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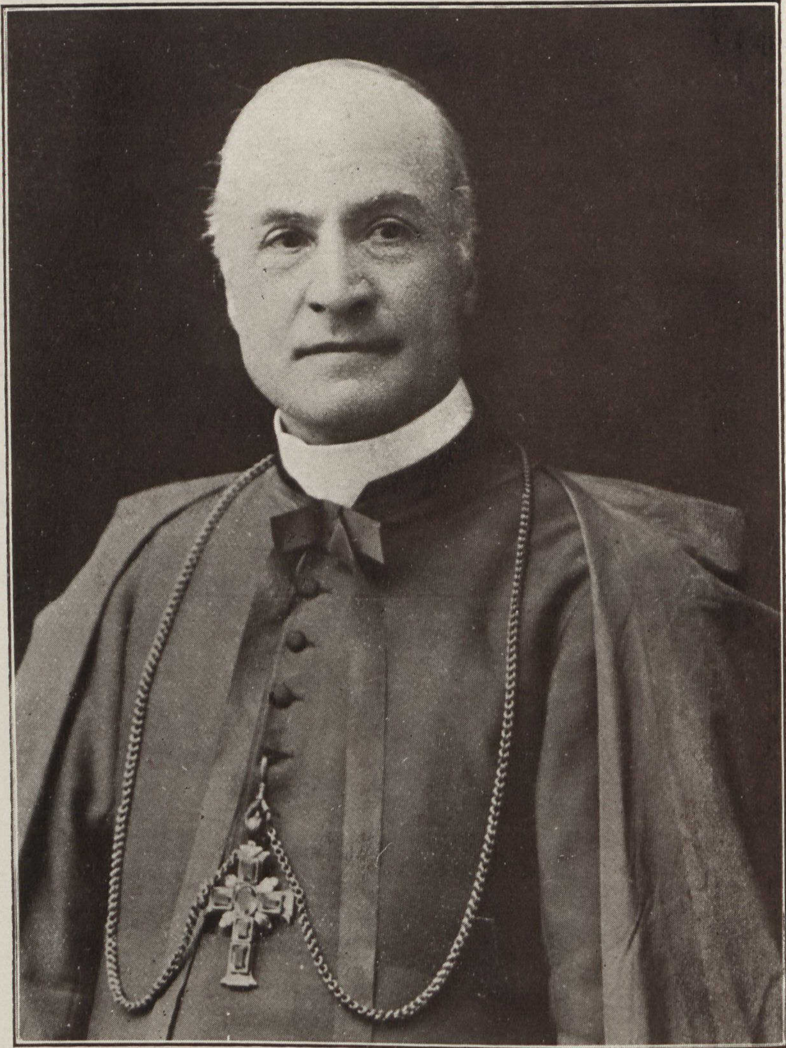

His Grace Archbishop Charles Hugh Gauthier D.D.

Vol. XIII. OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL, 1911. No. 7

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The New Archbishop of Ottawa.

Ottawa has been singularly fortunate in the appointment of a truly great churchman to the See left vacant by the death of Archbishop Duhamel. Rome as is her custom has taken time to choose carefully and well, and her choice is one that cannot but be acceptable to the two great races constituting the Catholic population of this district. Charles Hugh Gauthier was born on November 13th, 1844, in the parish of Alexandria, Glengarry, Ontario, of Franco-Scottish parentage, his father being Gabriel Gauthier, and his mother Mary McKinnon. After some years spent at the Brothers' School he entered Regiopolis College, Kingston, in 1850, whence he graduated in 1863 with distinguished success, winning the highest honours. He remained there as professor of Rhetoric, while continuing his theological studies, until his ordination, which took place in the parish church, Perth, on August 24th, 1867. In 1869 Father Gauthier was appointed to the parish of Gananoque. In 1875 he was appointed first to Westport, and then to Williamstown, Glengarry, where he paid off a heavy debt and built two fine churches. His next parish was a new one, Glen Nevis, where he built the splendid church of St. Margaret. Later he was promoted to the important parish of Brockville, and named Dean in 1866. He there built a handsome Separate school and convent. Father Gauthier was honoured with the special confidence of Archbishop Cleary, accompanying him to Europe in 1888 and being named Vicar General of the diocese in 1891. In October, 1898, he was consecrat-

ed Archbishop of Kingston. His career in Kingston has been one long administrative triumph,—the ancient diocese is in a most flourishing condition, churches, convents, schools (especially schools, for they are his hobby) have sprung up to right and left, bearing testimony to his energy and zeal. The magnificent cathedral at Kingston has been enlarged and embellished at his hands and is now one of the finest in the land. His departure from Kingston was the signal for an outburst of regret and affection such as it is given to few men to behold. And not alone from his flock but from the non-Catholic portion of his fellow-citizens there came these demonstrations, for they had learned to respect and love the gentle Bishop whose tact and courtesy and affability had rendered intercourse so easy and agreeable. Archbishop Gauthier comes to Ottawa, the most important See of the Dominion by reason of its being at the Capital, mature in judgment, piety, wisdom and administrative experience. His learning, tact and sweetness of character will smooth over all difficulties, and will enable him to solve those problems which mean so much to the future welfare of the Church. "In fide et lenitate"—that is his motto, and that will be his crown. "May the Lord preserve him, and vivify him, and make him blessed upon the earth."

Genesis & Evolution of the Cabinet.

(Continued.)

PRIOR to the reign of Charles I. the cabinet was a small unorganized camarilla, and had not yet attained its distinctive title. Its members were selected from the Privy Council by the king. However, it had no power to take any resolutions of State, or perform any act of government. During the reigns of Charles I and Charles II, this small camarilla acquired the name of Cabinet, but did not permanently displace the Privy Council from its position of De Facto, as well as De Jure, the only authoritative body of advisers of the crown. The cabinet of Charles II was extremely unpopular, and, in derision, it was called a "Cabal"—a word formed from the initial letter of the names of the unpopular favorites, viz., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham and Lauderdale.

The third step in the advance of the cabinet was the formation of a ministry, comprised of members of the predominating party. This change, which took place during the reign of William III, was the first to approach the modern type. The cabinet had now become De Facto though not De Jure, the sole supreme advisory council and executive authority in the State; nevertheless it still remained, as it remains to-day, unknown to the constitution. However, it was not yet a popular institution, and was regarded with distrust in many quarters, and the present system of ministerial responsibility, by the admission of its members to a seat in Parliament, came into vogue, only after surmounting great opposition.

At length, towards the close of the eighteenth century, the modern form of the cabinet was finally evolved, consisting, as H. D. Traill points out in his work, "Central government": (a) of members of the legislature; (b) of the same political views and chosen from the party possessing a majority in the House of Commons; (c) prosecuting a concerted policy; (d) under a common responsibility to be signified by collective resignation in the event of parliamentary censure; and (e) acknowledging a common subordination to one chief minister.

The executive may be said to consist of the sovereign and a cabinet composed of members appointed with the king's formal consent. All real authority is in the hands of the cabinet, though the government is carried on in the name of the king.

The true position of the king is that of an honored and influential hereditary councillor. The king is really a permanent councillor, differing from the other ministers in the fact that he is not responsible to parliament for his acts and therefore less powerful than they. Prior to the reign of George I, the king attended the meetings of the cabinet; but the first George could not speak English, so, since his reign, no sovereign has attended cabinet meetings. Another example of the force of precedent is found in the custom of American Presidents sending written messages to Congress. Washington and John Adams addressed Congress in person, but as Jefferson, the third President, was not a facile speaker, he adopted the method of sending a written message. This practice has been followed since.

The responsibility of the ministers to Parliament constitutes their strength, because it makes them the agents of Parliament. The king appoints only such ministers as have the confidence of the House of Commons; and he does it after this manner: he "commands the attendance" of the recognized leader of the party which has a majority in the House of Commons and asks him to form a cabinet. If the leader thinks his party will have no objections, he accepts the commission, and usually, after due consultation with the most prominent men of his party, he gives the sovereign a list of men whom he recommends for appointment to the chief offices of State. These men the sovereign appoints and commissions as a matter of course. They are men of recognized ability and administrative capacity drawn from both Houses of Parliament.

It is the command of precedent, that if the cabinet is defeated on any important measure in the House of Commons, or if a vote of censure is passed on them in that House, the ministers must resign and a new cabinet is formed in accordance with the views of the new majority. The reason for the whole cabinet resigning together is perfectly plain. For, if the government could "throw overboard" those of their number whose apartments were particularly affected, the House of Commons would be cheated of all real control over the cabinet, since the defeated cabinet by sacrificing a few ministers to appease popular disapproval, could keep substantially the same body of men in office. If a defeated or censured cabinet think that the adverse vote in the House of Commons does not bespeak the opinion of the country at large, they advise the sovereign to that effect; he dissolves the House and declares a new election in order. The fate of the cabinet depends on the outcome. It may sometime

happen that a particular minister is asked for his resignation, on account of gross misconduct of the affairs of his department, or of unauthorized utterances on political questions. An example of this kind occurred in 1851, when Lord Palmerston, then foreign secretary, was dismissed from office on account of his unauthorized expressions of approval concerning the "Coup d'état" of the Third Napoleon.

The cabinet does not invariably consist of the same number of members; Lord Salisbury's cabinet (1897) consisted of nineteen. We must distinguish between the "cabinet" and the "ministry"; the ministry consists of all those executive officers who have seats in Parliament. These are the members who are expected to resign their seats when the cabinet is defeated in the Commons. Eleven officials always have seats in the cabinet. They are: the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord of the Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the five Secretaries of State (for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, the Colonies, India, and War), and the First Lord of the Treasury. To these are added from three to seven others, according as the occasion demands, viz., the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Local Government Board, the President of the Board of Education, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Postmaster-General. The rule which governs these additions is that every interest which is likely to be prominent in the debates and proceedings of the House of Commons should have a cabinet minister to speak for it and offer responsible advice. The Prime Minister generally occupies the position of First Lord of the Treasury, though he may choose another portfolio if he so wishes. However, the Treasury position is most acceptable to the Premier, since its official duties are light, and give him considerable leisure to devote to his duties as leader of the party in power.

No member may accept a cabinet office without going before his constituents for re-election. This is generally a matter of form only, since in very few cases do the opposing party or parties place a candidate in the field. Before the reign of George I, the king selected the cabinet officers as well as the Premier. But as George I was not conversant with the English language he entrusted that duty to Walpole—his Prime Minister. This custom has been followed since. As I have stated before, the cabinet is not recognized by law; its existence is due to custom

and precedent. Before a member can occupy a cabinet position, he must be sworn in as a Privy Councillor. However, the Privy Council itself has not been asked for political advice for over two centuries. The cabinet is not responsible to it. Membership of the Privy Council is for life. The leaders of the minority in the Commons who have occupied cabinet positions in the past, theoretically, have still the right to advise the crown.

The cabinet discusses all questions of public policy,—the nature of the measures to be introduced into Parliament, the relations with foreign countries, and the well-nigh innumerable matters that devolve on the government of a nation. Its deliberations are held in private, and the results of these deliberations are made known in its executive, administrative and legislative action. When the action of the sovereign is required in any question of State an announcement to that effect is conveyed to him by the Premier or Responsible Minister. When the sovereign has granted his assent an "order-in-council" (an order passed by the sovereign by and with the advice of the cabinet) is passed, which has the effect of law. Any document which is an act of the executive must be countersigned by a responsible minister or official, and have the "Great Seal," or official evidence of royal will, affixed.

Thus far I have treated of the Genesis and evolution of the British cabinet. It is beyond my scope to discuss the functions of the different departments of administration, for they hide a thousand intricacies born of that composite development so characteristic of English institutions. Now I will turn my attention to Canada, and discuss the Canadian cabinet. The government of "this broad Dominion" (as they style it in Parliament) is for the most part a faithful reproduction of the English system; this applies especially to the cabinet. But before discussing the Canadian cabinet, it is well to give a brief resumé of the modes of government existing in Canada preceding confederation, when the present system was adopted.

From the foundation of Quebec in 1608 until 1760,—the period of French rule,—absolute government prevailed in Canada. Prior to 1664, Canada was under the control of commercial companies to whom the French king gave exclusive rights over the fur trade. The year 1664 saw the last of this commercial rule, and Canada was made a French province with a government of its own. The government comprised the Governor, the Intendant and the Bishop. The Governor had charge of the military forces while the Intendant controlled the finances. A

council with legislative and judicial powers assisted the Governor and Intendant. The Bishop was a member of the council. As was inevitable, when there was no common ground between them, many serious disagreements arose between the three officials, which greatly retarded the growth and development of the young country. During 1760-1790, a new era of political history dawned in Canada. By the treaty of 1763, the French-Canadians were allowed the free exercise of their religion. The government was carried on for ten years by a Governor-General aided by an advisory council composed of a few English officials and inhabitants and only one French-Canadian. In 1774, the passage of the Quebec Act gave the first constitution to Canada. But its enforcement was postponed as inexpedient, since the Habitants were not yet prepared for representative institutions.

The "Constitutional Act" of 1791 was passed to give Upper and Lower Canada a constitution resembling that of England, as far as circumstances would permit. A Governor-General was appointed in Lower Canada, and a Lieutenant-Governor in Upper Canada. In each province there was an executive body chosen by the Governor of the province, a legislative council chosen in the same way, and an assembly elected by the people on a restricted franchise. The Act of 1840 united the two provinces under a Responsible government. The federal union of 1867 was the result of the ever-increasing demand for "Representation by Population." The "British North America Act" of 1867 united the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and paved the way for the admission of the provinces which now constitute the Dominion of Canada. Sir John Bourinot lays down the principle of Canadian government in the following words: "a federation with a central government exercising general powers over all the members of the union, and a number of local governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently belonging to them, while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of Parliamentary institutions."

The Canadian cabinet is selected from the members of the Privy Council for Canada and forms the responsible advisory council of the sovereign's representative. The number of members in the cabinet varies from fourteen to sixteen, of whom fourteen have charge of departments. They are as follows: the President of the Privy Council or Premier, the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the

Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Minister of Labor. As in England, members entering the cabinet must first be made members of the Privy Council. The Solicitor-General forms an exception, however; he is a member of the cabinet but not a Privy Councillor. He retires with the government and must be elected on acceptance of office.

As the cabinet remains in power only while it holds a majority in the lower House, the majority of the members must sit in the House of Commons. The Senate is entitled to from two to four members in the cabinet, though there is only one Senator in the present cabinet (1911). We may say that the cabinet is practically a committee of the two Houses. The Premier holds no portfolio; he is the chairman at meetings of the cabinet; this is somewhat different from the English custom. The Premier informs the Governor-General of important matters of public policy, though every member has the right to communicate with the Governor-General on departmental matters. If the Premier resigns or dies, the cabinet ministers hold office until a new Premier is called.

As may be noted, the Canadian cabinet bears a striking similarity to the cabinet of the Mother country. What slight differences exist are due to the influence of local conditions. In conclusion, I have traced the successive stages of development of the English (and Canadian) cabinet from the earliest ages down to the present time. I have followed with accuracy its increasing power from century to century, and have discussed the various modes of government from which it emerged. Our system of government is inferior to none, reared as it is on the experiences of older nations, whose progress towards responsible government was marked by ages of turmoils and wars.

C. M. O'HALLORAN, '12.

Visit of the Chancellor.

On March the 14th His Grace Archbishop Gauthier paid his first official visit to the University in the dual capacity of Archbishop of Ottawa and Chancellor of the University.

At 9 o'clock a.m solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church with His Grace assisting at the Throne. The altar and sanctuary were tastefully decorated and the University choir, under the leadership of Fr. Paquet, O.M.I., sang a beautiful Gregorian Mass. The spacious nave of the church was well-nigh filled by the students. At the conclusion of the Mass, addresses were read in English and French by Messrs. J. Sammon and H. Sauvé of the graduating class. The following is the text of the English address:

Address to the Chancellor.

To the Most Rev. Charles Hugh Gauthier, D.D.,
Archbishop of Ottawa,
Apostolic Chancellor of the University of Ottawa.

Your Grace,—

The students of the University of Ottawa are happy in the opportunity that is afforded them to-day of tendering Your Grace a most hearty welcome to your new archdiocese and to this their Alma Mater, over which you will exercise the functions of Apostolic Chancellor.

As children of Catholic parents and as students of a Catholic institution, the first lesson that is taught us is one of implicit confidence, respect, and obedience towards the Supreme Head of the Church. In his affectionate solicitude for this archdiocese, the Sovereign Pontiff has chosen you to preside over it; and hence it is to us a source of intense satisfaction and pride to have the privilege of laying at Your Grace's feet our sincere homage, and of giving you the assurance that, beholding in you the representative of St. Peter, we shall ever display towards you filial reverence and loyal submission.

But Your Grace is no stranger to the students of the University of Ottawa. You have governed a neighbouring archdiocese with the prudence and zeal of the ideal pastor. By your untiring efforts for the spiritual and temporal interests of your flock, by your gentle and kindly disposition, you had so com-

pletely won the affection of all, that your translation to the See of Ottawa brought profound sadness to the hearts of those over whom you had faithfully watched for many years, and among whom your name will be held for generations in grateful remembrance. Your occasional visits to our Alma Mater have made you more intimately known to the student body; and they have learned to love and reverence you for the many eminent qualities of which you are possessed.

As Apostolic Chancellor of this institution, and as First Pastor of this archdiocese, Your Grace will, we know, have at heart the success of the University of Ottawa, and will bestow upon it a large measure of your paternal care. It is our fond ambition to see our Alma Mater an ever-increasing source of strength to both Church and State; and, in the attainment of that ambition, much must necessarily rest with him who fills the important offices to which Your Grace has been named.

May the twofold bond that binds you to the University of Ottawa be of long duration. May it bring to you much consolation and happiness. And may the University derive from that bond many blessings. — rendering it stronger and more prosperous, and increasing immeasurably its influence for good.

THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

His Grace replied in both languages, expressing his extreme pleasure at finding himself once more among the students of Varsity, and this time with a more intimate and personal relationship. He had always cherished a warm regard for Ottawa University and encouraged the young men of Kingston archdiocese to attend it. Now as Archbishop of Ottawa and as Chancellor, it would be his delight to do all in his power to further its advancement and to assist in its splendid work of Catholic education.

At 12.30 a splendid banquet in honour of His Grace was given in the University, at which the entire faculty and a large number of the diocesan clergy, both Secular and Regular, assisted. Among those present we noticed Mgr. Sinnott, secretary to the Papal Delegate; Revs. Canon Sloan, M. J. Whelan, Myrand, Fitzgerald, the Superiors of the Marists, Redemptorists, Spiritines, Capuchins and Dominicans. Rev. Fr. Guertin, O.M.I., (Hull), Rev. Fr. Duvic, O.M.I., (Oblate Scholasticate), etc. The menu was excellent and the banquet was one of the most successful held in recent years at the University, thanks to the energy of the bursar, Rev. Fr. McGowan, O.M.I.

The Father of the English Press.

THE Father of the English Press, four hundred and twenty years ago, or thereabouts,—exact figures are not attainable,—John Gutenberg, of German descent, now known as William Caxton, was born in the Weald of Kent. Of the locality we are ignorant, for Kent was then a rude and almost barbarous country. Its language was so broad as to be hardly recognizable as English. A topographical writer described it, a century and a half after the birth of our benefactor, as being: "A desert and waste wilderness, stored and stuffed with herds of deer and droves of hogs only."

Naturally little would be known of the parents, or of the early history of a youth brought up in such environments.

The first authentic account we have of Caxton is that he was apprenticed, while still a lad in his teens, to Robert Large, a member of the Mercer's Company, who was, as documentary evidence proves, a man of great wealth and influence. He was a merchant as well as a mercer, and it is presumably certain that among his merchandise there were books. The boy was therefore placed in favorable circumstances to cultivate a taste for reading, which otherwise would have been impossible, on account of the great cost of books, (such as there were at that time), which would have been far beyond his means.

Robert Large was Lord Mayor of London in 1439-40; the following year he succumbed to a serious illness, leaving Caxton twenty marks, a bequest of some consideration in those days.

Shortly after his master's death, Caxton went abroad. His legacy enabled him to study in Flanders and Holland. It was here that he made himself master of the art of mechanically reproducing on paper, by use of movable types, words and pages, thereby doing away in England with the volumes engraved on blocks of wood, wax or on parchment, such as were used until very recently in China, and upon which many a great and noble thought was engraved by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Paper had been common enough for a century or so, yet no one had discovered typography.

William Caxton, the man who brought us this gift, was not a craftsman or a professional printer, nor did he ever become what one would call to-day a competent printer. Early English

books are not to be compared for elegance and taste to the contemporary productions of European countries. Nevertheless, he enjoys the grand position of being our first printer. He brought to England's shores a blessing which may only be compared to that which was given to her by the first apostle of Christianity.

In the year 1464, Edward IV issued a commission to Caxton, and another to his ambassadors to the Duke of Burgundy. His aim was to arrange for and compile a new treaty. This was effected; trade with England, which had long been suspended, was resumed.

When his diplomatic mission was completed, it appears that Caxton remained abroad upon the scene of his success at Bruges. Here, it is stated, that he devoted his time to literary pursuits.

In 1468 he began translating a French book entitled, "Secuyell des Histoires de Troyes," which he afterwards printed at Ghent in 1471. This was the first book ever issued by the press in the English language. In 1477, "The Game and Playe of the Chesse" appeared, which was likely the first book printed in England. A year or so later another book appeared, "The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophres"—"Emprynted by one William Caxton, at Westminster." Caxton's press, as may be seen by the above title, was set up in the precincts of the sacred building, where he labored arduously and very fervently until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1492.

There are still many of his books to be seen. At the Caxton Celebration (1877) where no fewer than one hundred and ninety volumes were exhibited, many more might have been collected had it not been for the order of the English Parliament in 1550 which caused the destruction of all Catholic books.

The earnestness, industry, enthusiasm and rectitude of this man are not unworthy of imitation, even to-day, in an age like our own, when we are apt to undervalue such virtues. According to Jenkins, Caxton "united with industry great modesty and simplicity of character, and styled himself 'simple William Caxton.'"

England may well be proud of such a man, who in his own time and in his own way did as much for her as a Gladstone or a Wellington in their own time and in their own way. Although she has no monument of him in brass or stone, his memorial is universal. As was said of the great German proto-printer his monument is, "the frailest but the most enduring—it is The Book."

F. W. HACKETT, '14.

Conscription.

HE question, "how to raise an army numerically sufficient for national defence," is becoming nowadays one of great importance. Many secretaries of war as well as military experts have endeavoured to solve the problem, but each in turn has failed. The problem still remains unsolved. What solution shall we propose, knowing that modern society is entirely opposed to military life, and especially to conscription?

Are we to adopt a system of compulsory military service such as was suggested by Lord Roberts some time ago, and plunge whole nations into a state of consternation and dismay? No, such a system is not necessary. The voluntary system of military service, as it is constituted to-day, is quite sufficient for present needs, and the drastic increase of its ranks would only create an offensive instead of a defensive policy. Moreover, the people of to-day are too much devoted to business and to the betterment of their condition in life to pay any attention whatever to military conscription.

Experienced military men tell us that a volunteer system, together with the recruits from military colleges, is quite sufficient to crush any force, and what more do we want for national defence?

Von Blebstein, a German military organizer, says, that the net results of Lord Roberts' proposal regarding the adoption of conscription in England would only awaken a bitter feeling between England and Germany, increase the burden of the people, and notably increase taxation, and all would be done without bringing advantage of any kind. Now if this is the view held by a man living under conscription, how can it bear itself in the light of our modern constitutional development without causing serious trouble?

No one can deny the repeated assertion that the continental workingman bitterly resents the heavy burden imposed upon him by compulsory military service. This complaint is expressed by all classes of society, and particularly by Europeans who come to America.

Of course conscription is an historic fact, and no nation in the past could have, perhaps, survived without it, but we are not

placed in any critical circumstances or surrounded by any hostile neighbours to warrant its adoption. It exists to-day among some European nations, such as in Germany, because geographical position renders it necessary; wherever it exists it involves an immense burden on the people. The law enjoining this universal force in Germany is said to depend exclusively on the people and not on any particular class, and it is to this union among the people that Germany owes her present position in the world.

Now, the effects resulting from conscription, where it is in force, have opened up avenues of vice to many a young man. What will make a young man lose his own individuality more quickly than to compel him to go into barracks, to associate with all classes of men, and realize when all is over he is good for nothing. This fact is admitted by many a Frenchman to-day.

It always took a long time to become proficient in the use of firearms, and it takes ten times as long nowadays, since military tactics have changed considerably. I ask you then: How can the man specialize in any branch of knowledge if he is obliged to spend the greater part of his time at military exercises?

It is not the number of men that count in national defence, but the courage in soldiers and those skilled in the use of war instruments. We have a very striking example of this in the late South African War. Here we have the small forces of the Boers contending against the superior forces of Britain and keeping them at bay for almost three years. The main reason why they maintained their ground so well was due to the fact that they excelled in the use of the modern quick-firing rifles and in trench building.

Again, since conscription would impose an immense burden on every individual, we maintain that to advocate such a system is nothing more nor less than to advocate the revival of a law which stands blotted out in the military regulations of Great Britain and her colonies, to advocate a system which was tried in both countries, under different circumstances and at different times, and in every case failed.

The liberties which we enjoy to-day, and the progress which we are making, could never have been obtained but for the smallness of the British army. Since the introduction of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, a British subject is enjoying that spirit of freedom which is second to none the world over, and all through this stage which we regard as the formative stage of that peculiar liberty, we find everywhere manifest weakening of the powers of compulsion and a corresponding strengthening

of the powers of the individual; as a consequence we have witnessed the greatest growth of science and the most remarkable evolutions in the relations of capital to labour. In conclusion, I would say that the age in which we live does not require conscription as long as its place can be filled and is filled by voluntary service.

M. J. O'MARA, '13.

National Festivals & Nationhood.

WITH the advent of St. Patrick's Day, what torrents of hallowed thoughts bear down on those of Irish birth! The day is dear to them, and dear, too, to those who claim as friends and acquaintances the Irish people of Canada.

And how eulogize the tenaciously loving traits of a people, whose lives are girded and blest with a God-implanted morality which sprouted, through heathen darkness, to flourish and bloom at the life-giving touch of St. Patrick.

The story of Ireland's conversion is often repeated, but never old; for it tells a lasting tale of how, without shedding one drop of its blood, a whole nation was delivered from the bondage of paganism and darkness into the freedom of spiritual faith, and the light of religious belief.

And now, as the years roll on, and the world grows old, how encouraging it is to see a country of loyal true Canadians set off on their Calendar certain days on which to honor the best memories of their long lost fathers.

These milestones along the lengthy year are signals to salute the spiritual ensigns of the different races from which our population has sprung. They are the full-voiced salute of honor to celebrate the resplendent virtues that mark the lives of the saints and scholars and heroes, held dear and green, with the sight of the countries' flag to which these illustrious apostles of real life belong.

We do not honour an ephemeral substance and a color; but such flags as wave down the stream of time to meet the living present with glowing thoughts of a never-dying past. They bid us pause and think of the sacrifices of a primitive people for the

preservation of eternal truth and tradition; and forge another link in the chain of national perseverance.

For, what is nationhood, if not a duplicate of the Recording Angel's Scroll, a faint glimmer of the burning letters that will reveal each man's fate at the end of time, when the sentences of units of nations shall be meted out. Men of the earth will then assemble under the unfurled banner of an Almighty Judge, to read in common tongue the common doom of common man. It is this that reduces nationality to a struggle for a moral code.

Nations, as men, are imbued with a traditional spirit, and have, in the Ten Commandments of an Omnipotent God, a powerful loadstone of virtue. Yet each nation, like each man in his talents, whether Art, Literature or Music, has become famous through perfect adherence to some certain of the dominant virtues that are born of fidelity to the bond between Creator and creature.

It appears as if this sufficed to impress us with a sense of our human frailty and the relativity of human effort to Infinite perfection. And should it not make us turn the more readily to the Everlasting Spring from which the nations, the flowing rills of life, derive their various drafts of invigorating waters; those waters which wind through earth, sometimes strong and sometimes weak, until, at the end of a bleak gray day, they reach the wondrous inconceivable depths of the Ocean of Eternity.

Thus, from all time we find worthy proof of the need and benefit of international support. Hence it is that the cautious pruning of that deadening spirit of insulated offishness has made for the maximum of culture among the peoples of the world. And as in times of war and devastation great geniuses have arisen, so now in times of peace we have a new-made, but none the less fecund sphere, where human talent finds a fruitful outlet, and plys its labours for the betterment of man.

Men of talent must find their sustenance in the good-will of the people. Public opinion raises them aloft on a pedestal, whose base is planted on the ever-hardening ground of perfecting knowledge and justice. This foundation ground of great men's fame has drifted down and solidified, with the growing wisdom of the voice of the Author of perfect justice, as re-echoed by His human instrument the people.

With thoughts like these, engrafted in our Christian annals, it is impossible to overlook, or shirk, or brook, by petty interest, the duty of true nationhood; for it is a mandate from a higher

Power, and, because of its universal grasp on humanity, has resisted the gates of oppression since the world began.

Never before, as at the present time, have we hard the mighty voices of the earth so nearly attuned to the voices of Eternal harmony, that sang the first Christmas hymn of "Peace on Earth to men of Good-will," when Angels stooped to breathe the welcome of the King of Peace.

Here in our midst we have every variety of organization, endeavouring as in many sister countries, to improve the conditions of the race as a whole. They give and take such assisting points of direction as best fit their different needs. They seek to destroy the evil influences that surround the less fortunate ones of us, and stem the blasting tide of sin and pollution that eats out the very heart of nations. They promote methods of exterminating disease in its infancy, and emphasize the importance of safety in places of public resort.

But this is not enough. To insure the permanence of these uplifting efforts for mankind, there must be co-operation of mind, of energy, of sentiment, and will. And do we not find the climax of this noble work in the spread of educative training, inasmuch as it bears relation to life and virtuous living, the end and aim of all real learning?

Indeed, we have in the International Peace Conference the combined result of individual national endeavour to perfect civilization, according to the first decree of the Maker in His message of peace to men.

With this train of thought a point of domestic concern suggests itself; the much mooted question of Reciprocity, just now under debate in our Parliament.

The masses, we are told, cannot be enabled to live more cheaply without certain sacrifices on the part of manufacturers, who, to-day, are prone to build up an aristocracy of millionaires, an oligarchy with the badge of a Croesus, that might dominate our people. If this be true, the lesser concession, the unfencing of the barriers of duty, must yield to the greater good.

Innumerable arguments for and against this question have lit like birds of ill omen on the horizon of our political world. Even that bird of prey, the Eagle of Annexation, has bandied forth; but its talons have no clutch on the magnifying glass of a clear-sighted Canadian mentality that looks right down into the heart of things, and men, as they are, and not as they seem to be.

A nation that treads its path of earthly existence with the

highest ideals of perfection before its executive heads, in all departments of social activity, will grow as mighty as the oak; and, in unfolding the pages of human history, it will reach its arms and branches high, and ever higher, into the knowledge of Heavenly Glory, while its roots spread wide and deep to clasp its native soil; thus letting faith shine out, in the multiplication of brilliant deeds, the better to secure the final reward of One who teaches that the things that are invisible are known by these things that are visible.

To reflect on the motives that first prompted men to arm themselves with a spirit of nationality is to concede to the opinion of the most prudent thinkers of the world, who have proclaimed, in the literatures of their many tongues, the beneficent results which emanate from those fountains of moral excellence, National Feast Days and National Ideals.

B. F. D.

The Evolution of a Bill.

IN reading the reports of a Parliamentary Session, one frequently meets with the terms, Bill and Law; and if the reader be unaccustomed to the sometimes tedious and sometimes pleasant occupation of perusing Hansard, no doubt he often feels constrained to ask the distinction between these two legislative terms. A Bill may be defined as "a nascent law," or "the embryonic stage of legislation," or, again, "a law in the making." A close study of the growth of a Bill will reveal many things suggestive of human growth. A Bill is generated by living beings, its direct parents being the living convictions of a people; it has a body, and a central principle upon which that body depends; it is carefully tended and nourished for a brief period, and when it is fully developed it occupies an active position in the life of a community, is loved by some and hated by others, and is always referred to by name; it springs into being, grows up, changes with the times like a man, and finally dies.

But to put figures of speech aside, and to return to strict legal phraseology, a Bill is neither more nor less than the draft of a proposed law. As such then, as something in which legal

men will endeavour to pick flaws, it must be very carefully drawn up and thought out. It is consequently divided into distinct parts, that it may be the better considered. These parts are: 1, The Title; 2, The Preamble, and statement of the enacting authority; 3. The body consisting of one or more propositions known as clauses; and, 4, The Schedules.

The preamble of a Federal Bill asserts that "His Majesty, by and with the consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts such and such commands or makes such and such provisions; which commands or provisions are indicated in the body of the Bill immediately following. The preamble of a Supply Bill, however, must contain an additional statement; for the House of Commons, which alone has the power to originate money bills, cannot grant supply except upon a message from the Governor-General in Council; and the preamble must contain reference to the particular demand of the Executive.

The Schedules contain any new legal forms and documents which may be rendered necessary by the sweeping character of the Bill. Naturally, the Schedule is not a part of every Bill, but only of the more important legislative enactments, dealing with matters of great national or international moment.

Bills may be either public or private, the latter when they relate to the affairs of corporations, companies, or individuals; the former when they affect the people as a whole. The Bill ratifying the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States is a Public Bill.

A Bill fostering some pet financial scheme of J. J. Conmee would be a Private Bill.

Generally speaking, any Bill may originate in either House. Following the laudable English tradition, however, the B.N.A. Act enacts that any Bill imposing a tax upon the Canadian people, or making provision for the disposition of any part of their revenues, or of the Crown Lands, must originate in the Responsible House—the House of Commons. The Senate, although Representative, is not Responsible, and therefore it cannot exercise this power. A right of controlling the purse-strings, protected as it is by centuries of British and Canadian tradition and legislation, is the most jealously guarded privilege of the Lower House.

A Bill, whether introduced in the Upper or the Lower House, follows the same procedure. It is read three times, debated and voted upon three times, and discussed in detail by a Committee of the Whole. The full meaning of this term will be explained

later. If the Bill has survived these stages, generally speaking, if the principle of the Bill has not been defeated, in which case the whole structure must fall, it is sent to the other House to receive the consideration of that body, also expressed in three discussions and recorded in three votes.

In the Upper House, as in the House of Lords of Great Britain, it is not necessary to give notice or to ask leave to bring in a Bill. The Constitution confirms "the right of every Senator to bring in a Bill."

A member of the Commons, however, must ask the permission of the House, and in accordance with this rule, two days' written notice of the Bill must be given and placed upon the table. When the Orders of the Day, upon which the member proposes to introduce his measure, are read, he rises at his desk, and requests the Speaker for leave to introduce such and such a Bill. The Speaker then "puts the question" to the House, and permission is rarely refused. Such are the rules for Public Bills. In the case of a Private Bill, public notice of its intended introduction must be published in the Canada Gazette and in the local papers, so that all interested parties may receive full knowledge of the proposed legislation.

Permission having been granted to introduce the Bill, it is immediately read the first time. It was formerly the custom in the British House to read the Bill from beginning to end; but with the advent of a perfected process of printing, this tedious procedure fell into merited disuse, and to-day only the title and the preamble are read. The Bill itself is hurriedly printed and distributed among the members.

Although no discussion takes place at the first reading, and although amendments are rarely offered, nevertheless a vote is always taken. No importance, however, is attached to the result of this first ballot.

The first reading completed, the Speaker puts the next question, "When shall the Bill be read a second time?" This is a matter for the Government to decide, and an interim of a few days is usually granted in order to give members an opportunity to discuss the proposed measure. It is the invariable custom of both Houses to discuss the general principle or policy, pro and con, of a Bill at the Second Reading. If the Opposition decide to adopt a hostile attitude, they now propose amendments, submit anti-resolutions, express opinions relative to the circumstances under which the Bill was introduced, request the production of all papers concerning it, and seek information regarding

the opinion of judges, commissioners and committees. This discussion is usually long drawn out, and is by far the most important and most dangerous stage through which proposed legislation has to pass. Great importance is attached to the result of the ensuing vote. Should the majority be favorably disposed towards the measure, the Bill is as good as a law, for the essential principle once safe, only the minor details can be modified.

Immediately after the vote has been announced, the Speaker moves that the House go into Committee of the Whole on such and such a day. This motion usually carries, "nemo contra." When the Order of the day for Committee, named by the Speaker arrives, he again moves, "that I do now leave the Chair." This is the point at which the famous six months' hoist is sometimes given. When a Government wishes to get rid of an obnoxious measure, the delicate way of doing so is to request some friendly member to offer an amendment to Mr. Speaker's resolution, and to move that instead of the word "now," the words "six months" be inserted instead. Of course the Government hopes that Parliament will have closed before six months' time; but occasionally this little act of political juggling fails, and the motion for Committee to consider the Bill again appears on the Order paper.

The object of Parliamentary Committees is to insure patient and thorough examination of all legislative questions. There are three kinds of Committees: 1. "Committee of the Whole," composed of all the members who sit in the House itself; 2, Select Committees, composed of a small or large number of members, who sit apart from the House, whilst the House is not sitting; 3, Joint Committees, composed of members of each House, sitting and acting together.

Committees of the Whole originated in the Grand Committees of the reigns of the Stuarts. They were established, not to facilitate the passage of legislation, but to afford means for bringing forward and discussing the great constitutional questions which agitated the English Parliament during this period of its infancy. After the Restoration they were regularly appointed, but existed only in name, and in 1832 they were finally abolished. In Canada, with the advent of Representative institutions, the Grand Committees became a regular feature of the Colonial Legislatures. They discussed a multitude of subjects, grievances of individuals, appeals from the courts, and matters bearing upon agriculture and commerce. Since the Act of Union (1840) the name has been dropped, but the idea preserved in the Committees of the Whole.

The Speaker's resolution to leave the Chair having been carried, that official retires, and the Mace, the emblem of his authority, is placed under the table. The House is then presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, who occupies the Clerk's chair at the table. The Chairman from his place at the table reads the clauses and the members debate upon them, and then vote. A peculiar feature of the deliberations of this Committee is that a member may speak as often as he pleases; and, moreover, no record of the votes is kept. Strange to say, the title and the preamble of the Bill are not discussed first, but, consideration of them is postponed until after the clauses have been passed.

All amendments made in Committee are re-read in the House, debated upon again, and passed or rejected. They are usually passed, however, since the members are merely reconsidering their former work.

This business disposed of, the Speaker puts the next question, "When shall the Bill be read a Third Time?"

The Third Reading seems to be an extra precaution against hasty legislation. Usually an interim takes place between it and the Committee stage, thereby giving the members a further opportunity for additional study of the principle and the clauses in detail. Amendments in regard to either may be submitted at this stage, but a close study of Hansard will show that this custom is dying out, and that only a few minor verbal amendments are occasionally presented.

The debate, if any, having been concluded, the Speaker puts the final question, "That this Bill do pass, and that the title be, etc." Hansard shows that amendments to the title are sometimes made at this point, but the Speaker's resolution is rarely opposed, not even a vote being taken. The Bill, having now completed its course in the chamber in which it originated, is printed in amended form, and carried to the other chamber by the Clerk, where it is formally presented at the Bar.

The procedure outlined above is mainly that of the Commons, but the Senate differs from it only in a few minor rules; for instance, during the Third Reading, no Senator is permitted to introduce an amendment other than a verbal one; and in the Committee Stage no amendments are allowed against the principle of the Bill. Consequently, a Bill having been passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Senate, must, upon its introduction into that House by the "Clerk of the Senate," be submitted to the prescribed treatment of First Reading, Second Reading, Committee and Third Reading.

The Commons and the Senate are two bodies of men differing considerably in age, experience and ability; and whereas the former, the "Blue-Chambered ambition of young orators," is both responsible and representative, the latter, the "Chamber of Repose," is only representative. Naturally, then, the enactments of the one are sometimes abrogated by the other. In such a case, the Bill must be dropped, since one of the cardinal principles of Parliamentary Government decrees that a Bill in order to become law must have the consent of both Houses of Parliament; if there be two, and there usually are, except in Provincial Legislatures. But oftener the principle of a Bill is left intact, and some of the clauses or subordinate provisions are modified. In this case the amended Bill must be sent back to the Chamber in which it originated, with the additional amendments appended to it, and these later modifications must be agreed to by the fathers of the enactment, in order to become part of the Law. In short, the finished Bill must necessarily have the assent of both Houses in regard to every particular.

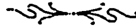
The last stage in the law-making process is the affixing of the Royal signature, which is called for by the Constitution. The King-Emperor of Great Britain, being unable to be present in person in every one of the widely separated capitals of his Empire, delegates distinguished members of the English nobility to take his place, and these fulfil the varied social and executive duties of the Sovereign. Consequently, on the last day of a session the various bills passed by Parliament are presented to His Excellency, and forthwith signed. Since the Imperial policy of Great Britain is to leave to the Colonies the management of their own affairs, the Governor-General never refuses to sign a Bill. If he has any doubt as to the constitutionality of a measure, or if he thinks that it in any way infringes upon the peculiar powers of the Imperial Parliament, he may refer the matter to the British Government through the Colonial Secretary.

The British Government has the Constitutional right to veto any measure of the Canadian Parliament. This power has rarely been exercised (only twice since Confederation), and the spirit of it is not at all in accord with the ideos of modern British statesmen. The diplomatic officials of Downing St. show their distaste for any obnoxious Canadian measure in a much more politic way, by making a friendly appeal to their cousins on Parliament Hill, in which the broader interests of the Empire are pointed out, and a request made that the objectionable legislation be dropped.

The work of law-making is a tedious one, and many are the

checks imposed upon haste and carelessness. The complicated process outlined above is the growth of centuries, and its origin like that of so many other Parliamentary institutions, can be traced to the ancient councils of the Anglo-Saxons. Carefully preserved by the naturally Conservative English, it has been modified only to be strengthened, and has come down to us, and indeed to all democratic nations, a glorious bequest to posterity from the Mother of Parliaments.

ALLAN FLEMING, II.



Forestry.

MODERN civilization attains its height and produces its blossoms and fruits, such as they are, for good and evil, in the artificial life of the cities; but its roots are sunk deeply into the soil prepared by nature herself. Millions of years before the first spark of intellectual life in a humanlike being made the beginning of a rude culture possible, that mysterious earth-life, the torrid sunshine of the desert, the splashy brook of the meadow, and the soughing pines of the forest had laid deeply and lovingly the foundation, without which there could have been none of the rich, full, invigorating activity of life.

To him who does his best to understand thoroughly the subtle chords joining his own individuality to the natural conditions about him, as well as to him who enters into the struggle of mankind to attain to higher ideals, to the thinker as well as the doer, the connection between civilization and nature cannot fail to be of never ceasing interest. To show how this connection is formed in the case of one of the most important of the great forms of earth-life, the forest, would require a considerable amount of time and space. These necessaries not being at the writer's disposal, he will confine his remarks to the branch of forestry known as the conservation of our forests.

This is a question which at the present day is engrossing the minds of philosophers, statesmen, political economists, and the people at large of this great Dominion of ours. The time has come when something has to be done along this line if we wish to avert a timber scarcity that must surely come if we continue to allow our forests to be destroyed by fire and cut down by lumbermen without any discrimination.

It is true Canada's forest is one of her greatest natural resources. Of late years, however, it has been discovered that she was never so heavily timbered as is generally supposed. This erroneous estimation of her forests was made by the first settlers who landed in the eastern provinces. Here they found a country thickly covered with trees, and judging that the rest of the country was wooded in proportion to this, thought that such great forests could never be exhausted. It is little wonder that the Canadian people, whose forefathers lived and died, fighting the forests and the enemies it sheltered, and whose every generation has known the slow agony of clearing the land of its timber, it is little wonder that such people are slow to realize that the forest, so long an enemy, now needs protection, and that the timber resources of the country, so long overwhelming are now comparatively small that they will be, unless carefully and wisely handled, inadequate to the demands of future generations.

Of course we must not lose sight of the fact that farming brings a larger profit from land than forestry except on poorer soil. Therefore no good soils should be kept under forests if poorer lands are to be had for that purpose. For all who are interested in the promotion of a better forest policy on the part of our public authorities this point is of the greatest importance. They should never lose sight of it in the advocacy of measures and their attempts at enlightening the public. One of the commonest objections to the laws for the protection of forests in newly settled regions is the plea that it would retard the development of the country. It would keep away settlers. People living in the older parts of the country can form no idea of the importance which the residents of new districts attach to the coming of new settlers. A hundred new settlers every year taking up land in the country is the condition which makes every business man in the country towns prosperous. If immigration stops bankruptcy is at the door. No wonder, therefore, that people in such localities, people of intelligence and weight in the community, are afraid of anything which seems to interfere with the course of settlement. Therefore the point that agricultural lands are not wanted for forestry must ever be emphasized and repeated.

To return to the question. We cannot lay the destruction of forests wholly at the door of the settler, at least so far as his clearing of wild lands for legitimate purposes is concerned. The lumberman is the only one then to whom we can lay the charge.

The methods of lumbering in this country have been of the

rough and ready sort. Lumbermen have been intent to convert the timber standing on their holdings into cash in the shortest possible time and cared little what became of the land after they had removed such timber as they could find a profitable market for. Where lumbering consisted of culling a few marketable species from among the mass of others it has affected the original condition of the forest comparatively little. Where on the other hand, lumbering meant cutting practically every tree on the land, as has been done in these latter years by most of our lumbermen, the results are very different. In most cases when the lumberman has finished cutting the timber, the land is worthless, not being adapted to agricultural purposes. If the lumberman had used a little discretion in his methods of operation there would be as valuable a cut of timber on this land in a few years' time as there was at first.

But the lumberman is by no means the worst enemy of our forests. Fire is a far greater enemy. Not a year elapses when tales of disaster from this source in one part or another of the country do not fill the columns of our newspapers. The origin of these fires is of many different kinds. In the majority of cases they are kindled for perfectly legitimate purposes, but through neglect are left to smoulder and burn until finally they burst out into a destructive forest fire. A particularly striking example of this may be seen by the traveller who chances to journey through that section of country lying between Brudenell and Combermere in Renfrew county, Ontario. In this region there is a vast expanse of country which gives every evidence that it was at one time covered with a valuable forest. At the present day there is nothing on it except a number of stumps and dry stubs which seem to be in perfect harmony with its barren surface and rugged cliffs. This has been overrun by fire and not being a region adapted to farming purposes is now utterly valueless. If this had been handled economically and had been afforded sufficient fire protection it might still be a source of revenue to our coffers instead of a large tract of worthless land.

It is evident from this and many other similar instances that might be cited that the government will be obliged in the near future to enact more stringent laws regarding fire. It is true fire is a necessity, but it should be handled with all diligence and care, especially during the seasons in which it is most likely to run. If the government were to make the careless handling of fire a criminal offence it would without doubt stamp out a great many of the fires that annually occur.

At the present time the government spends a considerable

amount of money in employing men to look after fires in the various districts. Although it does spend a great amount it does not spend as much as it should. If it would take into consideration the great loss that is sustained each year by fire, which loss might be prevented by the employing of a few more men to enforce the law in this respect, it would not hesitate for a moment in incurring the extra expense because it would be amply repaid by the revenue derived. It is a well-known fact that as the forest decreases, game becomes scarcer, droughts become more prevalent, and thus the revenue which accrues from these sources is impaired.

These are but a few of the destructive agents of our forests, and if we take into consideration the havoc wrought, the thought must necessarily dawn upon us that the time is at hand when something must be done that will conserve our forests not only for our own use but also for the use of future generations.

J. HARRINGTON, '13.

THE "WASHINGTON CLUB" BANQUET.

(Editor's Note.—Owing to a surfeit of material for last month's issue, we were forced to hold over this interesting item, which we now gladly publish):

The seventh annual banquet of the "Washington Club" of Ottawa University was held on Feb. 22nd at 8.30 p.m. in the dining room of the "Hotel Glenora." About forty students and friends sat down to the sumptuous spread laid out by "Mine Host" Davidson, and every item from consommé à la Laurell to the coffee à la college was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Albert M. Gilligan was toastmaster and the toasts were as follows:—

"The Day We Celebrate"—J. B. Muzanti.
"The Holy Father"—Rev. P. J. Hammersley, O.M.I.
"Our Flag"—P. F. Loftus.
"The President-Elect"—Phil. C. Harris.
"Canada"—Jas. J. Kennedy.
"Alma Mater"—J. R. Coughlin.

The following Reverend Fathers were present: Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I., Turcotte, Hammersley, D. F. Finnegan and others. Letters of regret were read from Rev. Rector E. H. McCarthy, Rev. A. H. Kunz and others.

To Rev. Father Finnegan and his executive officers, Gilligan, Muzanti, Loftus and Harris, is due great credit for the very complete and successful manner in which all arrangements were made.

University of Ottawa Review.

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EASTER GREETINGS.

Christ the Lord is risen. Alleluia! Hark to the glad cry of the Christian world, as with another revolution of the paschal moon the church commemorates the triumph of the Man-God o'er the gates of death, and lifts up her voice in thanksgiving for this the great anchor of her Faith, the most stupendous fact of all the ages. Having died with Christ by the salutary penances of the Lenten season, we rise with Him to a fuller and more perfect life of grace, sweetened by Christian peace and glorified by Christian hope. To all our readers we wish the fullness of this Easter joy. May their pious aspirations be fortified and rendered fruitful, day by day approaching nearer to the sublimity of the Christ life.

THE APOSTOLIC CHANCELLOR.

We are happy to reproduce in this issue the latest photograph of His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, D.D., Chancellor of the

University. His Grace is no stranger to this institution, as he has very frequently honoured it with his presence, and shown it many marks of kindness. He comes among us now, clothed with the power of Apostolic Chancellor, a new and more potent tie than has bound us in the past. The Faculty and students, and the Catholics of Ontario feel that under his régime a new impetus and a larger scope will be given to the good work which the University is expected to do, and which from her situation at the Capital she is so well qualified to do in the sphere of Catholic Higher Education, for the benefit not alone of this province, but of the whole Dominion. In the name of the University, the Review begs to offer His Grace, on his assumption of the Chancellorship, the expression of its cordial congratulations, together with its profound veneration, filial obedience and affection. Ad multos annos!

The "St. Ignatius Collegian" contains a very clever piece of humorous verse entitled "Tommy." The poem is the story of a battle fought under the hot tropical sun of India on a Christmas day. The English regiment was not engaged with a real enemy, however, but only with a painted target set up by their officious Colonel, and great was the irritability of the men at having to practice on that day of all days, when the English exile loves to dwell fondly with memory on the glories of roast beef and plum pudding, served up in a warm dining room, and a roaring snowstorm without. This particular regiment was saved from a complete desecration of the holy festival by a youthful Tommy Aitkens, who nobly placed himself before the target, and boldly braving the Colonel's wrath, demanded that the men be released to dinner.

"Arrows in Flight" comprising two short verses, one to "The Night," and the other to "The Days," shows considerable

talent and promise for the future. The youthful writer has the right spirit for this kind of poetry.

"The Geneva Cabinet" contains a short biography of the late celebrated novelist-sociologist, Count Lyof Tolstoy. The Slav idealist never questioned the worthiness of his ideals because they might have seemed impracticable. His boast that he had turned poor man is hardly a true one, because in order to have become poor himself he would have had to compel the assent of those whom he had no right to compel. Although Tolstoy spent a portion of every day in a hut on his beautiful estate at Yasnaya Plyana, yet when he wished for the literary calm. necessary to write his wonderful novels, he deserted the hard deal table of his cottage and sought the richly furnished library of his palace. His most ardent admirers will not claim that he solved the problem of Lazarus at the Rich Man's gate. In spite of all his railings against the Russian Government and the Holy Synod, the Secret Police dared not prosecute him. Such an event would undoubtedly have brought on European complications, the admirers of Tolstoy numbering many thousands of powerful adherents of his doctrines.

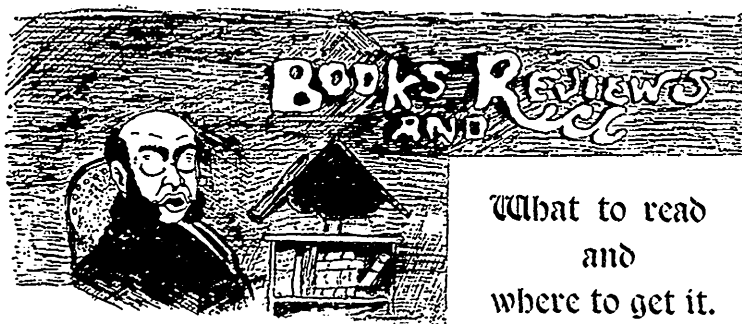
SAINT PATRICK.

He came, he saw, he conquered all;
    Rude tribes he made to bear
The yoke of One who rules by love.
    Behold the vision fair;—

The Shamrock, crushed by heedless foot.
    Becomes the lofty sign
Whereby a faithful race proclaims
    Its Triune God benign;

The harp that once o'er pagan hills
    Called forth to deadly strife.
Breathes now, touched by Religion's hand.
    New songs of love-born life.

—The College Spokesman.



The Nineteenth Century—March:

"Young Turkey After Two Years"—Noel Buxton.—The government of Abdul Hamid was so intolerable and so incapable of reform that any effort was worth making which might lead to the introduction of another authority; it was an obvious duty for the English people to support the policy of intervention by the Great Powers in concert, to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria. Although great reforms have been introduced by the Young Turks, nevertheless the lot of the Christians has not been materially bettered. The enmities and the hatreds of the past have been too deep to disappear in less than a decade, or, perhaps, in many generations. After a brief review of the present situation in Turkey, the author has come to the conclusion that, failing some influence which will keep the Turkish policy upon lines of conciliation at home and abroad, the continuance of Turkey itself is uncertain, for she must in that case maintain a great army, while a great army, if efficiently maintained, will inevitably drag her into bankruptcy; and at the same time she must repress the progressive and Christian elements; yet these very elements are necessary to her, if the wealth of the country is to be developed sufficiently to make a civilized State.

"Finance and Defence"—J. W. Cross.—London holds its own as the banking centre and clearing-house of the world; one reason for this, maybe, that the rate of interest is higher there than in the financial centres of the continent. As a result many foreign banking houses find it profitable to establish branches there. Few people recognize the imminently growing power of these foreign banking institutions; we do not know the amount they have at call in London, but we do know it is constantly increasing. London is the only free market for gold in the

world; that is, the banking houses are obliged to pay gold on demand. This tends to impair England's solidity. It is estimated that sixteen hundred millions sterling of British capital is invested on the American continent. It is also interesting to note that the banks of the United States have amassed more deposits in twelve years than the British banks in all their years of existence; naturally there was a corresponding increase in the amount of American loans. One of the great difficulties for a lending country is to cease lending to a customer who is very greatly in its debt, for fear of the customer's collapse, owing to the withdrawal of accommoadtion; for the borrowers get the property, and the lenders get the paper. The Germans have been carefully alive to the danger of lending too much abroad. recognizing the instability of the present international financial position to which their own extravaganve has materially contributed. and they are now trying to persuade their government to put a curb on foreign loans.

"The Copts in Spain"—Bernard and Ellen M. Whishom.—It is not generally known that descendants of the ancient Coptic race are living to-day within the boundaries of Modern Spain. Whence they came is often a matter for controversy, but it is an historical fact that Musa Ibn Noseir brought a body of Copts with him when he invaded Andalusia in 712. The modern representatives of this ancient race, who are called Gitanos, bear many likenesses to the peoples of the Orient. In manner and in bearing, they greatly resemble the people of the Nile Valley. The Gitanos are Christians, of course, but they do not believe in the dual nature of Christ; to them He is the Son of God, and not also the Son of man. They are very reluctant to speak of their peculiar belief to strangers, but those who have gained their confidence are authorities for its truth.

Personals

His Grace the Archbishop, University Chancellor, has paid us several visits during the last month.

We have been honoured on two occasions this month by visits from His Lordship Rev M. F. Fallon, London, Ont.

On a recent visit to Ottawa, Rev. Fr. Emery received a glad welcome from his many University friends both of faculty and student body.

Recent visitors to their Alma Mater were Rev. C. J. Jones, '06, and Rev. A. J. Reynolds, '07. Rev. Fr. Reynolds is at present residing at Renfrew, Ont., in the capacity of curate to Rev. P. T. Ryan.

We are pleased to see that Rev. Fr. Boyon has recovered from his threatened illness.

Other visitors to the University during the month were:— Rev. Fr. Dowdall, Rev. Canon Corkery, Rev. Fr. O'Toole, Rev. T. Sloan.

Baseball.

Baseball, that most scientific of all sports, and by far the fairest and cleanest in the world of athletics, is now engaging the fervid attention of thousands of fans in America. "Every little hamlet has a ball league all its own," so Ottawa is no exception to the rule. But even before the formation of this league Ottawa University "had a ball team all its own," and some good ones, too. The name of baseball and "College" were synonymous for many years, and Ottawa's sport-loving public always looked to "Varsity" for a good ball team. This year we will have a ball team as per usual. Whether it will be a good one or not can more easily be told at the end of the season, June 17th. What we do know is that the coach and players are working conscientiously and hard to make the best possible showing for "Alma Mater." When one's best is done, there is no need for fault-finding or complaints.

The Varsity nine has a particularly gruelling schedule to complete, in a very short time, playing ten games in a little less than five weeks. So the team must play hard all the time. We

tied for second place last year; let's do as well if not better this year.

Baseball Notes.

With but few exceptions, "O. U." team will be picked from young and inexperienced players. The following is a partial list of the material from which Rev. Father Stanton will pick his team:—

Catchers—Unger, Loftus, Morriseau, Bonhomme, Hogan, Milot.

Pitchers—Muzanti (Capt.), Lazure, Routhier, Cornellier, Cunningham.

Infielders—Sheehy, Killian, Curry, Renaud, Doran.

Outfielders—Poulin, Letang, Lacey, Contway, Quilty.

Utility men—Bert Gilligan, Lee Kelly, Ted McDougal, Burke, Burrows, Willie Munn, John Minnock, John Quinton Coughlan, Sunny Sim Kennedy, "Gulf Garden" Traynor, Majeau, Joe Moore, and thirty others too numerous for this issue.

Hits and Runs.

"Side-Wheeler" Coughlan may be used against the heavy hitting teams in the league. He has bundles of speed, and burns a rubber-home plate every game he works in. Such speed!!!

Mr. Billy McEwan, the genial arbitrator, will again handle the indicator. We like Billy and always feel safe when he is in charge, that straight, fair and quick decisions will be rendered. He makes the boys play ball all the time.

Messrs. W. Hull, J. Vaughan and Phil. Harris were appointed a Finance Committee to look after the tickets, large cheques, etc., and expenditure of the league. They have inaugurated an era of economy much needed in the league.

College opens the season against Mascots on April 29th.

A big exhibition game will probably be arranged for Victoria Day afternoon, as the College did not care to take up the work of a big Athletic Meet.

The City League will be bigger and better than ever. The game is becoming faster each year.

With the coach, Rev. Father Stanton, O.M.I., the captain, Joe Muzanti, and manager Phil Harris, all working together for the team, something tangible should result. Nothing like unity for success!

Rev. Father Finnegan is doing good work with the Inter-Mural Ball League.

Other Sports.

Mr. Pete Loftus is trying to form a Lawn Tennis League with city teams.

The Hand Ball League is in full swing and some fast games are being pulled off.

We have not noticed as yet any lacrosse enthusiasts around the College. As a form of sport it is fast losing its popularity. The risks run are too great, and the game is monotonously devoid of the thrills so often witnessed on the baseball diamond.

Schedule Ottawa City Baseball League—1911.

April 29—St. Patrick's vs. Pastimes.
April 29—Mascots vs. College.
May 6—College vs. O.A.A.C.
May 6—Mascots vs. St. Patrick's.
May 13—Pastimes vs. College.
May 13—St. Patrick's vs. Y.M.C.A.
May 20—College vs. Mascots.
May 20—O.A.A.C. vs. Pastimes.
May 24—St. Patrick's vs. College (a.m.).
May 25—Y.M.C.A. vs. College.
May 27—College vs. Y.M.C.A.
May 27—Pastimes vs. St. Patrick's.
June 3—O.A.A.C. vs. College.
June 3—St. Patrick's vs. Mascots.
June 10—College vs. Pastimes.
June 10—Y.M.C.A. vs. St. Patrick's.
June 17—College vs. St. Patrick's.
June 17—O.A.A.C. vs. Mascots.
June 24—Mascots vs. Y.M.C.A.
July 1—O.A.A.C. vs. Y.M.C.A. (a.m.).
July 1—Mascots vs. St. Patrick's.
July 8—Mascots vs. O.A.A.C.
July 8—Mascots vs. O.A.A.C.
July 15—Y.M.C.A. vs. Mascots.
July 15—St. Patrick's vs. O.A.A.C.
July 22—Y.M.C.A. vs. O.A.A.C.
July 22—Pastimes vs. Mascots.
July 29—Y.M.C.A. vs. Pastimes.

Of Local Interest

Gil-g-n: Can P— talk English?
S-xte: No, and he talks less French.

Fleming: That fellow is an awful kleptomaniac; it's a wonder he didn't steal the ocean when he was crossing it.
Br-n: Perhaps he would if it were not tide.

Mu-l-an: I have not slept for five days.
Pu-ck: Perhaps you sleep at night.

Eg-n: I can sing. I got ten dollars for one song up home.
S-rle: I have seen people get more than that for one note.

A Freshman and a Sophomore were talking on general topics the other day. Mr. Freshman seemed to have the better of the arguments; finally he said, here's a chance for you,—what is the difference between capital and labor?
Soph.: I do not know.
Fresh.: If I should borrow ten dollars from you, that would be capital.
Soph.: Yes, and if I got it back that would be labor.

B-r-ows: Say, Cribby, I hear there are serious charges against you in the infirmary.
Cribby: What are they?
B-r-ows: Sixte's bills.

The proof of the bluffer is his failure to make good.

The more style some people put on the more collectors they put off.

Chevalier (reading aloud Little Nemo in Slumberland): Where is slumberland, Joe?
Mu-an-e: In Indiana.
Chevalier: I don't know much about the United States, eh?

Mu-l-an: I have a few shares in stocks.
Bu-ws: My stock is brains.
Mu-i-an: You have a very poor sample case.

S-x-e will soon be able to make the "bald" team.

L-ft-s asked for a water-cracker at lunch the other day. The waiter handed him an ice-pick.

Junior Department.

When this issue comes out it will be full Eastertide. Everyone will have washed away all the little blemishes that may have sullied his soul during the past year; and, strengthened by the Bread of Life, he will have determined upon some means of bettering his life, morally, intellectually and physically. To help him along in the achievement of this noble design, we suggest: Acquire good habits. Habits of piety, temperance, truthfulness, honesty, self-respect, generosity, kindness, once thoroughly engrafted upon the life of an individual, will assist him to accomplish what years of seeking and effort without them would fail to produce. They will open wide for him the gates of success, of honour, of respect, of affection through which so many seek in vain to enter After constant and intelligent culture, they work spontaneously and almost unconsciously, they form a foundation on which to build, without fear of overthrow; all the finest traits of excellence come from good habits; they prepare the way for virtue and for goodness. They last till the day of death. They go with one and are an aid to him on all occasions. They beautify the plain, they adorn even the unattractive. Good habits are a fortune to him that has them and worthy of all the labour they cost.

Bert: Who is playing billiards next? — Fournier and Henri.

Bert (walking straight up to Henri,—he is a newcomer): You are wanted outside, I'll take your place at billiards.

Ch. F. is now seriously considering the advisability of fetching over Sherlock Holmes to investigat that "Stamp Business."

Anyone who has baseball ambitions must endeavour to master the following: catch, throw and hit the ball, run the bases, keep cool, use your brains.

If Harry McM. makes as big a noise behind the bat as he did in the nets, our worthy backstop, Milot, had better look to his laurels.

Remember that a pitcher is wanted to complete our ball team, our star twirler, Deschamps, having passed to the City League ranks. So we would advise Madden, Lamonde, Quilty, Richardson to be careful about that wing of theirs.

Everybody's watch but G-r-t-n's and S-ll-n's seems to be on record time lately. Why?... They say that magnets play havoc

with watches. Could this be the explanation?... Our two young masters were seen being held, spell-bound, at the corner of Rideau and Sussex the other day by a pair of powerful and attractive (this last epithet does imply tautology) magnets, and not of the horseshoe variety either.

It would be a pity if Bill G-g-é did not decide to study theology or medicine. He seems to be a born adept at the bedside of sick people. N'est-ce pas, G. G.

Mons. C. F.: "Jura mais un peu tard" that never again would he call "Dick" a "black, dirty face." Who would dare maintain, after this little incident, that Dick does not count for much in certain sports?

· The Billiards and Pool series have been creating, this year, more enthusiasm than ever before, especially among the seniors. Most of the games have been very closely contested. It is not a thing to be wondered at when such star cuists as Morel, Sullivan, Madden, Richardson and others are opposed. Madden's team won the championship, losing but two games, and both of them, strange to say, to Morel, who was put out of the running by dropping the last game of the series to Richardson. Sullivan's team tied with Morel's for second place. J. Nault easily won the junior series title, whilst it is a toss up among Roy's, Goulet's, O'Brien's and Roberts' teams for the honor in the midget series.

Our dear old grandpas, Laurie and Frankie, absolutely refuse to part with the parallel bars apparatus. They claim that it is their "seul bâton de vieillesse." s.v.p. take notice, G-l-g-n.

The little man from Chatham (Not B.) was trying to imitate the "fire-eating-vaudeville-artist" the other night, coming back from the chapel. Some one behind the scene was so impressed by the ability of the young tyro that unconsciously he started a volley of applause before the act was half over and spoiled the fun.

Say, F-l-g! How much did you get for your services as B. Hague's trainer for the Ottawa-Galt game! Bill (absent-minded): 79.

Milot, Quinn and Robichaud say that, in the future, they leave Willie attend to his training business alone.

What a well-mannered boy does not do:—
Talk, laugh, chew gum in the church or during prayers;
Mean and sneaking acts;

Disgrace himself and others by contemptible actions;
Make friends with unworthy companions;
Allow his temper to appear in the course of a game;
Call others insulting names;
Tell shocking stories or use profane words;
Cheat at games and monopolize them;
Sport around a pair of dirty hands and a soiled collar;
Spit on the floor;
Wear his hat and whistle in the study hall, the corridors, the stairways;
- Yawn, shout, stretch out his arms, tilt his chair at the dinner table;
Put his fingers to every piece of bread on the tray before he takes one;
Choose the biggest orange or apple on the table.

"Absence of occapation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd."

The Junior Editor remarks with some misgiving the covetous looks of Manager Kennedy towards our only Dick, and the mysterious tête-à-tête that Captain Muzanti holds, too often to our liking, with that some important personage. Although Alexis' loss would be a severe one to our ball team, we would—and not without sense—take pride in the honour of having a member of our department holding a place on the 1st College "nine." Play the game, Dick, old boy, as you know how, and the whole S. Y. will be with you.

The members of the Junior Department will learn with pleasure that Messrs. J. D. O'Neill and G. Mayrand, our two typhoid-stricken boys, are rapidly recuperating, the former at his aunt's in the city, the other at his home, St. Leon, Que.

Again soft ice has deprived our plucky little hockey team of the championship of the "Triangle League." In fact, this is second or third time that we succeeded in tieing up for first honor, and for the second or third time we had to play the deciding game in a puddle of water. As our players, much smaller as a rule, than their opponents, depend largely on fast combination plays to score, they are necessarily much handicapped on a slushy surface. Although we lost, that last game was worth while, and to the credit of our men it must be said that every one played to the best of his abilities. Brisebois, Renaud, Sullivan and the "Kid" never played better hockey, and that is saying a good deal. Morel and Dunn seemed a little nervous, whilst

Brady was much incapacitated with a poor pair of skates. The final score was 4 to 2 in favor of "Queen's."

Richardson's team won the Intermural Senior Series and the Hurd cup. The champions lined up as follows: g., Brisebois; p., Desjardins; c.p., Richardson (capt.); r., Morel; c., Braithwaite; wgs., Langlois and O'Neill.

Notwithstanding the fact that D-z-s has to do the best he can without dessert three or four days in the week, he is one of the fattest boys in the yard. Which tends to prove that the nutritive power of brown bread is far superior to that of the best of sweetmeats.

Some of the most fervent among our boys considered that it was a blessing, in a certain way, that a couple of their schoolmates should have fallen victims to the typhoid epidemic. It afforded them such an easy and pleasant way of gaining indulgences during Lent—visiting the sick—which otherwise would not have differed much from any other season. M-l-t and a few others took such a fancy for those deeds of mercy that for fear of missing any of the merits it was in their power to so readily acquire imagined the idea of paying a visit to the rooms where the sufferers had been detained so long, for three or four days, even after they had left the hospital. How is this for ingenuity?

Tony was simply great in his imitation of Langford.

The Junior Editor has resolved more than ever to go about his work "incognito" after threats which have been proferred against his sacred person if he were ever discovered.

Some of our worthy friends who think they are getting too much notoriety through these pages wonder at the amount of knowledge this mysterious personage has of what is going on in this department. Dear friends, be of good cheer, the Junior Editor does not reveal one-tenth of what he knows about you.

It makes one feel old to see G. B. and B. G. with those new trousers. By the way, could anyone tell the pair what to do with their legs, they seem to forget when they have that new suit.