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The Unification of Italy;



THE complete failure of the Revolution of 1848-1849 and the reaction following it left all Italy, excluding the Papal territory and Piedmont, under the direct rule of an Austrian prince. Charles Albert's abdication placed Victor Emmanuel on the throne. He had to choose between two courses: either follow the general reaction throughout Europe, or preserve the tri-colour flag, thereby incurring the hatred of Russia, Austria and of Central Europe. He chose the latter course, paying more attention to his own judgment than to his advisers. Victor Emmanuel's position was made stronger by the fact that his advisers wished for a constitution of their own, and that even his subjects swayed more to him than to their church. European equilibrium kept the kingdom intact, while Napoleon III promised assistance if the integrity of Emmanuel's domain was threatened.

Emmanuel's first task was to make a permanent treaty with Radetzki. The dissolution of parliament took place a second time before the treaty was signed. From that time on the policy of d'Azeglio was to bring the state before the eyes of Europe, to strengthen their military force, and to show that Piedmont was progressive. Immediately the Liberals began to oppose foreign intervention by means of the press, yet they did so gradually, since Piedmont was yet young in its preparations. In 1852 Prince

Schwarzenberg died, thus removing an enemy to the Sardinian policy.

Victor Emmanuel, failing in his endeavour to secure reforms in the ecclesiastical conditions of Piedmont, treated Rome as an enemy; and in 1850 he had a measure passed whereby ecclesiastical privileges in Piedmont were abolished. A great outcry was to no purpose. The archbishop was arrested, confined in a citadel, and finally banished. Negotiations were now opened with the Pope, who at once understood that the gain of Piedmont and humiliation of himself were their desires. But, so far, Italy had been successful in its secret struggle with Austria, nevertheless d'Azeglio was too honest to proceed much farther, so that the foundation which he had laid was enlarged and developed by Cavour. Cavour, in his early life joined the army; leaving it he travelled through England and France, observing their commercial and economic interests. In 1852 he became leader of the government, and four months later he was summoned to form a new ministry. His policy was thus: the expulsion of Austria from Italy, the destruction of the Pope's temporal power, and the unity of Italy under the House of Savoy. Reforms were lauded, and any arbitrary action was equally stated by the press.

Cavour now determined to gain admission to the Great Powers in order that his views of Italy might be made known. When England and France joined against Russia in the Crimean war, Cavour saw his opportunity and grasped it. He had fifteen thousand men sent to the seat of the war to co-operate with the allies. Censured at first, but rewarded at last, Cavour declared all eloquence to be powerless against his policy. At the termination of the war, Cavour, by a great effort, succeeded in winning admission on an equal footing with the rest of the Powers in the council of Paris, where he set forth his views and was given assurance of France's support before he left. This helped to enrage Austria. Acting upon English advice, Austria granted unusual privileges to her duchies and grand duchies, hoping by this to aid her cause. This course displeased Cavour, who desired nothing but war with Austria; and who, by his arming process, made Buol of Austria demand satisfaction. Cavour refused to give this satisfaction.

But Cavour's path was rather thorny. Mazzini and his associates were furious because their society was tampered with; the people were complaining of heavy taxation; the elections showed a gain for the clergy and the aristocracy; Russia was only in sympathy with Cavour; England would not help to disturb European equilibrium, while France was a doubtful aider. Napoleon III's

idea was to ally Italy and France, the former being under the protection of France and the Pope, and the greater part of Europe was favourably disposed towards him in this position. As for Austria, she was almost isolated, except for the advice which England could see proper to give her. In January, 1858, Orsini endeavoured to kill Napoleon; but this deed, instead of alienating him, made him give more attention to the cause of Italy. A short time after, Napoleon and Cavour met at Plombieres, where they decided upon two affairs; first, to unite Italy under the House of Savoy, and, secondly, for this, Nice and Savoy were to be ceded to France.

As soon as Cavour returned from Plombieres, he began to make every preparation for war that was essential. He prepared uprisings, he extended the National Society, and he reconciled himself and his policy to all parties. To the English ambassador, Odo Russell, he said, "We will force Austria to begin hostilities, and that, too, in April or May, 1859." On January the first, 1859, Napoleon gave the news of the coming war to the world, when he remarked to the Austrian ambassador, "I regret that our relations are no longer as good as in the past, but I beg you to assure the Emperor that my personal esteem for him remains unaltered." From that moment to the war itself, everything was done by Cavour to force Austria to declare war. England now stepped in, in her endeavour to have the trouble stopped. She especially warned Austria not to give Sardinia any pretext for war.

However, throughout Europe there were many who were opposed to the war; especially those in the Piedmontese parliament and the manufacturers of France. This led to a general meeting of the Powers in March, 1859. Should Austria refuse to attend this meeting, the Powers would be against her; should she accept, Russia, Prussia and France were opposed to her. Finally, Austria agreed to be represented if Sardinia disarmed. But only war would suit Cavour, who after an interview with Napoleon declared that Sardinia would not disarm. England baffled in her first attempt to mediate, tried again. On the suggestion of Count Buol, England asked for a general disarmament and said that she would admit Italy upon equal terms to the congress, whereupon Napoleon ordered Piedmont to disarm. Were Cavour's efforts to come to naught? Cavour accepted the terms offered. But on the same day Austria sent an ultimatum, demanding Piedmont to disarm or there would be war in three days. Austria's demands were rejected, and Napoleon was applied to for his promised assistance. Napoleon's plea was that he desired to free the peninsula of the foreigner.

In the war which followed, had Austria with her 200,000 sol-

diers in Lombardy crossed the Ticino, dispersed the Sardinians and captured Turin, she would have ended the war; but an incompetent general permitted the allies to unite, with the result that they lost the battles of Montebello and Magenta and the French entered Milan. The successful revolt of the duchies of Tuscany, Modena and Parma did not please the Emperor. He thought that Cavour was aiming too high. The rest of Europe was likewise greatly displeased with the procedures of Piedmont. But as everything appeared encouraging, the allies proceeded to Solferino, where the Austrians were completely defeated. Immediately Napoleon, upon his own responsibility, concluded the treaty of Villafranca, whereby Lombardy was given to Sardinia and Austria retained Venetia; while there was to be formed an Italian confederation under the presidency of the Pope; the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena were restored to their thrones.

So great was the fury of the Liberals at this treaty that Cavour, to save his reputation, resigned from the government. But Emmanuel, with more insight, discerning the true gain of the war, signed the treaty. He thought that this condition of affairs would be a light obstacle; and he was right. The people of Tuscany, Parma and Modena declared that they wished to be annexed to Piedmont, and they then expelled their rulers, formed their own government, and depended on Piedmont for protection.

Contrary to all treaties, these states bound themselves together; they came to Emmanuel to propose annexation, but he could only promise to present their case to the European congress. This being so, they formed themselves into a defensive league, and raised an army of 30,000 men to prevent the princes from recovering their thrones. Boncompagni was made governor-general of the league. A few days after this choice, the Zurich council came to an end. They decided upon the restoration of the princes and the establishment of a confederation. But both these conditions were now practically impossible. Napoleon would not permit the princes to be restored by force, while the English government was in sympathy with the Piedmont cause and in favour of annexation.

Although Napoleon expressed his desire in the Zurich treaty to form a confederation, yet he secretly desired Tuscany for his cousin, Prince Napoleon. That his sympathy was with Italy was shown when he declared, in December, 1859, that he approved of the Pope's sovereign power, but that he considered that the Pope should possess but the city of Rome. He asked the Pope to ac-

cept these conditions and consent to the loss of Romagna. Of course the Pope refused and protested. Italy now needed only victory at home, because England and France accepted the Italian situation as Italy had made it.

Cavour was now recalled. He declared that the Italians had the right to establish their own government and asked the states to vote again on annexation. Napoleon's consent was asked. After much discussion he agreed to all but the annexation of Tuscany. However, Cavour made no difference in the states, and had all the states hurry on their elections. The result was overwhelming for annexation. Unable to check this, Napoleon asked for his reward, Savoy and Nice; but Cavour hoped that Napoleon would not press his claim for a short time, at least. This demand of cession by France made England indignant. Supported only by Switzerland, England's expostulations were in vain. As the cessation was popular in France, he persisted in it, so that in March, 1860, the treaty of cessation was signed.

After many entreaties to give up Rome had failed, Cavour determined to seize it by force. The year 1860 saw money poured in from outside to help the Pope, and a papal army was formed under Lamoriciere. Napoleon began to withdraw his troops from Rome, but hearing of Garibaldi's expedition in the south, increased their number. Garibaldi's men, together with the help of Persano, took Sicily. Indeed so bold and daring a man, one who refused to take advice as Garibaldi, was dangerous; and Cavour feared lest his (Garibaldi) actions should lose for him (Cavour) foreign aid. The revolutionists were still further successful in seizing Naples. Garibaldi, who hated Cavour, planned to take Rome and Venetia and then lay his sword before the feet of Victor Emmanuel. To save the situation, Cavour planned to take the initiative and invade the pontifical territory.

Public opinion was in favour of the unity of Italy, and the only objection, or at least an obstacle to it, were the few French soldiers in the city of Rome. The Sardinian troops marched to the pontifical frontiers. Cavour then sent an ultimatum to the Pope bidding him to disarm his small army because he said "it was an offence to the public conscience of Italy and of Europe. Antonelli rejected the ultimatum. On the same day Lamoriciere was defeated by numbers at Castelfidardo; and, after ten days' siege, Ancona fell before the combined attack of Persano and Fanti. The two Sicilies were annexed by the farce plebiscite, and Garibaldi's request to be made lieutenant for a year was indignantly refused.

The year 1870 saw the great sacrilege committed. Three ultimatums to surrender being refused, General Cadorna had a breach made in the walls of Rome at Porta Pia. The papal troops surrendered; but for a half hour after the white flag appeared the treacherous Italians killed the defenseless papal soldiers. However, the Italians did not cross the papal frontier until the last French soldier had left Rome; Napoleon withdrawing them, although they were only a handful, on the pretext that he needed them in the Franco-Prussian war. Emmanuel was then proclaimed King of Italy. The first bill passed in the parliament was one through which they wished to gain the favour of the Pope. By it he was to receive about \$600,000 each year to maintain his position as head of the church, but of which amount the Pope has never drawn one cent. The Vatican and its gardens belonged exclusively to himself, while his summer house was entirely in his command. He is considered by Europe as a Power.

W. HAYDEN, '17.



The Children of Fochlut Wood.



N the legend of "St. Patrick and the Children of Fochlut Wood," written by Aubrey de Vere, we find related one of the most interesting and touch-inch incidents in the life of Ireland's great apostle. The author follows Patrick in his tireless journeying along the Eastern coast of Erin until he leaves the ocean behind and enters Fochlut wood, a dark and gloomy forest, and the oldest in the land. Patrick and his followers making their way along a rough and flinty path proceed through this wood, which was thronged with horrors, phantoms, and "spirits of ill." The oppression which seemed to overhang the place lay heavy upon the mind of the saint, and he compares the life of man to a dark wood such as this which abounded in many false tracks leading to destruction. Notwithstanding their great fatigue the company moved forward till they reached a more favourable district spotted with small lakes and wafted by fresh sea-breezes.

From afar comes the sound of soft music, which, after a time blending with the rushing winds, ends in a long and never-ending wail. These cries have been heard before by Patrick, for a long time since, while yet in a distant land, God's angel came to him in a vision and bore letters which were "unnumbered" and "full of woes." The saint himself says, "He gave me one inscribed 'The Wailing of the Irish Race,' and, as I read that legend, on mine ear forth from a mighty wood on Erin's coast, there rang the cry of children, 'Walk once more among us, bring us help!'" Patrick advancing in the direction whence the wail had come, meets two virgins who tell him of a vision in which they saw a lovely lady with crown of stars and bleeding heart, who advises them to weep for their wounded country. They tell of the bloodshed wrought by a hostile clan, the revenge, the death of their foster-parents, and the wail of orphan children. Patrick realizes that this was the cry heard from afar and upon his request the virgins sing again their sad lay. Their grief deeply affects the saint and he asks to be led to their father and mother to whom he will announce joyous tidings, which will disperse the sadness overhanging their land.

The chieftain and his wife welcomed the strangers and made

them their guests at the feast which was just taking place in honour of the chieftain's birthday. This man was old and had long been blind, but still his spirit was passionate and vigorous. His wife stood beside him, queenly and still retaining much of that beauty which in her youthful bloom had raised her pre-eminent over all. "Tenderest grace not less haunted her life's dim twilight—meekness, love—that humble love all-giving, that seeks not, self-reverent calm, and modesty in age." At the feast were gathered all the warriors of the clan, and although the scene was barbaric, yet it was becoming and graced with 'pomp heraldic' and 'fair state.' When the banquet had finished, the old blind harper, beloved and honoured by all, entered the festal hall and sang the 'Lay of the Heads,' a tale of murder and revenge. After the applause had finished, the queen asks her daughters to sing their own sad song in order that an unknown power might be led to help their unhappy country. They sang of their grief, which Patrick had heard before in Fochlut wood; they relate the woes, the sins and the miseries of men, and call upon an unknown power for assistance. Upon beholding the deep affliction of all, Patrick is moved and preaches to the assembly. These barbaric men hear for the first time of the true God, who is all-powerful and who shows his love to all. Amid intense silence, Patrick tells of creation, of sin, of the incarnation and of the redemption. He exhorts the chieftains to wage war against "ill passions base ambitions, falsehood, hate."

The words of Patrick are received with great joy and all accept the true faith with great rejoicing, knowing that it will banish the great unhappiness of their land. All the night was spent in celebrating their deliverance, and at dawn swift warships sailed north not to make war but to spread the Gospel and its glad tidings.

"Many a feud that night

Lay down in holy grave, or mockery made,
Was quenched in its own shame. Far shone the fires
Crowning dark hills with gladness: soared the song;
And heralds sped from coast to coast to tell
How He the Lord of all, no Power Unknown,
But like a man rejoicing in his house,
Ruled the glad earth. That demon-haunted wood,
Rang at last, with hymns of men and angels."

L. GUILLET, '15.

Wanderlust

O! the world's highways are calling
 To the gipsy blood within,
I can feel them calling, calling,
 To me o'er the noisy din:
"Freedom I give to you who come,
 With Nature's glories galore—
O! you who wish to wander—come!
 And wander ever more.

"If you should die—as who shall not—
 I'll find you a place to rest,
Where you may lie unknown, unsought.
 High up on a mountain's crest.
Or, in the sea I'll bury you,
 A thousand miles from the shore;
And, in its brotherly unrest
 You'll roam forever more."

It's taunting me—It's mocking me—
 It's bidding me come away.
The life is free, that's promised me,
 So why should I want to stay?
But, other voices are calling,
 And saying to me "Remain."
So Wanderlust though you're pleading,
 That pleading is all in vain.

T. J. KELLY, '14.

The Natural Sociability of Man.



VERY man has a moral good to which he must attain. This moral good is reached by his living in conformance to his specific nature, and by perfecting it. This and more. The moral good or its attainment is not confined to the success of the individual in perfecting his own nature. Its correct acceptance likewise depends on man's respect for the nature of others, and for the positions which the faculties of others occupy. Thus the ideal of the moral good cannot be complete by confining the perfective operations to the individual himself.

In other words, the correct attainment or attempt at attainment of the moral good necessarily confers on man the title of a social being. History, nature, truth itself, testify that such is the case. Let us see upon what authentic grounds we may justify our contention that man is by nature a social being.

History. I would say, is but a reaffirmation, continuous and reliable, of the fact that man is a social animal; a reiteration of his moral greatnesses or immoral follies, unaccountable save that the pages of history present man in company with his fellowman. In the Garden of Eden there were two, a man and a woman. The records of "Babylon, Troy, Tyre, Palestine and Early Rome" place man beside his fellowman in pursuance of a social existence. "Egypt, Gaul, England, France; War, Civilization, Church and Commerce," with their "activities grave and gay," did not and do not separate him. London, Paris and New York still testify that man is social. And an assertion so universal, so constant, having its foundation in human nature itself, undoubtedly is justifiable. Who can then deny that man is a social being?

Further, I have stated that man's moral good consists in living in accordance with his specific nature. History records the various standards set up by the separation of reason from other faculties and explained by the variance of human nature. Let us examine this human nature. An examination will but lead to the admission that man, attempting to arrive at his moral good, here successful, there miserably a failure, has proven himself a social animal by nature. Is it not Pliny who declares that "man is born

nude in a naked world"? The inference of this is simply that man, in his natal state destitute of all the things necessary for the preservation of his life, and the conservation of his physical and intellectual capacities, seeks the society of other men as a means of assuring such perfection. And does it logically follow that the author of nature will deprive man of such means of preserving his life? I think not. Social organization is undoubtedly a necessity for the development of the individual.

Again, truth now asserts itself. Compare man with the brute. The latter is born endowed only with instinct, with a sense of discernment which is void of reason or judgment. But man, on the contrary, is of a higher organization. His nature is one which chooses to learn and understand things by instruction and a commingling with other men. As such, his feelings of love and sympathy, etc., ever playing an important part in his existence, manifest his sociability. It is indeed true that in all their varied aspects and forms, "civilization and progress have been but the result of combined effort."

Opposed to the theory of man's sociability which the above paragraphs imply, we find the doctrine of Rousseau and Hobbes tantamount by its reversal, and which claims that the origin of civil society cannot be found in human nature, but in a free agreement or a social contract on the part of the individual members of society. Both preach individualism, but their conclusions, nevertheless, are in opposition to each other. Rousseau's conclusion was found in the doctrine of the French Revolution, that authority bound only in so far as the individual desired that such should be the case. Hobbes, on the other hand, felt no such lenience toward the individuals who made such a contract. He justified despotism and tyranny over the contracting members of society, who must remain unprotesting since they had renounced their rights.

But both Rousseau and Hobbes are wrong. Their views are gratuitous if we refer them to history. Their assumptions are contradictory. The contract of which they speak is at once impossible, save to presage the forces of despotism and anarchy.

Another untenable theory which, however, will not bear complete refutation here, is that of the evolutionists, whose claim it is that civil society is the term of a progressive evolution, the duration of which is indefinite, and by the force of which beings make a transition from one inferior state of perfection to a superior state. This but indirectly holds connection to the question of the natural sociability of man.

Man indeed is a social animal. Ideas, the great force of man's existence, cannot be destroyed. And where there is an idea, so is there also a desire to impart it. To whom? To the animal? No, to man. Thus does man continue to work out his moral good, and history follows him, and the pages-full which she shall gather up will be but the records, ever unchanging, of the affirmation and re-affirmation that man, by his very nature, is a social animal.

L. LANDRIAU, '14.

The Literature of Greece.



HERE is a charm in the name of ancient Greece; there is glory in every page of her history; there is a fascination in the remains of her literature; and a sense of unapproachable beauty in her works of art. The names of her poets, Pindar, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides; of her historians, Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon; of her philosophers, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle; of her orators and statesmen, Demosthenes and Pericles; of her mathematicians, Archimedes and Euclid, have gone down in history and are familiar to us as household words. When we look back over a period of more than two thousand years, we wonder at her achievements in the arts of peace and war. The degree of excellence attained by her sons in poetry, in oratory, and in history, has scarcely been surpassed by any race of modern times.

However great the Greeks may have become in the arts, and what sense of fitness, proportion and beauty may have characterized their works in this branch, they surpassed all of them in the beauty, symmetry and clearness of their own language.

The two Homeric poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey, form the earliest specimens of Greek literature which has come down to us. The subject of the Iliad is the "wrath of Achilles," and the woes it brought upon the Greeks who pressed the siege of Troy. The Odyssey tells of the wanderings of the hero Ulysses in seek of his native Ithaca, after the downfall of Troy. These poems are works

of highly-finished art, and the first, which is the superior of the two, must be considered "the masterpiece of Greek literature."

These poems are known as epics, the name epic being given first to verses which were spoken, while lyric verses were sung. Before being committed to writing, it had probably been preserved and transmitted orally for several generations. The Iliad and the Odyssey are said to be the work of Homer, but a controversy begun by Wolf has resulted in the conclusion that neither of them is the work of a single poet.

Hesiod, who lived a century or more after the age that gave birth to the Homeric poems, was the poet of nature and of real life. His writings are in the nature of didactic epics, the principal ones of which are his "Works and Days" and "Theogony."

Lyric poetry was composed by Archilochus, Sappho, Aleman and many others, though the greatest of them all was Pindar. Among his many compositions we have odes written in praise of victorious heroes at the festival games.

Epics had been recited, evening after evening, to the family and retainers of the early chieftain at his home; lyrics had been sung at the feasts of the rich; but the drama was the outcome of a wish to reach the mass, the great democracy of Athens. It maintained the features of the epic, the audience being told what was supposed to take place behind the scenes, while the chorus was borrowed from the lyric. Though plays and playwrights were numerous, to us Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides in tragedy and Aristophanes and Menander in comedy make the classical Greek drama.

As poetry is the first form of literary expression among all people, we must not be surprised to find that it was several centuries after the writing of the Homeric poems that any attempt was made at prose-writing, and it took the form of historical composition. The three men whose names will ever remain inseparably connected with early Greek history are Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon.

Herodotus, who is styled the "Father of History," was born at Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor, about 484 B.C. He travelled extensively over Italy, Asia Minor, Persia, Egypt and Babylonia, and described, as an eye-witness, the wonders of the countries he had visited. From the accounts of his travels we are indebted for a large part of the knowledge we have of the early history of these countries.

Thucydides, who lived at Athens about 471-400 B.C., though

not so popular an historian as Herodotus, was a much more philosophical one. His work on the "History of the war between the Peloponnesians and Athenians" has never been surpassed, and in this he showed his unsurpassed ability as a narrator and interpreter of events.

Xenophon, who lived about 445-355 B.C., was an Athenian, and is known both as a general and a writer. The works which render him familiar to us are his "Anabasis," a thrilling narrative of the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks; and his *Memorabilia*, or *Recollections of Socrates*. His *Cyropedia* portrays the whole life of Cyrus the Great, besides delineating the manners and institutions of the Persians.

Because the Greek philosophers arranged and expressed their ideas with great regard to the rules of literary art, many of their productions are entitled to a place in literature proper. No mention is made of Philosophy until the sixth century B.C. It is said that we are indebted to Pythagoras (about 580-500 B.C.) for the word "philosopher," when he styled himself merely "a lover of wisdom." About the sixth century the Greeks began to reason in a philosophical manner regarding the phenomena and laws of the universe of law and matter, on which path they reached the loftiest heights of philosophical research.

Among the many Greeks who have attained success in their "search for wisdom," three in particular have attained an eminence not attained by the others. The names of these great men are Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Socrates, though surpassed in grasp and power of intellect by both Plato and Aristotle, has the firmest hold upon the affections of the world.

This great philosopher, in opposition to the selfish expediency of the Sophists, taught the purest system of morals that the world had yet known. He believed in the immortality of the soul, and in a Supreme Being of the universe. His teachings could not, therefore, have had a demoralizing effect upon the youth of his age, for everything in his moral character had a tendency to good. This fact is further substantiated by the fact that, on the night before his death, he held a lengthy discourse with his disciples upon the immortality of the soul.

Plato, the disciple of Socrates, though of noble birth and with excellent prospects of becoming famous in politics, went into voluntary exile upon the death of his master. Later, he returned to Athens and spent the greater part of his long life in lectures and in the writings which bear his name. In some of the precepts which

he laid down, he made a close approach to the teachings of Christianity.

As Socrates was surpassed by his pupil Plato, so in turn was Plato excelled by his disciple Aristotle, the master of philosophers. After many years of study in the school of Plato, Aristotle founded a school of his own, which has been aptly called "peripatetic" (from the Greek "peripatein," to walk about), because of the fact that he delivered his lectures while walking about beneath the trees and porticoes of the Lyceum. Among the productions of his fertile intellect are works on logic, rhetoric, physics, metaphysics, natural history and politics.

The art of oratory, in which department the Greeks excelled, was fostered and developed by the democratic character of their institutions. In Athens, oratory was a regular business, as every citizen was obliged to be his own advocate and to defend his own case. This accounts for the high degree of perfection attained by the Greeks in the difficult art of persuasion.

Demosthenes, without doubt the greatest orator of Athens, attained success, in spite of great discouragements, by persevering and laborious effort. More than sixty of his orations have been preserved throughout the centuries. The occasion of a dispute between him and a rival Athenian orator, Aeschines, brought forth his "Oration on the Crown," which has been declared to be "the most polished and powerful effort of human oratory." Other noteworthy orations are those "On the Peace," and his "Philippics," speeches against Philip of Macedon.

The decline of Greek literature came shortly after the death of Alexander and the subsequent encroachments of Rome upon Greece. A few later writers added lustre to the times in which they lived, such as Theophrastus, the philosopher Theocritus, the poet Menander, and Plutarch, the "prince of biographers," whose name will always remain in literature as the author of the "Parallel Lives."

Now, after more than two thousand years, we look back with feelings of wonder at the achievements of Greece in the arts of war and peace. We emulate her in many ways, but always confess to failure; and when we have no desire of emulation, we are still ready to praise her for her wonderful achievements.

J. L. DUFFY, '15.

Premier Borden.



HE Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, is the eldest son of Andrew Borden and Eunice Laird, of Grand Pré, N.S. Andrew Borden was of United Empire Loyalist descent, being the grandson of Perry Borden, Sr., who migrated from Rhode Island, where he was born in 1738, to Nova Scotia. The latter settled in the Cornwallis valley on land for which his father, Samuel Borden, had received a grant in 1760 in part payment for his services as a land surveyor in the employment of the Nova Scotia Government, laying out on the farms—from which the Acadians had been expelled—plantations for the New England planters.

Andrew Borden, the father of the Premier, was a school master in his younger days, and later owned and cultivated a fine farm which upholds the old adage that the soil produces the greatest men. He was later associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Laird, in a general retail store. From all accounts he was an unassuming man of good habits and rare ability. His wife, the Premier's mother, is a lady of amiable character and still resides at Grand Pré, having nearly attained the four-score and ten mark. Quoting Mr. Craik: "To both parents, the Prime Minister owes a great deal of that natural ability, solidarity of character and gentlemanliness which characterize him."

Robert Laird Borden was born at Grand Pré, June 26th, 1854. He received his early education at the village school, entering Acadia Villa Academy when eleven years of age; after three years he became an assistant, and aided with the teaching of the juniors. At the age of eighteen he became a professor at the Glenwood Institute in New Jersey. Upon the expiration of the scholastic term he returned to Nova Scotia and with no further special preparation, studied law with Messrs. Weatherbe and Graham, being subsequently called to the Bar in 1878.

As a school boy he is recalled by those who knew him to have been a serious, studious and well-behaved youth; proficient to a certain degree; in athletics, cricket being his favorite sport.

After practising his profession at Kentville for some time, he removed to Halifax and became a law partner of the late Sir J. S. D. Thompson, Justice Graham and Sir C. H. Tupper. With

time he eventually became head of the firm, likewise president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, and was recognized among the first of his profession as a pleader. He was counsel for the Dominion Government in the well known case of the Queen vs. David J. Adams, arising out of the enforcement of the Treaty of 1818; he also argued the case of the municipalities of Pictou vs. Geldert before the Privy Council in England. In September, 1889, Mr. Borden married a lady of many parts, Laura Bond, the eldest daughter of the late T. H. Bond of Halifax. In 1890 he was created a Q.C. by Lord Derby.

Following the precedent established for the firm by his former partners, Mr. Borden entered the political arena in 1896 and was elected a member of parliament at the general election. In the House of Commons he soon made a name for himself as a debater, and in 1901 was chosen leader of the Opposition. In 1904, however, he suffered defeat, but a seat was opened for him in Carlton where he was elected. The election of 1908 saw him returned for both Halifax and Carlton. The story of the Reciprocity struggle of September, 1911, which is now common knowledge, resulted in a triumph for Mr. Borden, and he was called upon to choose a cabinet. It was a difficult undertaking, considering the different areas and elements to be represented. The public stood by with askance and curiosity; among a certain few there may have been a shadow of a doubt as to Mr. Borden's ability, but to-day he is acclaimed as having displayed great integrity, tact and diplomacy in choosing his colleagues.

Said an Ottawa paper—the politics of which I will leave for the reader to determine—upon the first prorogation under Mr. Borden's régime:—

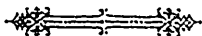
“A new parliament always has its personal features. And this parliament has been no exception. An outstanding feature has undoubtedly been the manner in which Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden has developed as a political leader. He has, within the past two months especially, made it quite apparent that he is the right man in the right place—so long, of course, as that place has to be filled by a Conservative. He has shown a capacity for administration and for the handling of men and business which has surprised even his own party friends and must be gratifying to all Canadians, no matter what their politics. He has had able aid from Hon. G. E. Foster and from Hon. W. T. White, whose first session has amply justified his being called to the councils of the nation.”

Another local paper also stated:—

"The first parliamentary session under the Borden Government has come and gone. The session opened with apparently plenty of doubt ahead for the Government. Mr. Borden's leadership in the House had yet to be tried. Many policies were to be formulated. Many of the ministers were practically new men in high responsible office, some new altogether to the House. A general anticipation existed that trouble would arise from the intractability of the Nationalist element. The question of the tariff loomed large and of provincial boundaries larger. Well, the session has closed. Mr. Borden stands stronger personally than ever."

Hence, Canada may well be proud of the distinguished man who has stood at the helm of her destinies since 1911. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden will continue that illustrious line which, since 1867, has lent to our Government a characteristic of special distinction. As a leader he possesses those traits commanding the respect of all; he is cordial to everyone, familiar with none, which coupled with his natural ability and shrewdness will leave a lasting impression of his genius in the administration of this country, equally permanent as that of any of his predecessors.

F. W. HACKETT, '14.



Our debt to the Pioneer

IN the enjoyment of the many comforts that are ours at the present time, we are altogether too prone to forget the hardships of the pioneers who first settled in these parts. It seems rather strange that we should forget those who have done so much for us, and after such a short lapse of time; for only a couple of generations come between the first settlers and us. But old Time has been at work; on his stooped and over-burdened shoulders we place most of the blame, whether justly or not we leave others to decide.

We have been told over and over again that he is no respecter of persons, and I am sure that his deference to even our most sacred feelings is no more marked. Our lack of gratitude can be traced directly to this great leveller, and to his hateful sway also can be attributed the difficulty with which people of to-day are able to gain a true appreciation of the greatness of

the pioneers' sacrifices, and the trouble with which the many obstacles of their humble lives were overcome.

Our imaginations are the chief means we have at our disposal to bridge this gap; means that are satisfactory in some respects but needing experience to gain a true appreciation. Comparison by means of the troubles and trials that we ourselves have experienced will help us to gain a little knowledge of the extent of the pioneer hardship. But to a very slight extent only, for how would it be possible for any of us to compare the work we have done in our lives with their constant and almost heart-breaking toil, since their sphere of action lay in such a different field?

But, although we cannot keep this sufficiently impressed on our mind, there is one thing we should do, and that is to always retain our gratitude for what they have done for us. For two things especially should we be grateful to them; for the material help given us, but especially for the moral assistance that their noble example has given, and is giving, to the young people of the country.

Their backs were bent in toil, their brows dampened with sweat, so that their children and their children's children might not have to struggle as hard as they had to eke out an existence. Every opportunity that was presented to them to give their children a school education was eagerly grasped, even if the doing of this were to be a source of great trouble and privation to themselves. They did not mind so long as their offspring should obtain what they themselves had so often wished to have.

But, in the work of helping them in merely worldly affairs, they were at the same time laying the foundation of the sturdy, moral character for which their children are noted. And how could those descendants be otherwise, when they had as their only examples men and women who had done so much that was upright, brave and true; who had struggled with cheerful hearts in overcoming difficulties that one would think would require a strengthened patience almost superhuman. They were heroes in the true sense of the word; how could their offspring possess other qualities than those of patience, dutifulness, uprightness and strength?

We may thank our forefathers, the hardy pioneers, for our cleared fields and happy homes, but the gratitude we owe them for this is as nothing compared with that which is theirs for the moral lesson they have taught us, for the help they have given in making us strong, dutiful and persevering citizens.

J. C. LEACY, '15.

University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

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

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Vol. XVI.

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY, 1914.

No. 8

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL STUDY GUILD.

Within the last few months there has been founded in Montreal an organization that promises to promote beyond any efforts yet made in the same direction the dissemination of Catholic literature throughout the whole of Canada. Its foundation is the result of the need felt by all Catholics of a means by which the large quantity of excellent Catholic literature in existence could be procured and spread to all the cities, towns and villages of our country. Already a central depot has been established in Montreal from which thousands of pamphlets upon every subject of interest to Catholics, and to non-Catholics as well, are being distributed throughout the city. These pamphlets comprise all the C. T. S. publications that have been printed in England, the United States and Canada, and will include refutations of calumnies against the church, expositions on Catholic doctrine, lives of the saints and of great Catholic laymen, pamphlets on social conditions and on true

social reform, and on every subject upon which Catholics need right and pertinent information.

The intention of the League is to proceed carefully but vigorously, and before many months are passed to extend their organization to every part of the Dominion. The League will not endeavour to invade the territory of any Catholic society already established and pursuing similar lines, but hopes that these organizations will co-operate with it in the furtherance of a similar end.

At present book racks are being placed in all the churches throughout Montreal, from which pamphlets may be had at the lowest possible price. These book racks will be sent within a few months to churches all over Canada, numerous requests for them having already been received.

A number of prominent Catholics have given active support to the League, and have started it upon a promising career. But it is hoped that every Catholic throughout the Dominion will feel that the League's work is a part of his or her own possession, and so give generous aid to the defense of the church, the spread of Catholic truth, and the enlightenment of all. Through generous subscriptions the League is being placed upon a firm financial basis. Thousands of dollars are required for the initial expenses, and for this purpose a campaign is being made. The League confidently hopes that their appeal will be generously met. Communications should be addressed to the Catholic Literature League, Box 397, Montreal. Cheques should be made payable to Mr. F. E. Phelan.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

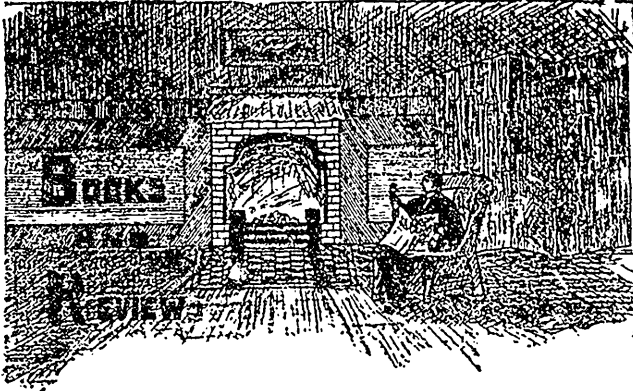
Conservation has been defined as the utilization of everything good and useful, the utilization of our rich natural resources in the most proper and economical way possible. The conservation of our natural resources is something very closely connected with the interests of the people in general, for it is evidently an issue, national in character and extent, and all Canadians who have the welfare of their country at heart cannot fail to recognize the true value of this movement and to give it their support.

Our own small experience, together with that of other countries, should serve to guide us in our efforts to guarantee the future prosperity of Canada. To Canadians, indeed, nature has granted illimitable bounty, and it is left for us to take advantage of her gifts

in a sane and proper manner, not allowing our natural wealth to be blindly and ruthlessly destroyed. Let us use our intelligence in this, as we do in all other national issues, and whether the future will fulfil our high hopes depends largely on the success of the conservation movement.

Chief among our natural resources are the forest, the minerals, and the water-powers. All are immense both in extent and value. The preservation of our forest wealth is of premier importance; our minerals and water-powers have as yet hardly been touched. Although through carelessness and lack of proper protection, considerable inroads have already been made into our forests, yet there is still time for us to take action in the proper manner. Something must be done to put an end to forest fires, whose ravages have caused the waste of many times as much material as the woodman's axe, and have left vast stretches of gloomy waste and wilderness. Not only are the trees burnt in the area of these fires, but in many cases the soil itself is destroyed. The lumbermen, moreover, have been indifferent; they slash down the forest, take away the timber, but leave the branches and waste scattered on the ground, fit fuel for a conflagration. Government regulations should be framed to prevent the misuse of the forest, and people should be educated in at least the first principles of forest care. But, especially, an effective system of fire-ranging must be established. The right management of the forests would indeed be a paying investment. Among other good effects, it would ensure a wood supply, protect the head-waters of the streams, and help to preserve the soil.





“In Quest of Adventure.”—Mary E. Mannix. (Benziger Bros., N. Y.; 45c postpaid).

Two brothers of very tender age, who long for change and that spice of life which even children crave in a limited way, sally forth from time to time from their quiet, well ordered home, to taste the sweets of untrammelled vacation hours, to breathe unaccustomed airs and enjoy a little journey in their small world. They make a discovery, one adventure leads to another, till they have all the diversion they wish, and more than they can well control. They are initiated into lessons of kindness and patience, and learn, above all, that a gruff and unprepossessing exterior often hides a heart of gold. The interest in this little book is well sustained from first to last, and will serve pleasantly and profitably to while away a leisure hour.

“By the Blue River.”—By I. Clarke. (Benziger Bros., N. Y. \$1.35).

This is a very originally treated story, though dealing with the well-worn theme of a marriage between a sensitive, high-principled woman and a handsome, conscienceless, unscrupulous man whom she loves devotedly, and who loves her next—at some considerable distance—to himself. The son of this couple is a clever, studious lad, with one idea in life, that of one day becoming a Jesuit. A great portion of the story takes part in Algeria—in fact, it is here that the son is kidnapped and carried off to the palace of the Kaid, where determined efforts are made to force him to renounce the Christian faith. This episode is related with great dramatic skill

and much beauty of expression. The book is a very enthralling one, full of charm and interest, deeply religious in tone; full, also, of pathos, but with no trace of morbidity of sentiment, and the story holds the reader's interest from cover to cover.

"Polly Day's Island."—Isabel G. Roberts. (Benziger Bros., N. Y.; 85c).

Think of children having a shipyard for a play-ground and motorboats, sailboats and hydro-airplanes to play with! Think of a boy dropping, literally, out of a clear sky upon the island of boats! And a cat that's never tamed, a cat that can swim, box, and render, on occasion, first aid in trapping burglars. With such a story book at hand rainy days would be welcome ones for the young folks.

Obituary.

MRS. TURCOTTE.

The Review extends hearty sympathy to the genial Prefect of Small Yard—Father Turcotte—on the demise of his respected mother, which occurred last month at the family home in Lowell, Mass. R.I.P.

It was with sincere regret that we heard of the death of Con. Mulvihill's sister, at her home in Arnprior. His classmates have had several masses said for the repose of her soul. The sympathy of the student body is tendered to Con. in his hour of bereavement.

Another of our classmates, M. J. Grace, suffered a sad bereavement recently in the death of his brother. The funeral took place at his home in Killaloe on Tuesday, May 5th. *The Review* offers its heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family.



Rev. Fr. Doyle, of Arnprior, called at the University on the 9th.

Rev. Fr. Quilty, of Douglas, was a recent visitor in our midst.

Rev. Fr. French, P. P. of Renfrew, paid us a visit last week.

Rev. Fr. McDonald, of Glen Nevis, was here during the month.

Matt. McAnulty was called home to Montreal owing to the sickness of his father.

Rev. Fr. Stanton, of Pakenham, was around to see some of his old friends during the past month.

Among our former students who passed their year's exams. in other universities are: Dan Sullivan, Fabe Poulin, and Andy Murtagh, of McGill; Harvey Chartrand and "Bill" Sullivan, Toronto Varsity, and Jack Bonfield, of Queens.

Jack Burns, matric. '12, is coming east next fall to study law at Osgoode Hall.

Archbishop Gauthier, Chancellor of the University, has left on a trip to Rome. The entire student body was at the station to see him off.

Mr. George Tate paid us a visit recently. He has been studying medicine at Yale.

"Pete" Fink has returned to College after an illness of several weeks.



“The race is on and the souls of the racers are in it.” And just as of old, the magic words of Ben Hur spurred his valiant coursers to the last degree of equine endurance, so also do the magic phrases of baseball. “Play ball,” “batter up,” “strike,” “ball,” “foul,” “safe,” etc., cause each and every one of the seventy-five players in the Intermural League to give the best that is in him. Cool weather during the past few games lowered the standard of the encounters, but since old King Sol has taken matters in hand the variety is of the A1 class. As the summary shows, Hayes’ team has not yet lost a game, but there is a long long row to hoe, and there is no telling who the champs will be. Any one of the next four are liable to land at the top, and as for Holly (who has been meeting bad luck) he will “spill the beans” when least expected. The final will take place about June the twelfth, and if the same good-will and excitement is evinced till the drop of the curtain College will indeed show a very bright side.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Hayes.....	6	0
Higgins..	4	2
Sullivan	3	2
Behan	2	3
Lahaie	1	3
Holly	6	6

A few of the boys have so far proved that they are capable of outrivalling Hans Wagner, Home-Run Baker, or the great Tyrus Cobb, in wielding the stock. The first ten highest batters have the following percentage:—Cavanagh, .616; Behan, .534;

King, .500; Otis, .475; Madden, .546; Demarest, .500; O'Connell, .500; Grimes, .469; Leacy, .455; Langlois, .441.

The Brothers have arranged a first class back-stop, and although Red O'Connell has lost his position of "chasing the balls," still all are agreed that the back-stop is a decided improvement. Rev. Fathers Stanton and Verroneau, Brother Kililan and Mr. Caley have proved efficient and capable umpires.

THE CITY LEAGUE.

Contrary to expectations, the old league was revived, and is still doing business. The Oval is out of commission, and all the games will take place at Lansdowne Park. St. Pat's., Pastimes and College will compete for the honours. Last Saturday, the 3rd, was the opening day, and Dr. J. L. Chabot pitched the first ball. College played a double-header, winning the first from Pastimes, 10-5, but owing to carelessness and loose play St. Pat's. carried off the honours in the second encounter, 19-18. College have one of the best teams in years, and had the boys been on their guard last year's record of all wins and no loses might have been repeated. However, experience is a good teacher, and let us hope we shall chronicle a long string of wins next month.

INTERMEDIATE CITY LEAGUE.

Representatives from Collegiate, Y.M.C.A. and College held a meeting in St. Patrick's Hall on Friday, the first, and formed a league for the budding lights. A double schedule will be played, games to take place at the Oval and on Cartier Square.

The Collegiate nine opened at the Oval Wednesday afternoon against College. They secured a lead in the first innings, but the heavy hitting proteges of Braithwaite soon reversed matters, with the result that the garnet and grey were victors, 9-5. It was a good game to watch, and Collegiate will make matters interesting before many days have passed. Mr. Sam Bilsky has kindly donated a handsome silver cup, and it is up to the Intermediates of U. of O. to be the first winners of the trophy.

THE TRACK MEET.

It was staged on Monday morning, the 4th, on the campus in front of the Arts Building, and, to say the least, the track meet of 1914 will go down in the annals of the University as the most suc-

cessful inter-mural event that ever took place. Prizes worth competing for were graciously donated by gentlemen of Ottawa, a list of whom is given below. Mr. Tassé, "le Grand Sport," in particular deserves special mention, for he gave the magnificent silver cup to the athlete winning the highest number of points. This cup, which went to Mr. Frank Madden, is a trophy to be proud of, and in after years "Dink" will show all the little Maddens a proof of the prowess of their father on the athletic field in his youthful days. Eddie Nagle was but one point in arrears; in fact there was little to choose between his performance and that of the winner. To Eddie was given an amber pipe. Too much credit cannot be given Fathers Stanton and Verroneau for they were indefatigable in their efforts to make a success of the event; their efforts were not in vain. Father Stanton acted as official starter. Fathers Verroneau, Messrs. Hackett and Sullivan as judges, Messrs. Kelly, McNally and Tallon as scorers. Messrs. Cameron, Murphy, Harrington, O'Brien, Lee, Caley, Beaulieu, Dupont and Lemaire as judges of the course.

The winners of the various events were as follows:—

100 yard dash—(1) Nagle, (2) Madden, (3) Braithwaite.

Running high jump—(1) Lapensee, (?) Madden.

440 yd. run—(1) Nagle, (2) Braithwaite, (3) McCool.

Mile run—(1) McAuliffe, (2) Dubois, (3) Boucher, (4) Barrette, (5) Tierney.

Running broad jump—(1) Dubois, (2) Nagle, (3) Madden.

Collegiate proved too strong for Philosophy and Arts, and won the tug of war in two straight pulls.

Potato race—(1) Madden, (2) Holly, (3) Crough.

60 yd. dash—(1) Madden, (2) Nagle, (3) King.

Arts proved fleetest of foot in the relay race.

Consolation race—(1) Higgins, (2) Gagnon, (3) Ross.

To these gentlemen the Athletic Association wishes to extend its heartfelt thanks for donating prizes. To them belongs in great part the success of the meet and interest which was evinced: Messrs. E. Tassé, Mulligan, McGiffin, Serim, Major, Fortier, Fisher, Pittaway, Mooney, Bilsky, Dr. Leacy, Dr. Pinard, Ketchum & Co., The Bursar of the University, The 2 Macs, and the Boston Lunch.

NOTES.

U. of O. pennants were given to the runners up of last fall's football league. Mike Mulvihill and Dink Madden now sleep the sleep of the unworried.

Seldom has such a baseball game been witnessed on the campus as was "handed out" on Wednesday evening, the 6th. Hackett's "Nine-tails" crossed swords with Nifty O'Brien's "Cat's-paws." The captains were in the pitchers' box and put a couple over the plate—about twenty feet. Then Heffernan's base-running was really a feature. We never have seen, nor likely will it ever occur in the future, such an exhibition as was given by the distinguished student from up the line. But there were others in the same class, for instance, William Maher might have tried to do better if he could, and Fitzpatrick—well, the least said about him the better. Joe O'Leary and Wilf. McNab divided honours—but Mae is not as finished a ball player as his co-inhabitant from Indian River. Lemaire and Beaulieu insisted that they be permitted to use tennis rackets when at bat, but Jack New and Red O'Connell (the men from Peterborough) used their persuasive powers to advantage, with the result that a riot was narrowly averted. Then to see Foley hopping around the bases—it was a circus in itself and well deserved the price of admission.

Messrs. Lee and Caley have lately branched out into the acrobatic field.





ORDINATION OF FATHER J. BURKE, '10.

One of the most pleasing ceremonies which it has been our good fortune to witness was that one, which, performed by the Apostolic Delegate, Mons. Stagni, raised Rev. John Burke, of Ottawa, to the dignity of the Holy Priesthood.

Father Burke was born at Braeside, and received his early education at the Arnprior Separate School, where he passed his entrance examination. After attending the Almonte High School for one year, he came to Ottawa University. When he had completed his classical course here he decided to study for the priesthood. With this end in view, he entered the Seminary here four years ago under the directorship of Rev. Father Poli.

The successful completion of his theological studies was materially demonstrated in the celebration of his first Solemn High Mass in St. Mary's Church, in Hintonburg, Sunday, May 10th. The students of the University felt very much flattered when the Rector announced that Father Burke would celebrate Mass in our Chapel on May 12th. After Mass, Mr. Burke had breakfast in "Big Yard" refectory, when Mr. J. Sullivan, on behalf of the students, presented the new priest with a pair of military brushes as a small token of our esteem and appreciation, and with the best of wishes for all success in his new field of labors. Father Burke made a very appropriate reply, and promised to remember us while he was saying Mass.

In addition to the many messages of congratulation and good wishes already received by Father Burke, *The Review* wishes to add its hearty congratulations and express the wish that Alma Mater's newest priest will attain the success and happiness to which every good priest is entitled.

* * *

One of the most regrettable effects following the removal of Rev. Father Fallon is that the Debating Society has lost a moderator who had raised the society to a standard never before attained by any such organization in the history of the University. However, Rev. Fr. Stanton consented to take the office and finish the season according to the pre-arranged plan.

April 27.—Resolved, "The manufacture and sale of cigarettes and the materials of which cigarettes are immediately made should be prohibited in Canada."

In the excitement of the past few weeks the appointing of debaters was overlooked, and, as a consequence, extemporaneous oratory was the order of the evening. The speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. J. Grace, H. L. O'Reilly and J. Quinlin, those of the negative being Messrs. J. Fogarty, J. Roche and A. Maher.

Although it is not customary for us to pick out any individual speaker for praise, we think that "Mamie" Maher is deserving of especial mention. "Mamie" gave us the history of tobacco in every form, and the classical language used was a revelation to the inhabitants. Lally, from the floor, gave us some very interesting statistics regarding the price of the white "coffin nails." Altogether it was an exceptionally good debate. Mr. J. C. Leacy acted as chairman.

* * *

April 27.—Resolved, "The press has a more powerful influence on public opinion than the school." Messrs. W. Unger, A. Dewan and V. Sullivan supported the affirmative, while Messrs. W. McNabb, V. Hayes and J. Wheland defended the negative. Many good arguments were advanced by both sides, and it was only after a fight which almost rivalled the Johnston-Jeffries bout that the judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

Mr. L. J. Guillet acted in the capacity of chairman.

About this time of year the members of Forms III, V. and VII. may be seen walking "each by his lonesome," with grave and dignified mein, eyes front, shoulders thrown back, chest thrown out, and a rather absent-minded expression on their faces. Fear not! O! ye who stand and wait—and watch; we are not starting a military camp—the boys are merely practicing for the taking of the class pictures. The convenda of Forms V. and III. will be entered into, as usual, this year. Rev. Father Stephen Murphy is the Hon-

orary President of Form V., while Rev. Father Michael Murphy fills the office for Form III.

* * *

The Daly avenue house is striving to make itself a social centre. "Shadow Neck" gave a dainty five o'clock tea in honor of "Piano Legs," who was visiting him during evening study one day. Details as to decorations, etc., are not forthcoming, but it is a well-known fact that only the most expensive arras and tapestries, as well as embellishments of every kind, were used. "Mouse's Ear" Higgins poured the ice cream. After the table was cleared a debate was indulged in. The subject, "Resolved, that beans should be fed to college students" was upheld by "Silent" O'K. and "Mamie" M—her, and torn to pieces by "Snooper" Ward and "Canary" Nagle. While the judges were rendering a decision the guests were entertained with a vocal selection given by Messrs. "Chesty," "Moose Jaw" Foley, "Snooper" Ward and "Mamie" Maher. After this the invited ones were ready for anything, and the tea came to an end as soon as the fighting began. "Demosthenes" Caley has not been able yet to render his decision.

* * *

The fact that the examinations are not for distant is forcibly brought home to the students by the notice warning them to register by May 16th, which in itself is not so bad; but the notice also bids them bear in mind that the registration fee must accompany the application. Many a touching and heart-rending scene is enacted as the boys kiss good-bye to their "long green."

* * *

Rumor has it that we are to take a trip down the Ottawa on Thursday, May 21st. There is everything to be said in favor of the scheme. Those who were here three years ago remember all the sport w had when we went down to Montebello. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be carried through, while last year was made impossible by uncontrollable circumstances.

Junior Department.

The game that everyone longs for, namely, baseball, has come again. Each one is out trying his new glove or bat. No one seems to think too much of study when it is here. We hope that the boys will become great stars at the game and enjoy themselves thoroughly, but it will not do for them to forget their studies, especially when examinations are drawing near.

Three teams have been chosen from among the seniors. The Midgets formed a league, consisting of three teams, but owing to the arguments which often arose between the umpire and the players it was broken up. The seniors have played nearly half their schedule. They play every night, and on congé afternoons. At present the standing is as follows:—

Games.	Won.	Lost.
Chatham (captain) Robert	6	2
Cornwall (captain) MacIntosh	5	3
Ottawa (captain) Provost	1	1

Fr. Turcotte has ordered gold watch fobs, which are to be given to each player on the winning team. Go to it, fellows.

Many new stars have been discovered in our midst, such as Kelly, Callahan, Hanaway, Horan, Dañl and a few others.

We are all glad to hear that Jack is better of his rheumatism.

Small Yard seems to be a training place for all the heavy-weights. Many interesting bouts should take place with such boxers as Grunting Murphy, Pee Wee MacTavish, Squeezer Boucher and Battling Callahan.

An interesting wrestling match took place between Perrier and Sabourin. They were on the floor thirty minutes, when the bell for study broke it up.

Our first team began to train a few days ago. We hope to put it over a few of the bigger heads around this joint.

A few notes from among the "Braves":—

Hammersley lost a banana.

Callahan did not get any butter.

Hanaway did not receive any potatoes or dessert.

Ernie, have you any "beans" left?

Pass 'em over, says Ray.

Our pool leagues have been finished. In the J. A. A. League there were seventeen teams. In the Varsity League there were twenty-six teams. The championship of the J. A. A. push has yet to be decided. The others have been decided. The standing was:—

J. A. A. LEAGUE.

Pool.

	Won.	Lost.
Giroux-Marion	9	2
Hammersley-Demarais	9	2
Robert-McDougall	9	2
Auger-Regnier	9	2

Billiards.

	Won.	Lost.
White-Morel	6	1

VARSIITY LEAGUE.

Pool.

	Won.	Lost.
Berthiaume-Lalonde	9	1

Billiards.

	Won.	Lost.
Lemieux-McGowan, L.	8	1

The boys of Small Yard extend their deepest sympathy to their First Prefect, Father Turcotte, on the death of his mother, at her home in Lowell, Mass.