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OTTAWA, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1914.

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Germany and Belgian Neutrality.



ALTHOUGH by this time Germany has seized, through the superiority of her guns and not through the dauntless courage of her soldiers, most of the neutral territory of Belgium, yet we may look back and see how the German wolf tried in vain to corrupt the honor of this small but brave kingdom. Belgium knew that, according to international law she was bound to preserve her neutrality, and consequently to oppose an invasion to the utmost of her power. This she promised France and England to do, and she did it, notably in the defence of Liege at the outbreak of the war.

Throughout the "Grey Paper," issued by Belgium, one outstanding fact is to be remarked, and that is the antecedent design which Germany had of seizing Belgium despite all excuses which the latter should offer. The note sent to Belgium, on August 2nd, proves this. In it the German Government states that it "has no hostile feeling against Belgium" and that "if Belgian consents, in the war which is about to begin, to observe a kind neutrality towards Germany, she will, when peace is declared, leave intact her kingdom and evacuate it immediately; she also will pay cash for the food necessary to sustain her army and repair all damages caused by German troops."

Thus Germany endeavours to corrupt the honor of Belgium, for how could Belgium regard an invasion by another country as a "kind neutrality"? Not only by international law but by faithfulness to the other powers who signed the treaty of neutrality in 1839 and confirmed it in 1870, Belgium was practically bound to offer resistance to any kind of hostile action displayed by Germany. The Belgian minister in response to Germany's note stated that "Belgium has always been true to her international obligations. She has fulfilled her duty in a spirit of loyal impartiality, and that the government of Belgium firmly intend to repulse by all the means at her disposition any attempt against their right."

But the German Government replied that if Belgium did assume a hostile attitude toward her armies and even opposed them, then it would "be necessary for the Imperial Government, with very much regret, to take such measures which he (the Emperor) may consider indispensable, even by force of arms." In this last assertion we have, pure and simple, a threat that Belgium as a kingdom would cease to exist after the war. The art of diplomacy, at least, should have prompted the German minister to refrain from such an assertion.

Many there are, however, who will claim that Germany was not obliged to observe the neutrality of Belgium, and that Belgium itself was not strictly bound to make opposition to the German advance. They try to force the opinion that England took the violation of the neutrality of Belgium as a pretext to humble Germany. But such ideas are absolutely false. Their falsity can be demonstrated by the treaty concluded in 1870, when Great Britain, France, Austria and Russia, Prussia and the German Confederation bound themselves to enforce by arms the guarantees of the treaty formed in 1839. In this same treaty of 1870, Britain promised to join France in war against the German invasion of Belgium, while she also engaged herself to Germany in case France should violate Belgium neutrality.

Belgium was perfectly justified in the resisting of the German invasion, for no neutral country can in justice permit an enemy to occupy her land as a base to direct her arms against a foe. Belgium is on the just side of the well defined principles of international law, respecting her neutrality, and her magnificent resistance was but the part of her duty.

Germany has made the somewhat uncertain statement that she has in her possession positive knowledge concerning France's intention of proceeding along the Meuse valley by Givet and Namur (in Belgium). Now, since she made public such an assertion, why did she not let the world know this case to be true by likewise giving the sources from which she had received such information? The truth of the matter is that the large French forces which were at a respectable distance from the Belgium frontier were placed there to resist the German attack on French territory.

But for Germany to say that England used the violation of Belgian neutrality as a pretext to endeavour to destroy her, is easily seen to be false when we glance at the sincere efforts made by England to have peace throughout all Europe. England had assured Belgium that she would enforce her guarantee of 1870 and informed Belgium on August 3rd that she would assist her in her defense if her neutrality was violated. For England to have delayed or bartered over her obligations to Belgium would have dishonored the British Government and rendered the country's pledges untrustworthy.

WM. HAYDEN, '16.



Trial by Judge vs. Trial by Jury.



AN increasing dissatisfaction with the present system of trial by jury has made itself felt of recent years in this country. That there is something amiss is frequently brought home to us when we read of some flagrant maladministration of justice in a jury trial; it may be a notorious fact that a decision is a mistake, to say the least, and yet it is difficult to place one's finger on some particular feature of the system and say, "This should be altered," while to abolish trial by jury altogether is out of the question. A short review of how it originated, however, may help to explain the cause of some of its shortcomings.

At first the jury was composed of twelve men who knew the parties in the case and understood the circumstances; they were, in fact, witnesses, and their decisions consequently were as a rule just and intelligent. But this has been changed. The juror of today is a man who knows nothing of the case and has formed no opinions; now in these days of newspapers, if there is any man who has not read the particulars of any important case and has formed no opinion on it, it is usually because he is too ignorant to form one. This is why our juries are so often composed of illiterate men.

This has resulted in the greatest evil of the jury system—lengthy trials, and consequently a long expense list for both plaintiff and defendant. The men of the jury are to pick out the important points in a tangled mass of evidence, sum them up, and then give an intelligent verdict solely on the evidence submitted—and for the untrained mind this may be a matter of minutes or of weeks according to the nature of the evidence. Now we shall see why big corporations oppose it. They do not mind the lengthy trials so much—usually they can stand them better than their opponent. But such is the prejudice of the average man against the large corporation or railway, that in ninety per cent. of these cases the verdict is brought in against it. Of course no corporation should be permitted to overrun the rights of the private individual; but no excuse can be offered for perjury and injustice, and that is what many of these decisions are.

A feature of the jury is that their decisions must be unanimous. This is of advantage in criminal cases where a man's life or honor depends on the decision; in which, therefore, it is right that all benefit of doubt should be given the defendant. But in civil cases where the issue is more complicated, it is hard to see the justice of requiring a unanimous vote, especially when all other civil questions are decided by a majority. In criminal cases the evidence is usually straightforward with little legal quibbling, but in civil cases which usually bristle with legal terms and technicalities, the jury should not be required to be unanimous.

A lawyer becomes a judge by eminence in his profession. He has to work for years and his rise is slow—only the best reach the top. He has had experience in judging men; he is trained; justice is no side issue with him—it is his business. Therefore the appointment of a court of judges for civil cases, as has been advocated, would do away with long drawn out trials. For they would not allow illegal evidence, they would squelch long-winded orators, and would quickly sum up the evidence and arrive at a clear decision from which there would be little opportunity for an appeal.

In a court of judges, the responsibility is more concentrated; by their decisions their character is known—a false decision would be a disgrace; therefore they would be careful that their decisions should be just. The jury is not bound in any such way; a false decision attaches no lasting stigma to them; if accused of partiality they can plead inexperience.

In cases of unusual difficulty a court of judges or "trial by bar" is resorted to by the Crown. There seems to be no reason why this system should not be used in all cases. Baron Bramwell, one of the most famous English legal authorities of the last century, says, "If I wanted nothing but truth I would prefer the verdict of a judge"; he speaks of the "widespread distrust" with which the jury is regarded, and says that "in cases of malicious prosecution they are almost always wrong." Mr. Patrick Fraser, the eminent Irish jurist, says, "The jury is the greatest farce ever invented for the trial of civil cases."

It may be claimed that trial by jury is democratic, and trial by judge autocratic. How is the jury democratic? It is not chosen by vote; it is not even appointed for its wisdom and ex-

perience; it is chosen by lot. In what is trial by judge autocratic? Although not elected by the people, they are appointed by the representatives of the people, not by having their names drawn from a hat but because of the skill and ability which has made them distinguished in their profession.

There are three requisites for a just decision—the tribunal must be pure, impartial and intelligent. A judge is usually pure, almost always impartial, and always intelligent. The jury is usually pure, sometimes impartial, and often not intelligent.

R. T. QUAIN, '16.



THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

They went out from Tipperary—'twas a long, long way to go,
 And they stepped so light and airy 'twas a joy to see their stride,
 For they whistled "Garryowen"
 Just to keep their sperrits goin'
 Till the colleens felt so proud of them that all their tears were dried!

It was "Good-bye, Tipperary, fare you well old Slieve-na-mon,
 Happy days, old Ballindeary, sweet Clonmell and Galtymore;
 Fare you well, dear Suir River
 In the sunshine all aquiver,
 While we march without a shiver to a field of death and gore."

Well, they fought for Tipperary's name at Mons and Charleroi,
 They fought as fought their sires of old who knew not how to fly;
 And the foeman all his years
 Will remember the wild cheers
 Of the Munster Fusiliers who went so gloriously to die!

SLIEVE-NA-MON.

The War in the Air.



THE present war is being waged on earth, in the air, on and beneath the sea. The most spectacular of the new things in war employed by the fighting nations are the various forms of air craft. Hitherto these bird-like engines of destruction have been used more or less on an experimental scale. With the present conflict we find them passing from the experimental stage to the practical one; we read accounts of daring midnight raids into the enemies' country, of cities terrorized, and villages destroyed by aerial bomb throwers.

France, England, Russia and Germany have made untiring efforts to develop their aerial fleets. France and Germany have been the most successful, with England a close third. The result of this rivalry has been the expenditure of millions of dollars on experiments with air craft, the training of hundreds of aviators, and the formation of plans to meet any contingency which might arise in actual warfare.

Two principal types of flying machines have been developed, widely different, and each with its own advantages and defects. France and England have developed the aeroplane, whose chief asset is speed, carrying one or two men, besides the pilot, and protected against rifle fire. These machines usually mount one or two machine guns. They are extremely useful in reconnoitring entrenchments, in estimating the numerical strength of the enemy, and in directing artillery attacks. Russia has aeroplanes of a larger type than those of her allies. They are fighting machines rather than scouting craft.

German military experts have pinned their faith on the dirigible, which has been brought to a high state of perfection by Count Zeppelin. These huge craft are from four hundred to five hundred feet long, and often attain a speed of seventy miles per hour. They carry machine guns, wireless telegraph, about half a ton of explosives, and a crew of twenty or thirty men.

An encounter between a dirigible and an aeroplane is always a climbing contest. The aeroplanist depends upon his speed and

his ability to get above his antagonist, whilst the dirigible depends on the superiority of its armament and its steadiness. Aerial craft put a premium on military skill, on coolness and daring, and at the same time add to the brutal horrors of war.

J. C. O'KEEFE, '16.



War!

———War

I abhor!
 And yet how sweet
 The sound along the marching street
 Of drum and fife, and I forget
 Broken old mothers, and the whole
 Dark butchering without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright treat
 Of heady music, sweet as hell;
 And even my peace-abiding feet
 Go marching with the marching feet;
 For yonder goes the fife,
 And what care I for human life!
 The tears fill my astonished eyes.
 And my full heart is like to break,
 And yet 'tis all embannered lies,
 A dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
 Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks
 Hidden in music, like a queen
 That in a garden of g'ory walks,
 Till good men love the things they loathe;
 Art, thou hast many infamies,
 But not an infamy like this,
 Oh, snap the fife and still the drum,
 And show the monster as she is!

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Providence.

FEW there are at the present time who realize in their daily actions our total dependence upon a Supreme Being. For, after all, does it not seem that when we wish to perform a certain act we do it of our own accord and apparently without any help from above.

And yet, though unconscious of this important co-operation with God in all our doings of life, do we realize that on the withdrawal of this all necessary support for even the shortest interval of time, we, with all our gifts of nature and acquired perfections, would fall at that very moment from existence to total nothingness.

What is that cause on account of which we proceed in our course of life? What is that force which leads us to the accomplishment of such and such actions? What is that desire which impels us to seek after the wealth, the power, the happiness of this life and an eternity of perfection in the next? The answer we can find contained in this word, "Providence," which means the care which God exercises over all created beings.

Can we doubt the existence of Divine Providence when it is so clearly demonstrated in nature? Pick up even the smallest of flowers and you will be astonished at the beauty and order displayed thereon. Each minute petal and leaf has been most perfectly constructed and placed in position so that it forms part of and helps to make up a complete blossom of exquisite beauty. The life of each individual man or other living creature is but a link in that wordly progress of century upon century. Without him this great series would be broken, the effect of which the entire world would feel.

And then, are we to pass over the great order of kingdoms in the world as something unnoticed? First we have the mineral, the base of all, appearing as an essential part of each created being. Above this comes the plant, whose organization contains mineral in composition, but also vegetable life, which enables it to take nourishment, grow and reproduce. Next comes the animal, having in like manner a mineral composition, performing the vegetable

operations more perfectly than the plant itself, but entirely distinct from that class by the possession of a sensitive knowledge and all the operations which naturally proceed from the senses. And lastly and above all comes man, a mineral, a vegetable, an animal, it is true, but distinct from them all by having been raised from this material level by his immaterial soul, and endowed with an intelligence and will. Man, thus, is the king of creation. To him all other finite beings show their obedience, and so we have a most perfect manifestation of order, the cause of which we must attribute to God, the intelligent ordainer, proportionate to this grand effect.

Divine Providence, therefore, is that care which God exercises and that destination of His creatures to an appropriate end. But if, on the other hand, we consider the execution of that care, Providence is then called the government or the leading of all things to their final end. The first is eternal, as it is the conception of order in the mind of God by which created beings are destined to their end; the second is temporal since it is considered as the work of God in the world itself, from which comes all idea of time.

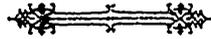
And now, I might add, that God extends this providence to each and all created beings. Not only does he look after the doings of the world as a whole, but the care and direction of each individual holds its place in that all-powerful mind. Not only does he set a plan for each individual man, but there exists as well a direction for each and every creature comprised in the three lower kingdoms: the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal. For is not God the creator of each and every one as well as of all the finite beings, and thus has not each being as well as the total creation a special end to attain? Yes, and God preserves these individuals and likewise the world that each should receive a direction to its end.

Man, through his reason, comes to know the greatness of the First Cause, and he attributes to Him the limited perfections he finds in himself, but as infinite and absolute. From this he proceeds, and perceiving a notion of love in the individual as well as a gradual and marked accomplishment of the human destiny in humanity as a whole, he comes to the idea of a Divine Providence as the cause of this influence on the course of life.

It is true that individual effort seldom shows great progress, but let us take a nation or any like group of individuals and we will find a marked advancement owing to united effort.

This progress of man can be traced to two causes, working hand in hand: human liberty and Divine Providence. The one has for base the free will of man in his operations, the other calls in the action of Providence, which pictures to us a perfection and happiness much superior to what we at the present time possess, and this grows to a love for him who is so perfect. An ideal springs up before our eyes, and we endeavor to do our best to imitate it. And as we proceed towards our end, this ideal is ever growing and causing us to make a progress which in future years will be looked upon by our descendants and rightly attributed to the Providence of God.

JOS. E. GRAVELLE, '15.



The Present Position of Italy.

THE founders of Italy, though they accomplished their object through conspiracy, rapine and sacrilegious robbery, expressed as their motives a love of humanity and a desire to advance the welfare of our race. Their legislative successors, the present rulers of that country, seemed to have followed out that expressed policy to a much greater extent than its originators, in declining to aid Germany in what has proved to be an attack at the roots of civilization.

The only claim which Germany has upon Italy is that those two nations, together with Austria, entered into a defensive alliance, commonly called the Triple Alliance, or Dreibund, in 1883. This alliance has been for many years past a useful instrument for the maintenance of European peace. It has prevented France from adopting a too active policy of revenge upon Germany for the debacle of 1870, and has also preserved peace on the Adriatic by making her a companion-in-arms with her quondam foe, Austria. Also, though many other and often more important causes enter here, it kept Russia from resenting, by force of arms, Austria's

seizure of Bosnia-Herzegovnia, and other various activities of the dual monarchy in the Balkans.

It is upon this treaty that Germany and Austria base their call for help to Italy. But they, though they read into it a meaning for Italy which was never so understood by that country, have overstepped its essential nature. They call upon Italy, in the name of the Triple Alliance, to wage an aggressive war, obviously against France, for Italy is not in a position to carry on extensive military operations against any other of the allied powers, while the treaty of 1883 is binding only in case of any of its signers being attacked. And neither of the other two powers can seriously complain of being wantonly invaded in the present war.

Moreover, Germany has declared, both by her act in invading Belgium and by the voice of one of her ministers, that a treaty is "merely a scrap of paper," and its contents are to be observed only as long as it serves a state's interest to do so. So why should she blame Italy if she also acts on this principle. For surely Italy's interest lies rather in maintaining her neutrality, or even in throwing in her lot with the Triple Entente, than in fighting against the allies.

If Italy turned her guns against the allied powers her position would, indeed, be precarious. She could do very little harm to France, and would aid Germany only to the extent of making France withdraw one or two army corps from the north to defend the Savoyard frontier. On the other hand, her coasts would be ravaged by the French and British fleets, against which her own would be powerless. Also, her African possessions, which she has occupied at such cost, would be easily wrested from her once communication with them would be cut off by the Franco-British fleet. Turning to the Balkans, it is fairly certain that in the event of a German victory, even if Italy had fought by her side, her claims for Albania would be of small account against Austria's. Whereas, if she throws in her lot with the Triple Entente and makes victory certain for them, she will be in a position to claim as her share of the spoils Trent and Trieste, now the coveted possessions of the hated Austrians.

Added to all these reasons of state, a war against Austria would at any time be especially popular among Italians.

J. DORNEY ADAMS, '15.

The Hindu Problem.



DANGER, no matter how great it may be, providing it is some distance from us, is forgotten in the presence of one that is of more immediate interest. The Oriental problem loomed up great before us a few months ago, but the mighty clash of arms in Europe has driven it almost completely from our minds. Occasionally, however, we recall that the Oriental question, in a new phase, had given us considerable worry last spring. The Hindus had knocked at our doors, and were greatly disappointed when they found that Miss Canada was not "at home" to them. However severe the rebuff may have seemed to the visitors, we cannot help but think that in principle it was justifiable.

Above all else, Canada is determined that her's will be a white man's land. For this reason have the Chinese been forced to pay a head-tax of \$500 before gaining admittance at our ports, and restrictions have been placed on the immigration of the Japs. For the same reason were our brown-skinned brethren of far-away India turned back from our shores. Economical considerations may have had much to do with keeping them out, but this was only a secondary cause; at the bottom of all was our desire not to have within our frontiers a race of men that we could not consider as our equal, a race that in color, civilization, moral worth and religious ideals, is entirely opposed to us.

But in our determination to be rid of these people, and in the means taken to drive them away, we are altogether too prone to forget the offense we may have given them. They are of a foreign race, and poor, but proud that they have often fought beneath the British flag. As British subjects, they had expected to be kindly received in any country where that flag was flown, but experience taught them the futility of their hope. No doubt they returned to their native land with hearts filled with soreness at the reception they had received, and their opinion of British justice considerably lowered. This is to be regretted by all who have the interests of the Empire at heart, but under the circumstances Canada could not

have done better. Even the welfare of the Empire must be jeopardized before our fair Dominion would burden herself with a race problem that would be the cause of worry in the years to come.

Canada is very unwilling to do this. She is anxious, it is true, to safeguard her own interests, but she would be just as willing to help out the Hindu in any way in her power, and by doing so give the Empire a helping hand. She understands fully the situation in India. She knows that this great nation of three hundred million souls is bound only by the frailest of human bonds to the British Empire. She knows that a small band of determined whites holds the balance of power between mighty factions, constantly jealous of each other, and that if union were ever brought about between them India would be lost forever to the Crown.

None would deplore such a loss more than Canada, for, in this country, we have come to think that in the centuries that are before us, an India friendly to the white race will greatly lessen the menace of a China resurrected from its ages of sloth. But it would seem that something would have to be done, and done soon, if we wish to prevent the rumble that is now heard in all India from breaking out into the roar of anarchy and rebellion. The political situation in that country has changed very much in the last quarter of a century or so. The example of Japan, which set the Chinaman thinking so seriously, has had a somewhat similar effect on the Hindu. And, besides, the better education which English rule has enabled the natives of India to obtain, has, from a political standpoint, had rather disappointing effects. It has shown them in a better light than ever before, the smallness of numbers and comparative weakness of the party in which the government of their country is vested, and with this knowledge comes disregard of authority and contempt. And, strange as it may seem, the leaders of this anti-British movement are natives who have received their education at universities in their home land, or in the great centres of learning in England. But the political situation is not the main cause of worry. It is serious enough, but time would surely right it did not trouble from another source set at nought all efforts to chase away the clouds that dot the political horizon.

India is a country that is altogether too denseley populated. Had foresight been displayed by British statesmen in the years past there would have been another America set aside to accommo-

date the Hindus crowded out of their native land. As it is, the surplus population experiences the greatest difficulty in being allowed entrance into the other dominions of the Empire. Canada, as we have seen, doesn't want the Hindus; Australia and New Zealand have refused them admission into their territories; even South Africa, so willing to have them a few years ago, has placed an embargo on their further immigration to that country.

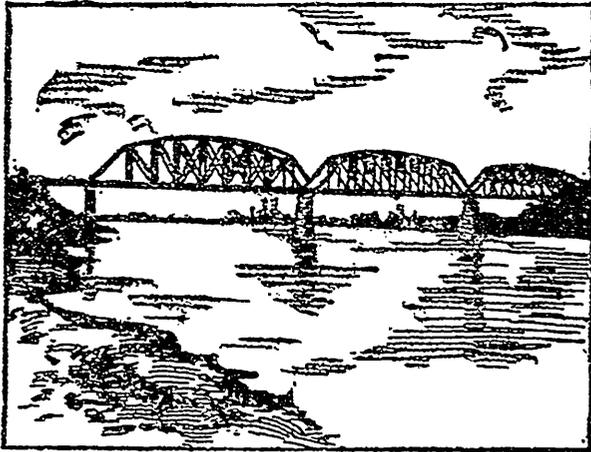
So the question arises, what is to be done with these subjects of the Empire, that are crowded out of their native land? Upon the satisfactory solution of that difficulty will depend the maintenance of British influence in India in the future. Something must be done to calm the feelings of the Hindus, which have been so ruffled by the reception they have received in lands where they had fondly hoped to be welcomed. As was said before, it would have been well had some territory been set aside for the purpose of receiving the human overflow of India, but, unfortunately, provision for such an emergency was not made. At the present time it is almost impossible to get such a territory, since nearly every corner of the globe is already occupied, or under the control of some great power. This is the case in Asia, Europe, the Americas and Oceania. Africa alone may be excepted. On this continent may yet be found areas that could provide a means of solving the Hindu difficulty.

British East Africa could accommodate at least two millions of the Indians. The eastern part of the continent, under the sway of the Portuguese, might yet pass by right of purchase into the hands of England. If this could be successfully brought about room would be provided for at least 6,000,000 more Hindus. And does it not seem probable that the fortunes of war might give to the Empire that part that separates the above-named territories, that part at present under the control of Germany. Once in the possession of these great tracts of land, England would have the means at hand of forever ridding herself of the problem that has for years been a source of anxiety. Then India's request that some area more sparsely settled than her own be provided for her children could be granted. Here would be the real America, so long desired, a land capable of receiving over 50,000,000 Hindus, and, more important still, particularly suitable to them in nearly every way, but especially in its climatic conditions.

Is it too much to expect that such a satisfactory state of affairs

can be brought about? We in Canada sincerely hope it is not beyond the range of the possible. We have been told that there is a strong tendency, especially in the overseas states, to drop India from the "white" portions of the King's dominions. Such a course would be hardly worthy of empire-builders. We would far rather see a contented India within the Empire; an India ever loyal, ever ready to come to its aid in times of trial and danger. And if in the clash of arms now sounding around the world the part that England has been forced to play in it, would help to strengthen the ties with which India is bound to the Empire, for her, if she had accomplished nothing else, that effort would have been by no means put forth in vain.

J. C. LEACY, '15.



Silent Frienship

“Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness.”



THE above quotation reminds me of stories my mother has often told me about the hiding places of hunted priests in Ireland. The pursuers would tap the walls of the house and where there was given back a dull, low sound, there they knew was no hollowness; but when a sharp, loud sound was given back there they would generally stop and investigate, for the wall was hollow. So with any vessel: the less there is in it the more hollowness it reverberates. It is the same with the heart. Because a man does not make a great noise, whistle patriotic airs and boast of his country's glory, is no sign that he will not enlist when called upon. No; as a general rule he will be first at the armories because he is true and patriotic. Nor because a girl does not belong to half a dozen Kitchener Clubs, is not wearing the latest style of suit, so martial in appearance, and does not use the word "rawther" quite frequently, is there reason to believe that she will not contribute a goodly share of time and sewing to the cause. Is it the man who is always patting you on the back and telling you what a good fellow you are who loves you most? Get sick, have some hard luck and need a friend, then you will see who is first to help you. It is always the quiet but steadfast friend from whom you didn't expect half so much. A brass band will make a thousand times more noise than a violin; but which is there more real music in? It is not the thunder that people fear, but it is the silent lightning. Let us look at a few examples of this "low sound reverberating no hollowness," and we can easily verify the quotation.

In the play *King Lear*, Goneril and Regan make long speeches full of flowery language and flattery for Lear. They proclaim in loud voices their undying, unadulterated, immeasurable love for their father, Lear. Cordelia says to her father, after the other two have made their speeches,—

“I love your Majesty,
According to my bond; nor more nor less.”

A very plain and low sounding declaration, but we know that she loved her father truly and that Goneril and Regan did not have the least affection for Lear.

We read in Scripture of the rich man who came into church and with swelling importance walked up the aisle to the front seat. Having arrived there he began telling God how good he was and how he loved Him. . . . And the Scriptures say that the poor man back at the door who did not dare to lift his eyes to the altar, but praised God in his own poor language, was more sincere and was better in the sight of God.

I have often noticed that those people who go about the house during a lightning storm raving and tearing their hair and calling, at the top of their voices, on God to protect them, are the very ones who sleep in next morning, while the people who were silent the previous night are up and at mass thanking God for having preserved them another night.

I remember an acquaintance coming to me about three years ago and asking for a loan. I just forget his exact words, but he was almost certain he could repay it on the following Wednesday, and he was ready to swear on all the prayer books and bibles under the sun that at any rate he would return it on Saturday. He went out of his way two or three times during the next few days to remind me that he was in my debt and to tell me at what place and time he would meet me on Saturday. According to his calendar there have been but six days in the week for the past three years. Enoch Arden must have had a similar experience as I, for Tennyson says, “and Miriam Lane made such a voluble answer promising all, that once again he roll'd his eyes upon her, repeating all he wished.”

A thousand and one examples could be found to show and prove the truth of the statement, but time will not permit. Let us always remember, then, that our most staunch friends are those who seldom, if ever, proclaim their love for us. And let us remember that it is by actions and not words that we can best prove our steadfastness.

W. J. MOHER, '17.

Bismarck.



Some gazes on the battlefields of Europe and beholds the mighty German power in action, unconsciously the mind wanders up the short stream of that youthful nation's history, to the days when Prince Von Bismarck, 'the man of blood and iron,' nursed it while in its infancy and directed its destinies through its boyish years.

Bismarck, the greatest statesman Prussia ever produced, was born at Schönhausen, April 1, 1815. He came of an old and distinguished family and his parents laid at his disposal all the advantages of a good education. The first years of his intellectual development were spent at the University of Göttingen, from thence he moved to Berlin and finished his course at Greifswald.

The characteristics of the man were many and striking, but perhaps no one shone out so eminently as his firmness of purpose. His large face, deep set eyes, and heavy eyebrows revealed a depth of soul and originality seldom seen in the human countenance.

From his earliest years Bismarck was a conservative in politics and he considered revolutionary ideas and measures as contrary to the good government, peace and prosperity of any country.

In 1847 he entered public life and was elected to a seat in the first Prussian Parliament. No sooner was he in the public eye than he conceived the idea of freeing the several German States from foreign control and welding them all into one under the rule of Prussia.

King Frederick William sent him as ambassador to St. Petersburg (Petrograd) 1859, and three years later William I, who had come to the throne of Prussia, appointed Bismarck as Chancellor of the Crown.

With the reins of government in his hands Bismarck set about a complete reformation of the whole Prussian administration. He defied the will of the Legislature, and even William himself began to look on him with distrust, but the wishes of the Legislature and the opinions of the King were only as feathers in Bis-

mark's hat. He had put his hand to the wheel of the State and he was bound to run it in spite of government and monarch.

To secure for Prussia the leadership in Germany a thorough evolution of the army was necessary. Accordingly a military system was adopted, whereby every man in Prussia could be made a soldier, and right here we have the root of the greatest evil that confronts mankind to-day. In a few years Prussia became the surprise of the world—a nation of soldiers marshalled as army never was before.

Ever since the days of the Holy Roman Empire, Austria had held preponderance over all Germany, and this was the first nation that should be brought to her knees.

But how was Bismarck to execute his designs. The rulers of Austria and Prussia were intimate friends and the Chancellor knew some scheme must be devised to embroil the two monarchs in a national dispute. The path to friction soon presented itself. Christian IX, King of Denmark, contrary to international agreement, laid claim to the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig. Bismarck declared the action of Denmark a violation of national honor and a slur on the dignity of Austria and Prussia, and by his diplomatic influence persuaded the two powers into making war on Denmark. As usual the division of the spoils led to unfriendly relations between Austria and Prussia, and ultimately to open conflict. Prussia, aided by Italy under the intriguing La Marmora, soon overcame Austria, already weakened by her late war with Italy. In her humiliation Austria had to accept Bismarck's conditions of peace, which in short were that Austria was to have no more influence in German affairs and that all the little German principalities were to be federated under the rule of Prussia.

But Bismarck had not yet carried out all his plans as his one remaining desire was to hit a blow at France. France, under Napoleon III, had stood idly by while Austria was being humbled, not imagining for a moment that her turn came next. But with eagerness and anticipation did Bismarck await the opportunity to cross swords with the third Napoleon. Unfortunately for the latter he himself drew on his covetous neighbour by demanding a revision of territory along the Rhine.

The conflict was short and swift. Through thousands of spies every foot of French territory, every barricade, every powder magazine, every line of demarcation, the strength of the army, the state of the country, the plans of army and constitution, were all known to Germany. And Bismarck, seeing that everything was in his favor, struck the blow that left France helpless at Germany's feet.

In eleven years therefore this distinguished Prussian statesman raised his native country from a servile State to the headship of a united Germany, which ranked third in the powers of the world and next to that of England in Europe. And as we pass from one great event of his life to the next—from his Russian ambassadorship to his Prussian chancellorship—from his Austrian war to his Franco-Prussian war, we cannot fail to recognize his wonderful alertness and foresight. We may hate him, but we must admire him as we watch him remodel the Prussian constitution, develop a nation of soldiers, and create a German nation on a basis the most autocratic but yet on the soundest principles that human invention could devise for the success and development of such a conglomeration of races as compose the German peoples. It is all very well to talk of the despotism of Bismarck—to call him the "iron Chancellor," etc., etc., but there is one outstanding fact that time has only too well proven, and that is, that Bismarck understood what was proper for the self-preservation of Germany as no other man then in existence did, and that he carried out to perfection his first conceived idea of a united Germany.

During the last years of Bismarck's life he labored unceasingly towards the internal development of Germany. He had its code of laws revised, reformed the coinage, established protection, strengthened the army, and repressed the socialistic tendency of the nation.

When William II came to the throne, 1888, Bismarck retired into private life, honored and beloved by every man in Germany.

The latter years of his life he spent at Friedrichsruh and departed this life in 1899 at the venerable age of 84 years, amid the tears of a grateful nation.

J. FOGARTY, '16.

University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object is 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. 2

A UNITED EMPIRE.

There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for Germany's egging on of Austria in the Servian affair, in order to provoke an European conflict, was her conviction that England would not fight. She knew only too well what commercial and maritime ruin stared her in the face if the mistress of the seas were to enter the war; and had she thought that Britain would stand by her allies she would never have delivered her arrogant ultimatum to Russia. But she thought she could crush France in a swift and decisive campaign, and then turn her victorious arms against her northern enemy, while Britain lay in helpless inactivity. On what did she base this assumption? On the supposed decadence of the British nation and the threatened disintegration of the British Empire! How baseless were her calculations, how ridiculous her assumptions, is now apparent. Never for a moment heeding the cost of

gold and blood, Britain took up the sword in defence of treaty obligations, and stepped forth with France and Russia to strike her blow at Prussian militarism. Thanks to her incomparable navy, the German fleet has been obliged to skulk in maddened impotence behind the guns of their harbor forts, the German merchant marine has been swept from the seven seas, and Britain's small but magnificent army has crossed the channel and upheld the noble traditions of the past, by helping in no small degree to roll back the Teuton hordes from the very gates of Paris, and drive them slowly but surely towards the Rhine. From Mons to Ypres they have shown the nature of their "decadence." And, meanwhile, the British Empire which was supposed to fall to pieces at the first shock of this great world-conflict, has shown a unity and power, the force and extent of which can hardly yet be appreciated, and which will go down to history as one of the wonders of the world. India, which was thought to be on the verge of rebellion, has an army of 70,000 men on the firing line, and her princes have pledged their last man and last rupee to the cause of the King-Emperor. From Australia, South Africa and New Zealand the Lion's cubs have answered to the call; and last, but not least, Canada has poured out her money and marshalled her men to keep the old flag flying. Already 30,000 of her sons have crossed the ocean, and still they come in their thousands, the flower of the nation, on their way to the sea. Such a rallying is unparalleled, stupendous; it is an omen of the spirit that animates the race. They feel their cause is just, and will never sheathe the sword until victory is won.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

Now that the Pan-European war, with all its horrors, is being staged on the blood-stained battlefields of Europe, there is a constant cry from a certain element of the country that there should be compulsory military training in all Canadian schools and colleges. Certainly Canada should do everything which lies in her power to make the British arms victorious in Europe, but there is no need of going to extremes and adopting this system. Already during this crisis large numbers of volunteers have left our shores to defend the Empire, and there are many more recruiting; true

they are raw, but there is no pressing need for them, as Britain can hold her own until the overseas contingents have been trained. When the war draws to an end with the allies victorious, as now seems most likely, the treaties which will be signed will no doubt give a staggering blow to conscription and the excessive building of military armaments. These two things are the curse of the present day, and when they are removed or greatly diminished then the possibility of war will be very remote for some time to come. The English-speaking part of America has always been very peaceful, and averse to war, and when Europe imitates her, as she soon will do, then there will be absolutely no need for compulsory military training in our schools and colleges, because it might tend to breed unpeaceful ideas in the minds of our young men.





In the October number of *St. Mary's Chimes* appears a short but well written "Comparison of the Short Story." The author shows herself to be an attentive reader and quite familiar with the narratives of Maupassant, Poe, Hawthorne and Kipling. To a work of each of these she applies four important rules laid down by Maupassant as a guide for short story writers. These principles call for a central idea from real life, the choosing of a character who will best illustrate by his life the effect of the central idea, the pointing to its moral without expressing it, and, lastly, the use of sudden and striking contrasts to secure dramatic strength. Without doubt she has reason, when she claims that the present age is essentially a short story age, and to such an extent that to-day the majority of people will cast aside a valuable volume of Scott or Shakespeare only to pick up in their stead a magazine or review. It were well then, fellow-editors, since short stories they must have, that we devote both time and pains in our endeavors to accord our short contributions to these four all-important rules of Maupassant, that with the inconstancy of readers of to-day there may not come a defection in the English narrative.

Reading over the September number of *The Nazarcne* our attention is drawn to the many varied but nevertheless interesting articles found therein. It would be difficult to say which of those eight short essays deserves the greatest merit, as certainly all of them display good subject matter and are well written. "Christian Education," though very short, is instructive, and this remark might also be applied to "Ingratitude," "Character," "True Friendship," and "Reading." As to the others, they are rich in most suitable quotations and abound in pleasant thought.

"Military Training at Queen's" is what we read in their

semi-weekly. Beginning on October 19th, five hours a week is devoted to rifle practice and route marches, with the intention of recruiting a good-sized company who, even though they do not all give in their names for overseas service, will nevertheless benefit by this training. We wish Queen's all success in this splendid move.

We are glad to welcome among our exchanges *The Niagara Index*, *The Nazarene*, *Niagara Rainbow*, *Queen's Journal*, *St. Mary's Chimes*, *The Weekly Exponent*, *The Patrician*, *St. John's University Record*, *The Leader*, *The Civilian*, *Annals of St. Joseph*, *Abbey Student*, *The Collegian*, *The Clark College Monthly*, *The Young Eagle*, *The University Monthly*, *The Columbiad*.

From *The Young Eagle* we take the following piece of poetry written by Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim on board the *Campania* at a concert held in mid-ocean in aid of the Red Cross:—

We praise thee, tried and staunch "Campania,"
 We praise thee on bended knee;
 Sent out by our cousins of Great Britannia,
 To bear us safely across the sea.

Our sea-way is clear, under Britain's protection.
 St. George's Cross o'er our heads;
 And stilled in the strife of nation 'gainst nation,
 Here together all meet as comrades and friends.

Opal and smooth as oil is the ocean,
 Bright-hued with light from above;
 Music swells forth with each wave's motion,
 The sea is singing of peace and of love.

But hear! across the deep comes the thunder
 Of deadly hate and war;
 'Tis the war cry of Europe—our father, our mother,—
 They have waken'd—they have waken'd the old god Thor.

Thus Pagan has stolen the progress of ages,
 He has bound and re-conquered the soul;
 Man's blood and sin are the price of his wages—
 Are ye mad! Are ye fools! ye that pay the toll?"



"Fine Clay," by Isabel C. Clarke, \$1.25 net. Benziger Bros., N.Y.

We welcome with genuine pleasure this fine new novel by the talented authoress of "By the Blue River." It is a story of perfect love and strong, amid the treachery of passion and falsehood. It rises to the loftiest heights of idealism and beauty, with visions of true bravery amid human life and strife. This book will make a splendid Christmas gift.

"Vocation," by Rev. P. R. Conniff, S.J., from the French of Father Van Tricht; 10 cts. Benziger Bros., N.Y.

A very useful little work, especially for those who are in doubt as to their vocation. The signs of a religious and sacerdotal vocation are clearly defined, and many good counsels are given for following up one's calling. Parents and those in charge of souls will read it with profit.

"Roma," Part VI, by Father Kuhn, O.S.B., D.D. Benziger Bros.; 35 cts.

The sixth part of this splendid work of 18 parts has just appeared and is worthy of its predecessors. It introduces us to the magnificent art collections of the Capitoline and Lateran galleries. It also tells the glories of the Catacombs, describing their construction and re-discovery after lying more than a thousand years beneath the ruins of ancient Rome. The story of Rome is a fascinating one, and should be in every Catholic library and home. We eagerly await the remaining parts.

Among the Magazines.

The leading articles in the reviews and magazines continue to treat of the war.

They relate how battle after battle follows, resulting in a terrible loss of life each day, and what great havoc and ruin is being wrought throughout Belgium, France and Galicia. They tell us of the villages and cities which have been utterly destroyed by fire, leaving thousands of poor women and children homeless, and the poverty, want and famine which are fast spreading over central Europe.

The weekly publication of *The World Wide* is performing an unusually important service to Canada during the greatest of all international wars of the world's history. This publication selects and presents to its readers every Saturday the ablest articles by the ablest writers in Britain and America on the war situation and its consequences.

In *The Extension* appears an article entitled "Where the Gates of Hell are Open." It tells us of the treatment Catholic priests, nuns, bishops and archbishops received in Mexico.

Those who are ignorant of the early events of the war may be enlightened by reading the list of events which appears in *The Leader*. In this book the events from the beginning of the war up to the present day are every well summarized.

When reading *The Ave Maria* one will notice a striking article called "An Arab Legend." It speaks of the actions of a rich merchant towards a helpless boy by the wayside. From this article we are shown that one good deed done on earth is returned seven-fold in Paradise.

In *The Scientific American* many interesting pictures are shown. One may see the fleets of the different fighting powers, their forts and their large guns. The pictures also show the trenches and other fortifications used in the war.

In the October number of *The Ave Maria* is seen an article which might enlighten many people. It tells us how glass was discovered. It relates how some merchants were carrying nitre and stopped at a river. They looked about for stones on which to rest their camp kettle; but, finding none suitable, used pieces

of nitre instead. The fire dissolved the nitre, it mixed with the sand and the result was the substance we call glass.

In *The Canadian Messenger* is written an article about His Holiness Benedict XV. It says that he is remarkable for ripe scholarship, with a brilliant capacity for affairs, and has been from his earliest years marked for high office. A writer in *The Tablet* (London) tells us that he is "dark complexioned, with a firm mouth, square forehead, keen, lustrous, brown eyes which miss nothing, about the ordinary standard in height, and moves and walks with great dignity. There is nothing slipshod about him in style, or dress, or work. Unlike Pius X, his saintly predecessor—who to the end of his days was a simple, open-handed, parish priest, who loved a gossip with a peasant far more than a function in his palace—the present Pope is first and foremost a thoughtful and highly gifted man of affairs, without prejudices, but a man who knows his own mind.

In *The Canadian Extension* appears an article under the title of "The Value of Suffering." It says that suffering is remedial when rightly received, that troubles are the tools by which God shapes us into beauty and usefulness, that sorrow is Mount Sinai, where one may talk with God face to face if he will not be afraid of the thunder and lightning; that the black threads in the loom are as essential to the perfection of the pattern as are the white; that trials are the rough file to rub the rust off our virtues; that they are the sharp, whirring wheels that cut and polish the jewels of character; that they are the fiery furnace purging away the dross that the gold may appear; that they are the medicines, bitter by healing, that cure us of our moral maladies; that sanctified afflictions are spiritual promotions; that they are the shadows of God's wings; that they show us our weakness and drive us to Christ.

Obituary.

The deep sympathy of the Fathers and students of the University is extended to Rev. Father Latulippe and the other members of the family in the recent death, after a protracted illness, of their beloved mother at St. Amicet, Que.

The death occurred suddenly at Indian River, Ont., of Mr. Lewis McDonnell, respected parent of Mr. Vincent McDonnell of the University. The sympathy of all the University is extended to the members of the bereaved family.

JAMES HOGAN, '15.

On Saturday, October 24th, the grim reaper, Death, again forced his way into the ranks of our former students and took from us, with very little previous warning, one of our dearest friends in the person of James Hogan. Although "Jimmy," as he was popularly known, was able to attend to his duties until the very last, still it was evident to those who saw and conversed with him a week previous to his death that his stay on earth was a very short one.

Nevertheless he could not be shaken in his determination to continue in his labors and succumbed to the disease which brought him to an early death. It will ever prove a great source of comfort to his family to know that "Jimmy" left behind him an example of Catholic piety and of faithfulness to duty which we would do well to emulate.

The body was conveyed immediately from Ottawa to his parental home in Castile, Ont., where the funeral took place on Monday morning. *The Review* staff, which is composed of many of his former classmates, extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Requiescat in pace.



S. Quilty, M. Rodden and P. Kennedy, of McGill, and R. Sheehy, of Toronto Varsity, were Thanksgiving visitors.

We were greatly pleased to hear from many of our graduates and former students who are now with the Canadian contingent in England.

It seemed like coming home, to our representatives on the St. Pats' team, when they arrived in Toronto for the T. R. and A. A. game. A couple of score or more of our graduates now attending Toronto Varsity were on hand to welcome them to the Queen City.

Father Cahill, Provincial of the Oblates in the West, was with us for a few days in the early part of October.

Other October visitors were: Canon Corkery of Pakenham, Fathers O'Neill of Richmond, Cunningham of Buckingham, Burke of St. Patrick's, City, Filiatrault of Moose Creek, and Lacey of Ogdensburg.

Mr. Arthur P. Caley, well known debater of last year, who has been for the last few months in Toronto, has returned to Vancouver to continue his studies in law.

Ed. Leacy and W. Behen of Pembroke called around to see us at Thanksgiving time.

Father Wm. Murphy's health is much improved, so much in fact that he is again able to take up many of the duties which he was forced to abandon a few weeks ago.

Mr. Ed. O'Callaghan, '15, who is taking a course in engineering in Toronto, called on friends at the university during the month.

On the afternoon of Nov. 1, Canon Sloan of the city met with a very painful accident while out driving. By an unhappy chance, the carriage collided with a street car on Rideau street, and its occupant was thrown violently to the pavement. Many very severe

injuries were sustained by the Reverend Father, but we hope none so serious as to prevent his quick recovery under the kind treatment he is at present receiving at Water Street Hospital.



Priorum Temporum Flores.

Mr. Geo. McHugh, '13, is at present studying law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Mr. Earl T. Foley, matric., '14, is at present in his first year Arts at Varsity.

Mr. Philip Cornellier, '13, is now in the O.M.I. Scholasticate, Ottawa East.

Mr. J. A. Caley, of last year's champion debating team, has lately joined the ranks of the benedicts.

Mr. J. J. Harrington, '13, is studying for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Mr. W. McNabb, matric., '13, is now in his second year Arts, Toronto University.

Mr. Joseph Label, '13, is in his second year theology at the Ottawa Seminary.

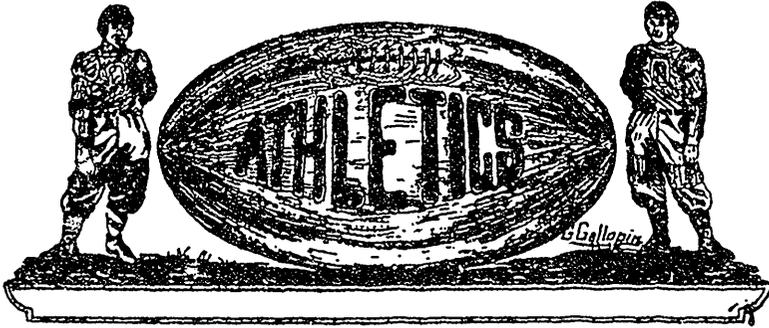
Mr. D. O'Brien, matric., '14, is taking an Arts course in Queen's College, Cork, Ireland.

Mr. A. Hariss, '13, is in his second year engineering at Laval.

Mr. Geo. Whibbs, of the matric. class of '09, is studying for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Mr. Geo. Coupal, '13, has successfully completed his first year theology in the Montreal Seminary.

Mr. A. T. Maher, '14, has returned from the survey and has accepted a position at Sudbury, Ont.



At a recent meeting of the executive of the Athletic Association, the following managers and captains were appointed for the various sports:—

Football—Manager, Adams; Captain, Madden.

Hockey—Manager, Behan; Captain, Nagle.

Baseball—Manager, Ward; Captain, Higgins.

At the same meeting it was decided to devote some of the hard-earned, but idle, wealth of the Association to the purchase of a moving picture machine. The idea is a novel one; in fact, as far as we know, we shall be the first Canadian university to embrace this as a means of providing instruction and entertainment for the students. A "show" of five reels will be put on one night every week in the hall of the new building, and at a nickel a head this will just about pay running expenses. It is sure to be popular, and the occasion of the first performance will be unique in the history of the university.

The prizes for the Intermural League were also decided upon, and, as usual, they are all worthy of the very best efforts of the players. The director, coach, captain and manager of each of the four teams, along with the player from each team (outside of captain and coach), who is chosen by all the above to have played the best during the season will be tendered a banquet at the New Russell. The members of the winning team will each be presented with a silver watch-fob, in the form of a football, with a suitable engraving. The members of the second team will all receive two "free nights," and the third team one "free night." It is rumored that the last team will be required to shovel off the rink during the

coming season, but up to the hour of going to press this could not be verified.

The new wing will be completed about Christmas, and when it is we shall change sides with the Junior Department and occupy part of the new building. There will be ample room for our rink, and it will be the same size as that of last winter.

Several details in connection with the moving pictures have been brought to our attention. For instance, there is the name—a very important item—that is, if we are to allow it to have a name. We might call it something in accordance with moving picture custom from time immemorial (if such an expression may be applied to so recent an invention)—such as the “Nickel,” the “National,” the “Grand,” the “Universal,” even the “Gaiety,” or if the latter appear too frivolous, we might easily compromise on something like the “Grand Universal Nickel”—simple, efficient and modest. Tenders for the printing of signs have already been received from several sources—also suggestions as to wording of same—“Kindly keep the aisles clear,” of course, and “Positively no picture shown two nights running,” “Persons attempting to pass medals for currency will be excommunicated,” “Ladies kindly remove their hats”—although, by the way, the question of the admission of ladies has not yet been mooted; such a move, in fact, would hardly be passed by the University Board of Censors.

The standing of the Intermural League on Nov. 1st was:—

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Federals	4	2	3
Wildcats	4	3	2
Shamrocks	3	4	2
Stars	2	4	3

The teams are very evenly matched, and, according to present indications, the league is just as likely to end in a four-cornered tie as anything else.

The scores to date have been:—

Shamrocks	14	Wildcats	2
Wildcats	32	Stars
Wildcats	8	Federals	1
Federals	7	Stars	9
Stars	8	Wildcats	3

Federals	18	Shamrocks	4
Wildcats	19	Shamrocks	7
Stars	12	Stars	0
Federals	4	Wildcats	7
Wildcats	11	Shamrocks	6
Shamrocks	13	Shamrocks	6
Federals	Federals	1
Shamrocks	11	Stars	7

The line-up of the teams has been:—

Federals.—Backs, Higgins, McNally, Boyden, Robert; line, Otis, Foley, Fogarty, McAnulty, Dovan, Garrity, Donnelly, Brown, Spinelli, Gilhooly.

Wildcats.—Backs, Doran, Doyle, Crough, Smith; line, Carey, Rock, Poupore, Mangan, O'Connor, Maher, Lanthier, Hayden, M. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Smith, Quinlan, Perdue.

Shamrocks.—Backs, Nagle, Genest, Heney, Moran; line, McCauliffe, Lally, O'Keefe, Lapensée, Duffy, Delisle, Murphy, Charon, Dewar, Tierney, Sauvé, Ouelette, Cleary.

Stars.—Backs, Madden, McIntosh, Adams, Ward; line, Hayes, Behan, M. Fogarty, J. Fogarty, Leary, O'Neill, Doyle, McCann, Gannon, Ebbs.

All the teams have suffered from injuries to their best men, and this has resulted in several surprising reversals of form, but each team has been disabled in turn, and injuries can hardly be said to have affected the standing of the league. Feds., the present leaders, started off badly, but have been improving steadily. They have a very heavy line, and their back division, although charged up with periods of erratic playing, is now running smoothly. Wildcats held the lead throughout the first part of the season, relinquished it to Feds., then recovered it again, finally falling back into second place, after the last double-header. They have lost two games by a one-point margin. Shamrocks lost steadily for a while, but just at present they appear to be as strong as any team in the league, and recently upset the dope by beating Wildcats. Stars are in the rear, half a game behind Shamrocks. They have a heavy team, and depend a great deal on plunging, being somewhat weak in the kicking department. They are not yet by any means out of the running.

A picked team from the Intermural League defeated the newly organized St. Patrick's early in the season 17-0. Our fellows showed surprising ability, and clearly demonstrated that we can put a team in the field that can hold its own with any of the senior teams. Most of the players have had experience in senior company, and all have displayed sand and "pep" in their games.

A formal challenge has been given the Ottawa Interprovincial team for an exhibition game. It is hoped they will accept, as the students are eager for a contest, and such a game would be a splendid drawing card, as it is just what the football public of Ottawa have been wanting for years.

A team composed of the following would look pretty good:—

Flying wing, Nagle; halves, Madden, Doran, Heney, McNally; quarter, Higgins; scrimmage, Sloan, Otis, McNulty; inside wings, M. Fogarty, P. or J. Fogarty; middle wings, Ward or Crough, Doyle or Rock; outsides, Adams and Cunningham. Besides these, there are Carey, Gilhooly and Behan for outside wings, Murphy for inside wing; Moran and Genest also are not far behind Doran and Heney on the backs. Such a line would average considerably above 155 pounds, and, according to those who have been following our teams for years, is quite the equal of our representatives of former years. If anything, they would be a little better off than our average team in punting and speed.

The visit of the McGill football team here early in the season was made the occasion of a presentation to Mr. Silver Quilty, our football captain of former years, now playing for McGill. Just before the start of the McGill-St. Patrick game Dr. Chabot, in a few well-chosen words, expressed the sentiments of the students and of Silver's many friends in the city by referring to him as a gentleman on and off the field, and a credit to his Alma Mater. Messrs. O'Keefe, Madden and Quain, for the O. U. Athletic Association, presented him with a coatsweater, ornamented with the crests F, B, H, T, for his participation, as a member of our senior team, in football, hockey, baseball and track events. After Silver had expressed his appreciation, the students in the stand gave him a lusty "Hobble-Gobble."



The first meeting of the English Debating Society was held on Monday evening, Oct. 5th, with J. C. Leacy in the chair. The subject of debate was: Resolved that there should be compulsory military training in Canadian schools and colleges. The speakers for the affirmative were J. O'Keefe, S. Hayden and M. Fogarty. For the negative G. Brennan, M. Fitzpatrick and L. McCaffery. Judges: Adams, J. Fogarty, Burke, Armstrong and Clarey. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative.

Tuesday, Oct. 13th, Subject of debate: Resolved that Germany's military ambition was the cause of the present war. J. L. Duffy acted as chairman. The speakers for the affirmative were: J. Grace, M. Dewan, F. Higgins. For the negative: W. Unger, S. Fink and E. Dolan. The affirmative won.

Monday, Oct. 19. Subject of debate: Resolved that it is unjust to Ireland to postpone the operation of Home Rule until after the present war. Mr. D. Adams occupied the chair. The affirmative was upheld by J. Fogarty, T. Grace and S. Ryan. The negative by V. O'Neill, J. McIntosh and G. McIntosh. The judges were: Crough, Grace, Duffy, Fink and Battle. The affirmative gained the decision.

Monday, Oct. 26th. Subject of debate: Resolved that war today is not proportionately as destructive as in former centuries. Mr. L. Guillet acted as chairman. E. McNally, L. Lally and A. Freeland spoke for the affirmative, whilst H. Fallon, R. O'Reilly and P. Clarey upheld the negative. The judges were: Leacy, Brennan, Fitzpatrick, Cunningham and Blanchet. The decision was awarded to the affirmative. In the course of the evening the Glee Club rendered several selections in a very pleasing manner.

The vocalists were Messrs. Fink, Hayes, Spinelli, DeGrandpre, Moher and Fallon. John A. Ward presided at the piano and Mr. Kelly performed on the violin.

On Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., a victrola concert was held in the spacious rotunda. The students had the pleasure of listening to all the latest records—vocal and instrumental. Several of our own vocalists added to the enjoyment of the evening with pleasing selections.

The gentlemen residing at 46 Daly avenue have evidently become imbued with the spirit of militarism. An infantry corps has been organized and dress parades are held nightly. Captain Ward is in command, with Corporal Higgins as aide-de-camp. Private Lec is in charge of the commissary department. All contributions in the shape of uniforms and food supplies thankfully received.

Junior Department.

The Junior Department is progressing smoothly under its staff of three prefects. The prefects, with the co-operation of all the athletic students, have made the football leagues so far very successful. And if we have favourable weather they will be completed within the near future. The teams are evenly matched, and the games played to date were consequently close and full of excitement. The games are played on congé afternoons. At present the standing of the different teams is as follows:—

Seniors:—	Won.	Lost.
Capt. Berthiaume	4	1
Capt. Genest	2	3
Capt. Boucher	1	3
Juniors:—	Won.	Lost.
Capt. McGowan	4	1
Capt. Cousineau	3	3
Capt. Dolan	1	4

On Sunday, the 25th of October, the members of the First team Small Yard football squad, coached by Rev. Father Senecal, had

an occasion to show their skill on the gridiron when they clashed with an able team from the Collegiate. An exhibition of fast football ensued in which the superiority of our team made itself shown by the score, which was 14-6. The players on the First team are:— Capt. Genest, Shaw, Racine, Boucher, Berthiaume, Lynch, Albert Daoust, W. O'Reilly, Desrosiers, Callahan, Mulvihill, Lee, Rochon, Maloney, Campeau, Coupal.

Rev. Father Carey's trained athletes had an opportunity of showing their worth in the game also, and after a close and fast game with a team from St. Joseph's school the score stood 7-6 in favor of the college.

A great many football stars have been developed in Small Yard this year, such as Mulvihill, Farrell, Proulx, Coupal and Callahan.

Owing to the changes of weather the football season will soon be over, but the athletic spirit during the football period will not be lost, for everybody's thoughts will turn from football to the national game of hockey. The Junior Department will soon be transferred to the left of the building where a large rink will be made as soon as the elements will permit, and it will afford amusement and sport during the colder months of the winter. Powerful lights will also be obtained so as to render the playing of games at night possible.

When the weather does not allow outdoor sports the recreation hall provides amusements for the students not only in pool and billiards, but in other games such as Mississippi checkers, etc.

So far no pool leagues have been formed, but the tables are receiving good usage, and a looker-on might see some resemblance to Willie Hoppe or Inman in Maloney, Logue, Keegan and Saborin.

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