Renaud and Killian. The choir was composed of students from the Scholasticate and the University, under the direction of Rev. Father Lalonde. The Mass was attended by the students of the University, the young ladies of Rideau, Gloucester and Water Street Convents, and the children of St. Joseph's and St. William's Separate Schools.

At nine o'clock a Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, assisted by Rev. Father Lajeunesse as deacon and Rev. Father Sherry as sub-deacon. The solemn High Mass of Requiem, in parts, was chanted by St. Joseph's choir, augmented by those of the different city churches, under the direction of Mr. John Casey.

Occupying prominent places in the sanctuary were: Bishop Fallon, of London; Bishop Ryan, of Pembroke; Rev. Father Wade Smith, American provincial of the Oblate Order, and Rev. Father McKenna, Superior of the Oblate Scholasticate at Tewkesbury; Mgr. Routhier, Canons Bouillon and Compeau, all of the Cathedral; Canon Corkery, Pakenham; Rev. Father Wm. Charlebois, C.M.I., Provincial, Montreal; Rev. Father Ouelette, Plattsburg. Fathers Vincent and John Meagher, of Kingston; Father John O'Gorman, Blessed Sacrament Church; Fathers D. McDonald, J. J. MacDonnell and D. Campbell, of the diocese of Alexandria; Father John Burke, of the Paulist Order, New York; Father Kerwin, O.M.I., of Buffalo; Father Dowdall, of Pembroke; Father Cavanagh, of Almonte; Father Brownrigg, of Osgoode; Father M. Doyle, of Arrprior; Father Poulin, Clarence Creek; Father Quilty, Douglas; Father John Ryan, Renfrew; Father Fleming, Chesterville; Father Kiernan, of Quyon; Father Jos. McDonald, Enterprise; Father Bourassa, O.M.I., Lachine; Father Villeneuve, O.M.I., Montreal; Father Fitzgerald, Fayswater; Father Prud'homme, Gloucester; Father John Burke, of St. Patrick's Church; Father F. Corkery, of St. Bridget's Church; Father McCauley, Fallowfield; Father Godin, Buckingham; Fathers Guertin, Prévost, Paquette, Duset and Pelletier, of Hull; Fathers Marcotte and Dalpé, of the Scholasticate; Fathers Jeannotte and Dubois, Sacred Heart Church; Father

Myrand, of St. Ann's; Fathers Verreault and Perreault, of Ottawa East. In addition to the above-named, there were present the Reverend Fathers of the University, to the number of more than thirty.

A funeral oration was delivered in English by His Lordship Bishop Ryan, of Pembroke, and one in French by Rev. Father Louis Raymond, of Bourget, Ont. His Lordship spoke very touchingly of the deceased, stating that he was a priest who had devoted his eloquence and learning to the welfare of his parishioners. Though in his sermons he had often ascended to heights of eloquence, still his greatest sermon was being preached that day. It was the lesson brought home to us, as we looked upon his cold, still form, that we must all die, and consequently should prepare for it while there is yet opportunity.

Since "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," he exhorted the parishioners to pray for the soul of Rev. Father Murphy, and to pray in an especial manner, since he had devoted so many years of his life for the salvation of their souls.

After the orations the Libera was sung and the remains were borne from the Church by the pall-bearers. The immense congregation of religious and parishioners flowed out of the Church and formed in a long cortege, in which were members of the Knights of Columbus, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the Saint Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association, as well as the students of the University, children from the parish schools, and hundreds of parishioners.

Mourned by the parishioners whom he had loved, by the youth of the schools, and the students of the University, with whom he had so long been intimately connected, by the fellow-priests with whom he had laboured, and by the superiors to whom he had rendered such faithful and efficient service, the remains of the late Father Murphy were escorted to Hull, where they were laid to rest in the Oblate Cemetery. Truly the obsequies were a fitting tribute to so distinguished and untiring a minister of Christ's holy sacraments!

## Patriotism in the British Empire

**I**T has often been said, in the course of the last few years, and it has been frequently repeated within the last few months, that Germany had been brought into the war by "the Bismarckian policy." I do not believe that this is exact. When William II. mounted the throne Germany had a preponderant situation in Europe. The Triple Alliance was real and solid. Italy manifested sentiments by no means amicable to France. The eventual adversaries of Germany were isolated, the able policy of "The Iron Chancellor" had succeeded in creating a profound antagonism between France and Italy by urging France on against Tunis, to which Italy had pretensions. By encouraging France in her colonial conquests he had brought her to an anti-British policy, which withdrew England from her, and he had fanned the flame of opposition existing between Russia and England for many years by pushing Russia to a hostile attitude towards Great Britain. As France and Russia were thus found to be opposed to England, Germany could count on the support of this latter power, or, at least, upon her friendly neutrality, in case of the present war breaking out on both eastern and western frontiers, that which Bismarck dreaded most of all.

If Bismarck so much desired England's friendship, it was not only on account of her naval power, but because he well knew that Germany could not count upon the loyal support of Italy, allied only in as much as England would remain neutral or friendly.

William II. was scarcely mounted upon the throne when he declared, to the hearty applause of the sycophants by whom he delighted to be surrounded, that "inspired by God, he was responsible but to God," and that He alone would direct him in his personal policy. He resolved to be his own counsellor. In fact, he has not chosen secretaries of state for foreign affairs, but scribes and ambassadors who have been appointed by favour, and not for merit.

The Emperor was gravely mistaken in all his foresight, and he had sustained the most terrible diplomatic defeat even before the



first cannon shot was fired. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, has he said in one of his stupendous speeches, in which he menaced the universe. He had not for an instant suspected that Italy could, in a few months after the renewal of the Triple Alliance, refuse to side with the Austro-German allies. Misguided by discussions raised in France by the pretended "revelations," carried to the Senate concerning certain military details, he believed that France would hesitate in making war. He also believed that Russia would hesitate at the last moment. He thought that Japan would attack Russia. Above all, and it is here his capital error, that of which the consequences shall be most dreadful to him, he believed in the neutrality of England. Germany has been represented in London, within the last few years, by three ambassadors, Count Wolff-Metternich, Baron Marshall von Bierbestein, and Prince Tichnowsky. The second named was a man of merit, the only one probably, who, in late years, has displayed German diplomacy; he died a few weeks after his nomination. The two others have given proof of a lesser capacity. All the reports of Prince Tichnowsky, of numerous official and secret agents, with which Great Britain was flooded, all those received from dominions beyond the seas and from India, agreed in saying: England will not make war.

She would not do it because there was in England a serious difference of opinion, having a powerful support in the Liberal government; she would not do it, because the situation in Ireland was extremely serious, that blood had flowed in the streets of Dublin, that "armies" of Nationalist and Orange volunteers were ready to respond to the call, and that civil war was inevitable; she would not do it, because, in the dominions, and especially in Canada, there existed parties who often seriously discussed the question to know, in the case in which England would be involved in a great European war, if and under what conditions the self-governing dominions ought to take part, and that in South Africa there was a faction resolutely unfavourable towards England; she would not do it, because there existed in India a great uneasiness, and uprisings would be the consequence of a war; she would not do it, in short, because of numerous strikes in late years, the attitude of trade unions indicated a profound dissatisfaction in the labouring world, which would prove a favourable occasion for it to manifest itself. All that was true and rested upon facts. But it is Nietzsche,

the great apostle of modern Germany, who has said: "The Germans are not psychologists," and he knew them. They have not understood that they themselves had brought a new element into the situation, which sufficed to overthrow her entirely. I would add that in spite of the "kultur" they have given proof of an inexcusable ignorance of history.

There is a point upon which the British Foreign Secretary gives proof of absolute firmness and frankness, and that is the neutrality of Belgium. First he asked for a declaration concerning the maintenance of this neutrality, and, at the same time, informing Germany that England would defend her, and when Germany violated it England responded by war.

The Emperor, his chancellor and his secretary of foreign affairs imagined that Great Britain could let Belgian neutrality be violated, and why? "What do these propositions of Germany signify?" said Mr. Asquith. "They signify that despite France, who is not supposed to know anything about it, we would give to Germany, in case of victory, all liberty to annex all French possessions outside of Europe. They signify that the day on which Belgium would have addressed us the touching appeal that we have received from her for the protection of her neutrality guaranteed by us, we would have been obliged to reply: we ignore you, we have renounced in favour of the power that menaces you, we have renounced the obligation of keeping our word, which we have given. What would have been the position of Great Britain if we had accepted this infamous proposition? To betray our friends and dishonour our obligations, we had the promise—and nothing more—that Germany would do certain things under certain conditions, a promise made by a power who, at the same instant, announced her resolve to violate the obligations that her own treaties imposed upon her."

Germany anticipated difficulties, dissensions within the British Empire. They were keen and deep. The German Emperor has accomplished a miracle, which he certainly did not expect. By a word he has solved all difficulties, he has effaced all dissensions, he has provided for the prime minister the opportunity of explaining to the whole Empire the "infamous proposition" to show them that they must choose between a dishonourable peace and an honourable war undertaken for the defence of a weak state,

protected by England and unjustly attacked in defiance of treaties. The brutality of the aggressor against Belgium, the admirable devotedness of the little Belgian army waiting for help which was not forthcoming and fighting with none the less heroism, all this aroused the enthusiasm of the Anglo-Saxon race. From one end to the other of the Empire, from Ireland to Canada, from Australia to India, from South Africa to Newfoundland, the same movement is manifested, uniting all Britannic nationalities in the same resolution: Crush the barbarian, annihilate her at any cost. And this movement is magnificent.

The German Emperor was well informed, he knew the gravity of the Irish crisis, the regrettable speech of Sir Edward Carson in Belfast September 28, showing what are still the ideas of the handful of sectarians who have done so much harm in England.

But he had not understood the Celtic soul. "You cannot, young Irishmen, be deaf to the summons of small nations crying out for aid in their fight for liberty," said Mr. Asquith, in the magnificent speech delivered in Dublin calling Ireland to arms. He had not understood the extensive and intimate bonds which for centuries have attached Catholic Ireland to Catholic Belgium. The heart of Ireland, said Mr. Redmond, speaking after the prime minister, has been profoundly moved by the spectacle of heroism and the sufferings of Belgium, and the other day, in London, I promised the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines that Ireland would consecrate her arms and her strength to revenge Louvain and to maintain the integrity and the independence of Belgium.

And these words are but the echo of the Irish soul, the universal sentiment of Irishmen in the United Kingdom and in all the dominions beyond the seas where they are numerous, and in the United States, where they are influential.

In his previsions, William II. had never dreamed of the dominions displaying such remarkable loyalty in rallying to the cause. He knew that, in Canada, the Liberal party showed itself strongly opposed to the proposition of constructing three dreadnoughts to be placed at the disposition of the admiralty, and that again, quite recently, "the serious risk that we run of losing Canada as an imperial possession" had been discussed in an important review in London, but knowing all that, he was mistaken. He had not

understood that the "infamous proposition" would cause this generous people to revolt, and that all faction would cease from end to end of the Empire from the instant that he gave the choice between an honourable war and a dishonourable peace.

From the very outbreak Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all the opposition, of which he is the leader, gave the prime minister their unreserved support for the formation of an expeditionary corps to be immediately sent to Europe. The Canadian contingent was fixed at 20,000 men. Canada has since sent 10,000 more men. The expeditionary corps was composed of 31,200 men, 7,500 horses and 300 cannons. "We can obtain 100,000 men," has said Col. S. Hughes concerning this subject, "as easily as we send this contingent." The regiment of Princess Patricia (daughter of the Duke of Connaught), composed a part of the first contingent, with infantry, artillery, the Stratheona Horse, and the Royal Canadian Dragoons. 5,000 French-Canadians are ready to enlist. These men are all ready to make soldiers, and good soldiers; they know how to use a rifle and to ride a horse; they are men of initiative and decision. It is not only soldiers that are being sent from Canada; some very appreciable donations in goods, cereals and food of all kinds are being exported from all parts. Canadians are preparing for a long war. Throughout Ontario the farmers are making exceptional preparations. Fields which for many years were in pasture are ploughed up and fall wheat has been sown. Ontario will produce, next year, a harvest of wheat 50 per cent. greater than in preceding years, destined solely for the Mother Country.

Subscriptions are open everywhere; among others, I make mention of that of Canadian women who have collected more than \$364,500, destined especially for the war office and the admiralty.

Newfoundland follows our example; she immediately doubled the number of men given to the "Royal Naval Reserve," and sent a corps of troops to the front.

England's call has raised great enthusiasm in Australia. All classes of citizens have offered money, provisions and personal service. Patriotic subscriptions opened in all cities and towns have gathered, in a few days, more than \$2,000,000. Sheep, cattle, horses, motorcars and aeroplanes have been given in large numbers. More than \$300,000 have been given to aid those suffering in Belgium, and measures have been taken to give lodging to a large number of

Belgian women and children whose husbands and fathers have fallen in defence of their country. Besides the troops already sent to the front, the government promised to send a force equal to 20 per cent. of the expeditionary corps six weeks later, and to follow every month with an envoy of 5 per cent. In Australia, as in the other dominions, all the divergencies between political parties have ceased, and there, again, the Kaiser has accomplished a miracle.

There is not a colony that does not participate with extreme generosity in this enthusiastic movement. It is Jamaica which votes as first contribution to the expense of the war \$243,000 deposited for the colonies, in the form of sugar for the troops. It is the Leeward Islands which send arrow-root valued at \$12,000, destined for the British troops. It is the planters of Saint Vincent who, for their share, send 250 casks of wine. The ties which unite the various parts of the Empire were strained, Germany tightened them as they have never been tightened before. The Kaiser has brought about British imperial unity.

In South Africa there doubtlessly existed Germany sympathy, especially among the Hertzog party. On the outbreak of war the British government was notified by the Governor of the Union that English troops might be withdrawn, and that the territories of the Union would be protected by colonial forces. This offer was accepted with gratitude. Meanwhile, the government of the colony of the German protectorate, "Deutch Süd West Afrika," had effectively made incursions upon the frontiers of the Union. The government of General Botha prepared a plan of campaign, in which General Beyers co-operated, general commandant of the forces of the Union. Suddenly hostilities were commenced, the latter handed in his resignation, justifying and accompanying it by a letter addressed to General Smuts, minister of finance and of war, in which he violently attacked Great Britain, saying, among other things: You say that this war is undertaken against the barbarity of Germany. I have pardoned, but I have not forgotten the cruelties committed in the country which was ours during the South African war. The partisans of General Hertzog took advantage of this correspondence in making certain manifestations. Nevertheless, a meeting held on Sept. 20th at Bethlehem, one of the citadels of the Hertzogians, upheld the government, by a great majority, in her operations against Germany. The request of

South Africans to fight in Europe has been so pressing that the government of the Union has decided to grant this privilege to those who have first distinguished themselves in the campaign actually undertaken against the German colony in Western South Africa. General Botha has received congratulations from all parts concerning the stand he has taken in connection with the war. The *South African News* says: "General Botha stands exalted and with him the whole Boer people. Never has there been furnished a more splendid justification of the honour of the Boer people."

Among the favourable eventualities considered by German statesmen figured the situation of India. There, again, they were informed, but there, again, they are mistaken. It would be ridiculous to deny that the population of India have manifested, at different intervals, in comparatively recent years, a dissatisfaction too often justifiable. Since the visit of George V., and thanks to the benevolent plan of Lord Hardinge, things have been greatly improved. The German Emperor and his councillors have experienced a bitter surprise, and, nevertheless, they ought to say *meâ culpa*, for this surprising and superb manifestation is due to them.

"Since the war has broken out," said the leader of the opposition, speaking after the prime minister, "nothing, not even the heroic conduct of our soldiers upon the field of battle, has more profoundly moved the people of this country than the spontaneous explosion of enthusiasm and loyalty towards the Emperor and of patriotism towards the Empire, on the part of the princes and population of India. The idea that for the first time soldiers from India were to fight in Europe, that they were called upon to fight side by side with British soldiers for the defence of right and the protection of a weak nation oppressed by a powerful, brutal and cruel enemy, this call, addressed to all that is noble and generous in these chivalrous races, has produced an effect that the government never dreamed of or expected."

All the sovereigns of the native states have offered money, jewels, men and personal services. It would require many pages in which to enumerate all the generous offers made by the people of India. I shall cite but a few. The Viceroy made known that the Dalai Lama of Thibet had offered a contingent of 1,000 men, and that the greater part of the expenses of the expeditionary corps

during the campaign would be borne by the government. The Raja of Pudukota offers all that he possesses, and demands to serve personally, under whatever title whatever. The Maharajah of Gwalior gives £22,000 for the sake of procuring transport motorcars, and £5,000 for the relief of suffering Belgians. I ought yet to mention the Maharajah of Newanagar, who has raised and is to sustain during the whole war a corps of 1,000 men, who gives 200 horses, 15 motorcars, and two squadrons of lancers for imperial service.

The Kaiser certainly did not expect to experience such an attitude on the part of the inhabitants of India; here he is again solely responsible.

The Germans, it seems, manifest a special hatred for the English. They are not wrong; but if the German Emperor had reflected, and had recalled history, he would have understood this very simple affair. The people who were the soul of the four greatest coalitions that the world has ever seen since the fifteenth century, this people could not assist as simple spectators at events which are to convulse the world. They could not let Germany, no more than any other power, dominate in Belgium. William II. ought to have remembered these two verses, which date from the time of Philip II. :—

War against the whole world,  
But peace with England.  
*Con todo el mundo guerra,  
y paz con Inglaterra.*

H. FALLON, '15.

## Flat Burglary



HE town clock had just struck two when "Hal" reached home after the party, but it was much late when he got to sleep. His house was on the top of "Canaley's Hill," about a half a mile out of town, and surrounded by a thick wood on all sides. The gate is a hundred yards from the road, and the house is altogether isolated. As he reached the front porch he stood looking through the trees at the river, gleaming in the moonlight a mile or two below, and altogether impressed with the weird beauty of the scene. The bushes on the lawn, with their gloomy shadows on the grass, sug-

gested hiding places for the spirits to dance in circles, and awakened in him a new memory of the dance that evening.

His room was just at the head of the front stairs. Going quietly to it, he shut the door, threw off his coat, and sat in an easy chair at the open window, looking at the sky and a cemetery on the distant hillside.

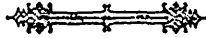
Just as anyone feels after a dance, "Hal" was far from sleepy, and in a mood "to analyze his feelings." Suddenly a very suspicious noise was heard in the hall below. Immediately he thought of burglars. The windows and doors at the back were far from burglar-proof, and as no one slept down stairs it took him only the space of a few seconds to conclude that an attempt was being made to assassinate him in his chamber. Creeping to the door, he listened eagerly. What was his horror on hearing distinct, but muffled, steps on the staircase. Slowly, step by step, the villain was coming up towards the upper hall. At once the thought of his mother and little sister came to him. They might be alarmed, possibly killed, to say nothing of his own fright, since any fellow doesn't view the prospect of being assassinated in the dead of night with joyful feelings and tranquility of mind. Little anxious for a "newspaper notoriety" by overcoming the scoundrel and delivering him to his just reward, his chief thought was to get rid of him with least possible danger and disturbance.

Thinking that the miscreant would run at the thought of being observed, he coughed gently, but significantly. The steps ceased; he coughed again, this time a little louder; his heart was beating furiously; the footsteps began to descend slowly, until finally all was still. Moving back to the window, considerably disturbed by what had happened, he listened intently. In his profound confusion he turned on the light, and decided to go down and investigate. Almost simultaneously the steps began to reascend. The wretch was coming up and more quickly than before; evidently he was a desperate villain, determined to succeed in his design by stealth or by force. He was at the bend; another step, still another. He seized one of his shoes, and with a wild motion of hurling shied it at the burglar's head. His mind a whirl of fear, anger and reckless courage, at first he could see nothing; then, as the moon



gleamed through the hall window, the rapidly vanishing legs and tail of an enormous grey cat could be seen.

F. L. MURPHY, '16.



## Mines

There's a big round devil who lurks in the deep  
 In the path of ships of the line,  
 And many a widow and mother weep  
 For the work that was done by a mine.

The sailor-man doges the submarines  
 On patrolling T. B. D.'s.  
 He takes his chance on a cruiser's deck  
 From the sweeping northern seas.


He doesn't mind a Zeppelin,  
 Nor a German Dreadnought's power;  
 Why he loves to hear his "thirteens" talk  
 Running thirty knots an hour.

But the mine is the joker in the pack,  
 And he takes *it* just the same,  
 For one risk more to a British Jack  
 Just adds more zest to the game.

There's a big round devil who lurks in the deep,  
 And drifts with the running tide,  
 And no watch that the sailor's keep  
 Can save their ship from the staggering leap  
 When she brings up a mine on her side.

J. DORNEY ADAMS, '15.

## Edmund Burke

INCE the death of Edmund Burke, as during his life, opinion as to the place he is entitled to among the great men of his country has touched every extreme, one critic calling him the most profound and comprehensive of political philosophers, another tells us that his works cannot be too much our study, a third declares that it would be hard to find a single principle in one half of his works to which something extremely adverse cannot be found in the other half; however, opinion has settled down to the fact that his is one of the abiding names of our history.

Burke was born in the City of Dublin on the 12th of January, 1729. In 1743 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, taking his degree in 1748. He then went to London to engage in the study of law, but threw it up in three years. He now turned his attention to literature, his first effort in this direction, "A Vindication of Natural Society," appearing in 1756. His next undertaking was his treatise on the "Sublime and Beautiful." These publications were followed by "An Account of the European Settlements in America" and his "Essay Towards an Abridgement of English History." In 1758 he set on foot the "Annual Register," which was meant to embrace a review of the history of politics and literature of each year, and was a complete success.

In 1765 Burke was elected to Parliament, and in a short time sprang up to the highest rank of parliamentary orators. While he was a member for the City of Bristol he made his two great speeches on behalf of the colonies in America, one on "American Taxation," and the other on "Conciliation With America." In 1780 the current of public feeling in Bristol was so strong against him on account of his friendly attitude to Ireland that he withdrew from the elections in that city.

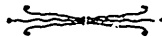
He now began to interest himself deeply in the wrong of India. All through the arraignment and trial of Warren Hastings he was the leader and master spirit. The formal acquittal of Hastings made his long labour seem a failure, but in effect it was a grand success, for it saved the British Empire in the East. Burke's mind was now fired into extraordinary activity by the French Revolution. The result appeared in his "Reflections on the Revolution

in France," published in 1790, a marvellous production, which carried all before it. His "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs," his "Letter to a Noble Lord," his four "Letters on a Regicide Peace" were all discussions of the same theme.

In 1794 Burke retired from Parliament, and his son Richard succeeded him. The joy of the father in this event was short-lived, for the younger Burke died a month after taking his seat in Parliament. The shock was quite too much for his father, and he never recovered from it. He died on July 9th, 1797.

Burke's goodness of heart and character were in keeping with his greatness of intellect. He added to the maxims of wise practice in great affairs, ever giving the precedence to the facts of morality and conduct. He is everywhere conscious of the mastery of laws, institutions and government over the happiness of men. Lord Jeffrey, of the *Edinburgh Review*, spoke fittingly of him as "The greatest and most accomplished intellect that England has produced for centuries."

J. C. O'KEEFE, '16.



## The Small Schoolboy

WHEN the small school-boy comes marching home from school he does not ordinarily exhibit, in manner or appearance, any signs of "fatigue." If he lives in a small town he has probably had the delicious joy of kicking an old tin-can through sundry arcs and ricochets for several blocks. Perhaps he has covered some part of his homeward journey "hooked onto" a grocery wagon, warily regarding a menacing driver uttering terrible threats. Quite possibly, after many dares and counterdares, he has knocked the chip from some youthful shoulder, and allowed the high joy of battle to enter his young soul. A whistle or a shrill call, the sound of disputations with the cook, preserving her household goods against assault, the scurrying of hasty feet, and the banging of doors; these are the familiar echoes which announce the son's arrival to the motherly ear. Hungry he is, yet this is an habitual state, and no alarming indication of decay. When

the more pressing wants of his inner self are satisfied, he is off again to knock out flies, to play football, to coast, to skate, to engage whole-heartedly in the sports dictated by the season of the year. A boy is ready to face life, keen and undaunted, only after he has left school and its memories behind him. A keen eye, a seeing eye, invested with prepossessions, is required to discern in the small school-boy even the first traces of fatigue.

In the preceding paragraph I was not referring to physical, but mental, fatigue. The young boy's muscles may not be tired, and yet it may be quite true that his mental powers have been pushed, during the day, to the limit of their endurance. This process, repeated day by day, will ultimately work harm to his nervous system and to his general health. For the good of the small school-boy, his school hours should be shortened, the length of the school year should be curtailed, but most of all the course of the grade school should be revised.

The American school-boy is treated as a rare and delicate plant. That he should plow his way through the snow to school is not to be thought of. A cloud no bigger than a man's hand brings up a vision of the boy with wet feet and dreadful colds, and refuge is taken in the excuse that one cannot be too careful about the boy's lungs, strong and vigorous as they would now seem to be. At the slightest sign of indisposition he is kept at home, and probably put to bed. If he does get to school he is not allowed to work more than four or five hours a day, or four or five days a week. Great care is to be taken that he does not strain his eyes with too much reading, or that his mental poise is not unbalanced by too much study. Some people are inclined to think that coddling mothers and "house-broken" fathers are too quick to adopt the "caressing attitude" towards their children, at the very time when a carefully considered firmness is most necessary for the child's proper mental and moral development. They think that study is a dangerous thing for a boy, that persistent brain work should be allowed him only under the most careful conditions, and taken away from him on the least excuse. Now, as a matter of fact, this is absolutely wrong. Mental work is not only healthful for a growing child, but it is absolutely beneficial. There is nothing so important for him as to be impelled to do hard work, and to finish thoroughly a given task. If he works with the idea that the minute

the sensation of weariness or disgust comes upon him he should stop, his work will never be thorough or effective.


Many doctors have done their share in spreading the delusion that school children are generally over-worked. Teachers' desks have been loaded with doctors' certificates, advising this or that pupil to have a rest, or to be excused from a study that he did not like. Without doubt serious harm, both to mind and body, may be the results of methods too exacting, but the effects of an unwise indulgence are far more disastrous. It is better that a child should suffer now and then from "brain fatigue" than that he should never be trained to use his brain at all.

Pupils of the English, French and German schools undergo a training far more severe than that to which American children are subjected. The American school-boy has a school year of from thirty-five to forty weeks. The German school year is from five to ten weeks longer. There are a thousand hours in the American school year; one thousand five hundred in the German year of forty-five weeks. In addition to this, the German boy is usually in the grade school by the time the American boy's mother, or the principal of the school, is thinking of promoting the boy from the Kindergarten. In France and England much the same conditions are found. The French school has from forty-two to forty-five weeks. The English school year contains, on an average, two hundred five or six-hour days. The results of this intensive training is that by the time the American boy is eighteen or nineteen years old he is, at the very least, two years behind the German, French or English boy.

After all, education is a process of training. Training implies concentration, and the attempt made in our schools to concentrate the child's mind upon six, seven, or eight poorly correlated subjects is an attempt to do the impossible. The result is not concentration, but dissipation and fatigue. Against the drag of an overloaded plan of studies a teacher of the highest type can occasionally produce excellent results, but even the best efforts of a merely average teacher cannot be expected to overcome this handicap. A thorough revision of the course, rather than a new horarium seems to be called for, if we are to lessen this retardation. Let us build our railroad before we begin to worry about the time-table.

JOHN ROBILLARD, '16.

## The Structural Side of War

 LANCING at a daily newspaper, the reader's eye is at once attracted by the huge black head lines, loudly heralding the success or momentary reverse of the allied army. Before the reader's imagination suddenly appears a vivid picture of the glorious bayonet charges, the incessant flashes of the rifle fire, together with the constant thundering and bellowing of the death-spitting canons. Yet this reader never considers for one moment that before these charges can be made, or the infantry advance, there must be every facility for unimpeded and swift movements. This facilitation of army movements is the work of the engineer corps, without whose presence the armies' procedure would be extremely slow, and in almost every case hazardous. As Mr. Wells says, "it is evident that an army must be able to get somewhere before it can fight."

When engineering was first started it was principally intended for the operations of the army. Unless otherwise stated, an engineer in the former times meant a military engineer. Although little spoken of, the engineer corps now form the most important part of the army on campaign, for without the engineers quickness in action is impossible. Since its birth, the science of engineering has made wonderful progress. It was primarily intended to assist civilization and the country's greatness, but today it has departed from its noble end. In many ways engineering has perfected warfare, especially by extending facilities for speed, both in communication and transportation. It has enabled such seemingly insurmountable objects of the earlier days as rivers and mountains to be overcome.

The engineers, taking their place with the advance-guard, render the roads passable for the main army which is following. Besides this, they must seek out favourable positions, which the army might take, and likewise fortifications must be pointed out by them to the army. In the case of retreat, they remain with the rear-guards, making the roads difficult for quick pursuit, and destroying bridges, if necessary, so that the enemy may be delayed as much as possible.

The special work, however, of the engineer corps is bridge

service. A pontoon bridge may be constructed in, at least, four different ways. The first and simplest pontoon bridge is the one built of a pontoon and a span, placed one after the other, from shore to shore. It requires very little material and only a small number of men. Small rivers are crossed by this means. So rapid is the construction of such bridges, due to the constant drill which the engineers have had, that one can hardly credit it. Organization is the key to this work, for each man, before he leaves the camp, knows exactly what, when and how to do his share. The boats and material which are required for such construction used to be carried on long waggons drawn by three teams of horses, but the introduction of motor cars into military service has given more efficiency, as well as more speed.

The second kind of bridge is that in which different parts are constructed along the shore, and are then brought to their respective positions by floating. Rafts made up in separate parts and bound tightly one to the other form the third type of bridge. The fourth form of bridge is that which is made along the bank of the river; one end is fixed to the river bank, while the rest of the bridge is carried across the river by the power of the stream. The last is the most difficult one to construct, and can only be successfully accomplished by men of long experience.

Not only are engineers employed in the construction of bridges, but they must know how to span valleys and small rivers by means of trestles, or swinging bridges.

Their training gives them sufficient knowledge to perceive with certainty the exact amount of gun-cotton which is necessary for the destruction of steel arches, how a part of a railroad may be destroyed so that the repairing would take a length of time, and the best way to construct impregnable shelters for a small number of men. The last named fortification is sometimes built at the edge of a forest and so covered with tree branches and pieces of turf that it is unrecognizable from the forest at a distance of ninety yards. Even the roof is so formed and made that shells or a directed fire cannot hurt the occupants of the shelter.

And thus it is that the little thought of and less known engineer corps provide the means of fighting for the soldiers, oftentimes under the hottest fire of the enemy.

WM. HAYDEN, '16.

# University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present.

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No. 5

**A NOTABLE LOSS.**

The death of Very Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., D.D., deprives the University of Ottawa and St. Joseph's parish of a most distinguished priest. He was the most prominent link connecting the old College with the new, since he spent no less than twenty-five years here, in various capacities, and, after occupying many positions of trust in the days before the fire of 1903, played a great part in the upbuilding of the present institution. He was a brilliant professor of physics and astronomy, a painstaking and progressive prefect of studies. For several years he guided the destinies of the "Review," and the attractive volumes of his editorship bear witness to his literary talent and his successful direction in this branch of student activity. And let us here remark that he took the keenest interest in our journal, being always ready to



proffer advice, assistance and encouragement when needed. As Vice-Rector, and especially as Rector, he guided the University with wisdom, firmness and paternal kindness, in circumstances of extreme delicacy and difficulty, which only those associated with him in his arduous work can properly appreciate. During his Rectorship he maintained a high standard of efficiency in his staff, and a uniform excellence in the course of studies. As Rector of St. Joseph's Church, he laboured strenuously for thirteen years in the spiritual interest of his flock; how successful his work there is a matter of common knowledge and admiration. His attention to duty, his prompt and cheerful service, his tender solicitude for the sick and dying, his generous and sympathetic care of the poor, made him truly beloved of all his people. We all regret his loss as that of a priestly spirit, a wise counsellor and kindly friend, but his example remains an inspiration to those who knew him. The guiding principle of his life and his most suitable epitaph in death may be summed up in the one word: Duty.

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#### MOVIES AND MORALS.

Undoubtedly some of the evils attending the "movies" have been eliminated by censorship, but many there are which still remain. The weakening of the nerves, the wrong impression received due to the frailty of human nature, the loss of the serious side of life, long-drawn faces, and brains overcome by viewing pictures of a very sensational character, all these conditions result from the fact that even censorship fails to cause the cessation of the nerve-tingling and brain-racking tales, dramatically told.

Reformers have suggested that the dormant intellectual faculties of the "movie-going" public could be excited by portraying scenes of the lives of the Romans and Greeks, showing the partial indebtedness of the modern world to these ancients for many achievements. So strong has their influence been that the censors no more permit the picture depicting the hero robbing a bank to buy a bottle of milk for the baby and their like, to be thrown on the curtain. The one fault with this suggestion of the reformers is that the public, in general, do not desire to view Roman scenes,

but they seek after the portrayal of daily occurrences. The hero's reward, the murderer's punishment, and the reformation of evil characters are enjoyed by them. These are pleasing because they are possible, and because they are not the cause of brain or nerve weakening.

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### GALLIA REDIVIVA.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, and this axiom may well be applied to the present war. Although we read in the papers of the barbarous atrocities of soldiers, and of the destruction and devastation of the palaces of God, nevertheless France has benefited, because she has found unity, and in the darkness her people have learned to call upon God. Immediately after the declaration of war the different factions coalesced, and putting their country's welfare before that of their own, they all united in one body to repel the common foe. But a more wonderful change than this came over the country. When the people saw that their independence was threatened they sought the protection of the Almighty, and the Catholic bishops and priests were sought for in order to obtain their blessings and advice before leaving for the front. In "Gay Paris" the cathedrals were filled with people who prayed for protection and for the success of their arms. To a stranger this was a miraculous thing, as Mr. Thompson says: "In a day—in an hour—war knit together the old energies of the race, and it seemed as if there had come back to France the old fierce spirit of faith that sent the Crusaders over the sea and desert crying their 'Dieu le veult.'" Now that the French Government and people see that the hand of God is all-powerful in war, let us sincerely hope that in peace they will see things in the same light, and permit the Catholic priests and bishops to conduct their churches and schools in the proper manner.

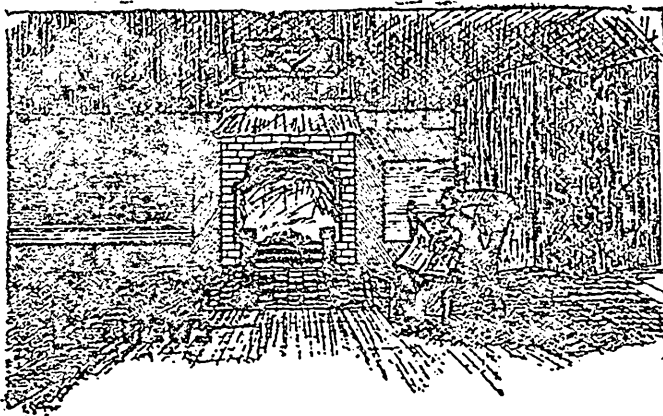


In our college exchanges there appear, from time to time, articles or editorials dealing with the future that lies awaiting the graduation of each and every student. In these are displayed the numerous opportunities offered for life to the young college graduate, while of more importance are the many precious advices given to him as a constant guide in the hardships of life's battle. *St. John's University Record* has its quota of good counsel in the January number. Five interesting pages, under the title of "A Goal and How to Reach it," could be read to advantage by every college student who has ideals of future success in public oratory. "A Word to Catholic Students," a shorter, but still more applicable instruction, deals with our choice of a Catholic in preference to a non-sectarian university in which to prepare for professional life. In the editorial column of this same *St. John's University Record* is a further advice, but one which applies to the present rather than to the ex-student life. The editor, in his few well placed remarks, strikes hard at that class of student commonly known as a "knocker." Very often articles of this nature are passed over by the careless reader with a sigh of "Oh, just some more advice." This should not be. Every student would find it to his advantage to read carefully and treasure up these remarks, coming from the experience of one who knows.

The Christmas number of our old friend, *The Niagara Index*, can boast of two very interesting and instructive essays among the contents, namely, "The World Purposeful" and "The World Wonderful." Both display an excellent philosophical style of logical treatise on cosmology, the science of the world. "The World Purposeful," which we would consider the better of the two, leads us by a masterly chain of reasoning from our conception of the

“world,” as meaning the universe of created material things, to “creation,” the “why” of our existence on earth. From this we are led to see why the world is what it is, and, finally, the end to which God intended His creation. Experience, and not faith, the writer chooses as a means of showing that the land, the waters, the vegetable and animal kingdoms, the planets and all tell of a Creator and Supreme Being. “The World Wonderful” is a splendid explanation of the word “miracle,” well divided according to the three ways in which a miracle may go beyond the powers of nature. As well as considering the possibility of a miracle, the writer touches on the probability, finishing up by relating the performing of a miracle at Lourdes, when a Belgian labourer was cured of a fractured leg.

It is with a true feeling of satisfaction that, after laying down the January number of *The Holy Cross Purple*, we proceed with our appreciation. The issue is highly interesting from start to finish, and not one article falls short of the standard to which the present staff have raised their monthly. That Mr. Lane, the essayist, who treated the Public Aquinas Academy to a discussion on “The Ethics of War—Is War Ever Justifiable?” showed the greatest familiarity with the matter with which he had to deal, as, says the editor of *College Chronicle*, can well be verified by anyone who will attentively follow him in his contribution on that subject to the Purple. He clearly shows that the right of war, fulfilling the threefold condition of authorization of the ruler, justice in the cause, and rectitude of intention, does morally exist as founded and sanctioned by the natural law. “A New England Renaissance,” though a well written story, and involving a fairly good moral, seems, nevertheless, to lack sufficient connection of thought, and leaves one with but a hazy explanation of how a worthless piece of art could jump so high in the realm of human appreciation to finally sell as a Whistler for some five thousand dollars. Tell us, Mr. Writer, was the joke on Tobias, Dick, or your friend, Mr. Stewart?



“Round About Home,” Rev. P. J. Carroll, C.S.C., Ave Maria Press, \$1.00.

This is a delightful collection of 26 tales of Irish life, written by one who has lived in the dear old land, is familiar with its scenery, its customs and its people, and loves them with the ardour of a patriot and the tenderness of a child. There is not a dull page in these pretty stories, and they are well worth reading. They give us a true picture of the real Ireland, and as such form a pleasant antidote to the false impressions which one might gather from many books written about “the ould sod” at the present time.

“Popular Life of St. Theresa,” translated from the French of l’abbe Marie Joseph, O.C., by Annie Porter, Benziger Bros., 50 cents.

To those who are desirous of reaching the heights of the spiritual life there is no more interesting or inspiring example than the life of the great St. Theresa. The present book is written in a very attractive style, and while brief and concise, yet is sufficiently comprehensive to give us a satisfactory idea of this glorious Saint, her great life-work, her priceless writings, and the wonderful miracles wrought through her prayers and intercession. As a powerful aid to true devotion, we can heartily recommend this splendid little book.

## Among the Magazines.

Despite the fact that Germany is at present engaged in what is known as the greatest war in the world's history, word comes that she is making plans to take part in the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition of this year. It is said that she will be represented by one of the finest buildings in the foreign section, exhibiting the great progress of her nation.

*The Leader* still continues to give a very good summary of the principal events of the war during the past month.

An article in *America* says that the Russian soldier does not take kindly to drill, for everything forced and unnatural is foreign to his nature; but, when drilled, he is the finest specimen of military discipline to be found.

In *The Rosary Magazine* we see an article headed "Impressions of a Non-Catholic at Mass." It speaks very highly of the sacrifice of the Mass. It tells us that the Mass is much more beautiful than anyone could imagine. The writer was, indeed, struck by the devout respect shown by all in Church.

In the same magazine appears a very interesting article entitled "The Baptism of Blood." It tells us of a saintly nun, who, on account of a certain invalidity, had to remain in bed for the greater part of her life. Though suffering, to a great extent, all the time, she nevertheless performed many miracles.

Another interesting story is found in this same magazine. It has the title of "How Andrew Jackson Found Heaven." By this article we see how innocent some people can be.

We are pleased to know that the appeal which *The Rosary Magazine* made last month for alms to safeguard the faith of the Belgian refugees in England has with a generous response.

In *The Canadian Messenger* an article, "When Death is Near," reminds us of the wicked laws voted a few years ago by the Parliament of France, laws which crushed the Religious Orders and Congregations in that country, confiscated their property, and cruelly banished thousands of priests and nuns. Out of the three hundred parliamentary deputies who voted in favour of those wicked laws a good number have already paid their debt to nature, and have gone to meet their Maker. This article gives us a few

names of those who retracted their errors before they died, and of those who went to the other world only after they had been reconciled with the Church they had persecuted so outrageously.

"Why Mother Lived" is another good story which appears in the same magazine.

An article in *The Ave Maria* says that true devotion to Mary is a necessary outcome of a desire to attain the end for which we were created. It is a manifest corollary of the proposition: I desire to reach heaven to save my soul.

About the ninth of January the King of England, the German Emperor, the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, King Peter of Servia, King Albert of the Belgians, President Poincaré of France, and the Bavarian, Russian and Turkish foreign ministers made formal acceptance of the Holy Father's proposal for an exchange of permanently disabled prisoners of war. This indicates a great change in the attitude of the emperors and kings toward the Vicar of Christ. They have begun to understand that the Church is a power to be reckoned with, and to realize that deference to her authority is the surest means of upholding their own.

"To avert evil and to promote good," a phrase occurring in the first Encyclical of Pope Benedict XV., may be accepted as the motto of the new Pontificate. His Holiness writes: "Taking as addressed to ourself what God said to the prophet, 'Lo, I have set thee this day over the nations and over kingdoms, to root up and to pull down, . . . and to build and to plant,' so far as lies in our power, we shall take the greatest care, until it please the Pastor of pastors, to demand from us an account of the exercise of the ministry entrusted to us, to avert whatever is evil and to promote what is good."

Let people's tongues and actions be what they may, but let your business be to keep your road and be honest and make the same speech to yourself that a piece of gold or an emerald would, if it had sense and language: "Let the world talk and take its method, I shall but sparkle and shine on, and be true to my species and my colour.

A short article in *The Ave Maria* says that of all possible or impossible ways of earning an honest livelihood the most arduous, and at the same time the way which would secure the greatest good

to the greatest number, would be to go around on pleasant nights and get into bed for people. To this might be added, going around on cold mornings and getting up for people; and, most useful and most onerous of all, going around among undecided people and making up their minds for them.

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## Priorum Temporum Flores.

Rev. Father O. Voyer, O.M.I., has been transferred from the professional staff of Alma Mater to the position of assistant at St. Peter's, Montreal.

Mr. P. C. Harris, '11, now in the Ottawa Seminary, will be ordained to the Holy Priesthood on February 27th.

Mr. M. J. Hogan, matric., '10, has accepted a position in Almonte, Ont.

Mr. O. Sauvé, '11, is practicing law in the city.

Rev. D. J. Breen, '11, has been appointed curate at Eganville, to succeed Rev. Father J. Harrington.

Mr. J. J. Sammon, '11, is studying for the Priesthood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Mr. S. E. Coupal, '11, has been removed from the Ottawa Seminary to Lajord, Sask., where he has been given a professorship in the Indian School.

Rev. Father Fay, formerly of South March, has been named to succeed Rev. Canon Sloan as Parish Priest of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa.

Mr. M. J. Gorman, '11, is at present working in Cobalt.

Mr. O. Julien, '11, is making a success of the real estate business in Ottawa.

Mr. A. C. Fleming, '11, is studying law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Mr. F. J. O'Neill, '11, has been obliged to leave the Ottawa Seminary on account of ill-health.

Mr. L. K. Robillard, '11, is in his third year law at Laval University, Montreal.

Rev. Father Allard, O.M.I., formerly of the University, has



returned to his Alma Mater, and is now teaching in the French course.

Rev. E. J. Cornell, O.M.I., has been appointed Parish Priest of St. Joseph's, Ottawa.

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## Obituary.

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### REV. CANON SLOAN.

Rev. Canon Sloan, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, of this city, and one of the best-known priests in the diocese of Ottawa, died on Sunday evening, Jan. 17th, at his residence, 179 Murray street, after an illness of about a week. His death resulted from the effects of injuries sustained in an accident on Nov. 1st, when the buggy in which he was driving across Rideau street was struck by a street car, and he was thrown out, sustaining internal injuries.

During his pastorate in those parishes in which it was his lot to act as spiritual adviser and director, he ever exhibited rare qualities, which endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners, by whom his intellectual and financial abilities will be greatly missed. His life of devotion to his sacred calling and his solicitude for the welfare of his people furnish us with an example which we would do well to emulate.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning from St. Bridget's Church, and interment was made at Vinton, Quebec, where Canon Sloan was born on April 28th, 1855. The deep sympathy of the "Review" is extended to the members of the bereaved family.

### REV. FR. P. M. O. CORNELLIER, O.M.I.

It is with deep regret that we record the death, on Jan. 20th, in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, of Rev. Fr. Cornellier, of the Oblate Order.

Born at Ste-Elisabeth de Joliette on the 6th of June, the deceased was in his fifty-fifth year. However, in his relatively short life, he accomplished very much.

After finishing his studies at the College of Joliette, he entered the novitiate of the Oblate Fathers at Lachine. He made his course in theology at the Scholasticate, Ottawa East, whence he was sent, in 1887, into the mission of the Far West. By means of the English and Chinook languages, which he mastered in a few months, he evangelized the people of the Pacific Coast.

His exceptional financial abilities having been remarked by his superiors, he returned to the East in 1898, and here he exercised the functions of Bursar and Director of the Congregation of men at the mission St-Pierre, Montreal, of Superior at Mattawa, of Provincial Bursar, and of Bursar in the University of Ottawa. In 1908 he went to Edmonton to take charge of the finances of the Vicarate of Alberta, as Provincial Bursar.

It was while filling this last office that he was stricken with cancer of the stomach, which, after three years of intense suffering, brought him to an early death.

## R. I. P.

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We were pleased to know, from western papers, of the wonderful success of Father G. Nolan, O.M.I., in his missionary work in Winnipeg and other cities of the Prairie Provinces. Father Nolan is an O. U. graduate of 1903.

Many of the Fathers who were in the city for the obsequies of Rev. Canon Sloan called on friends at the University.

Mr. Bernard J. Lee, '18, who has been forced to discontinue his studies on account of poor health, will spend the next month or so at his home in Vancouver.

Ed. Kavanagh, of North Bay, a student of last year, gave us a call in the latter part of January.

Rev. Father J. Burke, a Paulist Father, of New York, paid a visit to his Alma Mater while on his way to preach a mission at Pembroke.

Nick. Bawlf, of the Shamrock hockey team, a popular student and athlete of former years, spent an evening with old friends at the University.

Father Hammersley, O.M.I., is now doing parish work in Seattle, Wash.

Father Jasmin, O.M.I., visited friends in Montreal for a few days.

John Sammon, M.A., Jerry Harrington, B.A., J. Rice, B.A., E. Letang, and T. Brady, of the Grand Seminary, and P. F. Harrington, T. P. Holly, J. J. Hogan, T. Shanneghan, J. Sullivan, J. Chartrand, and T. Hunt, of the Seminary of Philosophy, Montreal, while on their way home for their holidays, spent an evening with friends at their Alma Mater.

Owing to the serious illness of his father, Mr. John Ward has gone to his home in Watertown, N.Y.

Other January visitors were: Father Carey, of Lanark; Father Dan Breen, B.A., of Eganville; Father Doyle, of Arnprior; John Contway, of Pembroke; Father O'Neill, of Richmond; Father Stanton, of Corkery, and Father Cunningham, of Almonte.

Father James Fallon, O.M.I., completed, a few weeks ago, a most successful two weeks' mission at St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor, Ont.

We had as our guest, a short time ago, Mr. P. Sullivan, formerly of the Cleveland hockey team, but now playing with the Ottawas.

Father Stanton was in Plattsburg, N.Y., for a few days, where he preached a Retreat for the young ladies of the d'Youville Academy.



On January 13th the hockey team again encountered Aberdeens, and won by 3-2, the same score as in the first game. Half the game was played with seven men and the remainder with six a side. Burnett, Heney and Madden scored in the second period for College, but Aberdeens came back strong under the six-man rules, and Boucher and Stewart each scored one. College were without the services of Jack Fournier, who is now figuring in the Canadien N. H. A. line-up, so Burnett dropped back to the defence and Grimes played centre. Re-substitution was allowed, and Madden replaced Quain during the six-man game, Moran, Cully and Fahey also relieving at different times. The line-up was:—

College.	Goal	Aberdeens.
Doran .....	Defence .....	Thebo
Heney .....	Defence .....	O'Leary
J. Burnett .....	Rover .....	Dunlop
Nagle .....	Centre .....	Hillman
Grimes .....	Left wing .....	W. Burnett
Behan .....	Right wing .....	Boucher
Quain .....		Stewart

The Intermural League is once more under way, with five teams competing. The teams have six men a side, re-substitution is allowed, and the penalty rules are somewhat similar to those of the N. H. A. Each team has nine players, and all subs. must play part of every game. Prizes will be given to the leading scorer, the

best offensive, and the best defensive team, the team suffering the least penalties. Watch-fobs will be given the members of the winning team, as in football.

The present (Feb. 6th) standing is:—

..	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	To play.
Capt. Behan . . . . .	6	1	0	27	18	5
Capt. Hadden . . . . .	4	4	0	34	24	4
Capt. Sullivan . . . . .	3	3	1	16	15	5
Capt. Heney . . . . .	2	5	0	18	29	5
Capt. Nagle . . . . .	2	4	1	19	27	5

The line-up:—

Manager, Ward; Captain, Behan; Quain, Robert, Moran, Carey, Doyle, Dwyer, McIntosh, Gauthier.

Manager, Adams; Captain, Madden; Shields, Langlois, Ouelette, W. Heney, Genest, Doran, Ouelette.

Manager, McAnulty; Captain, Sullivan; Cully, McNally, Durocher, Grimes, Boyden, Dupuis, O'Meara.

Manager, O'Keefe; Captain, Nagle; Fahey, McLaughlin, Robillard, Brown, Martin, Perras, Sauv , Roos.

Manager, Higgins; Captain, Heney; Lally, Ebbs, McCann, Langlois, H. Doyle, Lanthier, Rock.

Scoring.—Madden, 15; Robert, 10; Behan, 10; Nagle, 8; Shields, 7; Ebbs, 6; Heney, 6; Dupuis, 5; Grimes, 5; Quain, 5; Ouelette, 4.

An "Old Boys" hockey match had been arranged for Saturday, February 6th, at the Arena, but owing to the death of Rev. Father Murphy it has been postponed for two weeks. It will be the first affair of its kind in the history of winter athletics in the University for many years. Very thorough arrangements have been made by Father Stanton for its success, and it will probably be made an annual contest, as everything seems to point to a very enjoyable reunion.

The "Old Boys" who will play the present team are being recruited from the Universities they are attending. Committees have been appointed at Queen's, McGill and Toronto, and the "Old Boys" have eagerly embraced the plan, several practices having

already been held by the squad at McGill. The following have written saying they will be here: McGill, Quilty, Poulin, Bonhomme, Sullivan, Robillard; Toronto, Mulvihill, Kelley, Chartrand, Landriau, Sheehy; Queen's, Smith, Kennedy.

Besides these, there will be Renaud, of Laval, and McDougall, of Troy Polytech. Many Old Boys at the above universities, who do not play hockey, have also signified their intention of returning for the match, besides others who are no longer University students, so that the game will be something of a regular reunion. Two "Old Boys," Messrs. Bawlf and Heffernan, will likely referee. At the end of the first period there will be a relay race between representatives of the different universities.

A very strong attraction has been secured in the persons of Professor Saron, skating instructor of the Rideau Skating Club, and Miss Dunn, of New York, amateur lady skating champion of the United States, who have very kindly consented to give an exhibition of fancy skating during the intermission between the second and third periods.

Although there will be considerable expenditure necessary in connection with transportation, rink facilities, etc., there will be no admission fee of any sort in connection with the match. Admission will be by invitation only. Three thousand invitations have already been sent out to friends and to former students of the University. There will be keen rivalry in the game, as the Old Boys include several senior players of former years, while the present team has been held as being superior to those of past years.

A boxing class has started, and "shiners" have already decorated the countenances of some of our handsome youths. The candidates appear to be very much stronger on the offensive than in defence, but a few "healthy ones" from the instructor will probably cure this tendency, and give them an inclination for "Safety First."

Basketball is very popular, and several teams are rapidly rounding into shape, Ward, Otis, Brown, Hammersley, Higgins and others having distinguished themselves.



## DEBATES.

January 11th.—“Resolved, that there is as good an opportunity for a young man in Ontario as in the Western Provinces.” The speakers for the affirmative were: G. Brennan, W. V. Doran and H. Doyle; for the negative, F. L. Murphy, Fagan and Doucet. J. Lapensee acted as chairman. The judges were Messrs. Higgins, Gannon, Robert, Cunningham and Ryan.

On Monday evening, Jan. 18th, the question, “Resolved, that Russia rather than Germany is a menace to the British Empire,” was discussed. This meeting did not take the form of a regular debate. Messrs. Adams and Duffy upheld the affirmative and Messrs. Fogarty and O’Keefe the negative. This question was the one which Toronto Varsity had chosen for the final debate against our representatives, Messrs. Duffy and Adams. Owing to governmental objections, a new subject had to be chosen. The question decided upon is, “Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished.” Mr. J. A. Grace will replace Mr. Duffy in the final contest with Toronto on February 19th.

Jan. 25th.—“Resolved, that President Wilson’s intervention in Mexican affairs was more beneficial than detrimental to the welfare of the Mexican people.” For the affirmative, Messrs. J. D. O’Brien, M. Robillard and J. Corrigan; for the negative, J. A. Grace, F. Quinn and M. Cunningham. Mr. O’Keefe acted as chairman. The decision was awarded to the affirmative.

Arrangements are being made for the banquet on St. Patrick’s Day. At a meeting of the sixth and seventh forms, the various committees were elected. The event gives promise of being a bigger success this year than ever.

## Junior Department.

The hockey leagues are well under way now, and many well contested and interesting games have been played. The standing of the teams in the different leagues is as follows:—

### SENIORS.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Capt. Berthiaume .....	4	1	0
Capt. Mulvihill .....	2	1	1
Capt. Shaw .....	2	1	1
Capt. Boucher .....	1	2	0
Capt. White .....	1	3	0
Capt. Desrosiers .....	0	2	2

### JUNIORS.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Capt. Laviolette .....	3	1	1
Capt. Menard .....	2	1	1
Capt. Calahan .....	0	2	2
Capt. Gadoury .....	0	2	2

### INFANTS.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Capt. Keegan .....	2	0	1
Capt. Morgan .....	2	1	0
Capt. Larose .....	0	3	0

There are a good many games to be staged yet, and each team has still a chance to come out on top.

The two pool tables have been moved into the room on the south side of the Recreation Hall, which consists of the reading room and what was formerly a part of the Big Yard refectory, and by the able efforts of our prefects the Recreation Hall will be converted into a gymnasium.

The first team hockey of Small Yard have not had any occasion to show their worth yet, as we did not get any games with outside teams, but we hope to do so in the near future.

On Monday, January 1st, the first team juniors defeated a team from St. Joseph's School in a good exhibition of hockey. The final score was 3-2.



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