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## Our Senate and Senate Reform

**R**ECALLING to mind that oft-repeated adage, "the newspaper is but the pulse of public opinion," what then must be popular sentiment towards our Senate? For, within the last few months, even Canada's most conservative newspapers have boldly criticized our Second Chamber, and have not hesitated to profess their dissatisfaction with it. Although our Upper House has never enjoyed that esteem or respect which has characterized the other parts of our governmental machinery, still, prior to this, only cautious opinions have been expressed about it, in private interviews or in tepid symposiums, by Canada's literary and political men.

This recent outburst of dissatisfaction can be traced to the Senate's refusal to give its sanction to the Conservative Naval Policy. Although, as might be expected, party prejudices flavor these criticisms, still we must not allow them to pass unnoticed. For, a momentary glance at them suffices not only to convince even the casual observer that there is justification for a goodly number of these criticisms, but also to impress upon the minds of all the necessity of Senatorial reform. That our Senate has failed to win the prestige destined for it by its sponsors is an undeniable fact. And it is not my intention to attempt to conceal any of its defects, but rather to consider them in their true light.

In the first place, to use the words of Marriott, "The Cana-

dian Senate does not, like the English House of Lords, the American Senate, and the German Bundesrath, stand for and embody one single and intelligible principle." On the one hand, it represents the principle of crown nomination, and so far approximates the British House of Lords; while on the other it adheres timidly to the federal idea, which has rendered the Senates of Imperial Germany and the United States so efficient. Thus, embodying whole-heartedly neither principles, it enjoys the advantages of neither.

A second reason for the failure of the Canadian Senate is that the principle of federalism recognized in its constitution has not been maintained. The Senate, as originally designed, was to afford equal representation to each of the three divisions into which the Dominion was divided. That subsequent amendments have not maintained the federal principle is evident from the fact that Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan upon entering the federation were each assigned four senators, while British Columbia was granted three. Furthermore, when Prince Edward Island entered the federation, it was represented in the Senate by four members, while the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively was reduced to ten each. Thus we find the Senate, which in 1867 consisted of seventy-two members, and which gave equal representation to the three Provinces of the federation, now consisting of eighty-seven members apportioned to the several Provinces in accordance with amendments to the British North America Act.

Writing in 1891, Mr. Goldwin Smith affirmed: "Of the seventy-six Senators all but nine have now been nominated by a single party leader, who has exercised his power for a party purpose, if for no narrower object. . . . Money spent for the party in election contests and faithful adherence to the person of its chief, especially when he most needs support against the moral sentiment of the public, are believed to be the surest titles to a seat in the Canadian House of Lords." These assertions, coupled with the fact that Sir John Macdonald during his long tenure of power appointed only one Liberal to the Senate, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot even be accused of this degree of weakness towards his Conservative opponents, immediately suggest a third reason for the failure of the Canadian Senate.

The principle of Cabinet appointments to the Senate, from which, probably, most was expected, has proved very effective in destroying the efficiency of the Upper House. Contrary to the expectations of the authors of the Federal Constitution of Canada,

it has secured the appointment of party henchmen: men who preferred a seat in the Red Chamber to the possibilities of an election; rather than the appointment of practical statesmen. Our Senate has become the creature and tool of the Cabinet, or to quote Marriott, "that Senate devised with the idea of giving representation to provincial interests, has been manipulated in such a way as to subserve primarily the interests of the central executive."

The inference from my previous assertion, "that the Senate as at present constituted performs no useful service," may be that we should abolish it. By no means is this my contention. For the Senate has a separate and distinct place in our polity and should not be abolished.

As already stated, our Upper House was originally designed to afford equal representation to the provinces of the federation, thus in it is reflected and embodied the federal character of our Polity. Therefore, its abolition would necessitate the altering of our constitution, and experience has proved how dangerous it is to tamper with the genius of a constitution.

The unitary character of our constitution also impresses upon our minds the necessity of a Second Chamber. History proves to us that a Unitary Constitution and a Unicameral system are irreconcilable. It recalls to our minds England's sad experience with a Unitary Constitution and only one House, when during Cromwell's time, the "Rump," after murdering the King and abolishing the House of Lords, became the sole power. Then, contrary to expectations, the people were least represented, and as Marriott says, "England experienced the horriddest arbitrariness that ever existed on earth." Nor can this failure of the Unicameral System be attributed to the incompetency of the governing body. For, when the "Rump" was expelled from power and succeeded by the Puritan convention, arbitrariness reached its climax. And the surprising degree of unanimity which the proposal for a Bicameral System received clearly demonstrates the unpopularity of the Unicameral System. The failure of the experiment forced even Cromwell to assert, "Unless we have some such thing as an Upper Chamber as a balance we cannot be safe."

The rare unanimity with which the civilized world has decided in favour of the Bicameral legislature strongly suggests to us another reason for the retention of our Senate. The progressive nations of the world have clung, despite wide differences of circumstances and contrasted forms of constitution, to the Bi-

cameral system. Thus we find Republican France, Imperial Germany, Switzerland, in fact, all the unitary States of Europe, Greece alone excepted, following the English model. The evolution of this two-chambered structure by the Mother of Parliaments some may urge was merely accidental, and we might as well have had one, three or four Houses. In one sense this evolution was accidental. But we must not forget that the choice of the modern world was not accidental. It was in most cases directed by bitter remembrances of experiments with the other forms.

We have the concurrence of Canada's highest constitutional authorities, not only when we say, "that the Senate cannot and must not be abolished," but also when we assert "that Senate reform is a constitutional necessity." *Although all agree as to the necessity of a remedy for the defects of our Senate, still there is a great divergence of opinion as to just what that remedy should be. Some maintain that the Senate should be appointed by the Cabinet for a limited term, while others suggest that it should be appointed by the House of Commons in such a way as to secure something like proportional representation for the opposition. Honourable G. W. Ross thinks that it would be advisable to have our Second Chamber appointed partly by the Cabinet and partly by the electors. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has advocated the substitution of an Upper Chamber elected, according to the American method, by the legislatures of the constituent Provinces.*

The adoption of the first mentioned proposal would render the Senate more dependent and responsible to the Cabinet, and consequently more useless. Again, if we grant the House of Commons the power of appointment as proposed, we would be practically abolishing the Bicameral system. For then, although sitting in separate Houses, the Upper Chamber would become but a special committee of the Lower one. Thirdly, a Senate appointed as Mr. Ross proposed, would be susceptible to all the faults of our present Second Chamber because those men appointed by the Cabinet would have a predominating influence over elected Senators. Furthermore, the acceptance of Mr. Ross' proposal would increase the possibilities of frequent deadlocks.

Of the above mentioned proposals, Sir Wilfrid's seems to have become the most popular. It has already received the endorsement of many of Canada's most prominent literary and political men. Men who believe "that a Senate, representative of the constituent Provinces would go far to win for our Upper House such a measure of political prestige and popular confidence as can

alone enable it to realize the objects for which a Second Chamber presumably exists."

Still, we find that this proposal has been opposed by others not less prominent, who maintain that a Senate constructed according to the American Senate would not give satisfaction. The reasons they advance are: firstly, the division of powers between the Federal government and the States government has proceeded on totally different principles in Canada and America. And the adoption of Sir Wilfrid's proposal would, they maintain, increase the power of the Provincial legislatures which would be contrary to the principles of a unitary constitution. Secondly, Canada has borrowed from England the Cabinet principle, while America has not. And they maintain that an elective Senate and an elective Cabinet are irreconcilable.

Thus, on account of the many and powerful arguments which have been advanced against the proposed methods of Senate reform, just what will be done is difficult to surmise. Although our statesmen would prefer to wait for the assistance which the Australian Commonwealth will eventually afford them, they realize that this question demands immediate attention. For they concur with Marriott when he says, "should different conditions exist in the near future, should party oscillations be as rapid and violent in Canada as elsewhere, it is difficult to believe that the Senate could in its present form survive." But whatever method of reform these men decide upon, let us hope that it will succeed in establishing our Second Chamber upon a basis at once firm, dignified and intelligible.

C. A. MULVHILL, '15.

## About New Books

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**S**UMMER truck is not proper English and according to grammarians it would be considered a slang term, but truck is a word used a great deal on this continent. There is scarcely another word quite so suitable to the occasion, when a modern writer of book notes sits down before the monthly collection of summer books. The table is piled high with a motley collection which much resembles the vegetables on a hawker's waggon. If the reviewer be honest he will possibly be unpopular with the authors who are trying to make a penny, with the publishers who are endeavoring to earn a dollar, and with the editor whose salary depends on the amount of advertising which his publication contains. For is he very likely to be very popular with the average reader of books—since that person is interested in stories, not literature or information.

Recently I was fortunate to see an annual report from a leading Japanese library showing the class of books read in Japan. What struck me particularly was the fact that there was no fiction in that library. It was only some time afterwards I learned that the Japanese do not believe in wasting time on fiction. Is it, or is it not, a waste of time and money to read fiction—especially the fiction that is found on the counters of Canadian book-stores and the shelves of Canadian public libraries? Is it true that the public which has learned to read but has not yet learned to think, is better reading interesting truck than not reading anything but the newspaper? Is the fact that there are some "big-sellers" born every month a sign of educational progress or educational retrogression?

These questions must be answered by the individual reader, and he would be an unwise man or an all-wise being who would answer them in the negative or the affirmative. Nearly every Canadian is anxious to read the latest novel from the pen of Sir Gilbert Parker, W. A. Fraser, Ralph Connor, Norman Duncan or any other of the leading Canadian writers—because it will probably depict some scene from Canadian life or history which will be pleasing and perhaps educative. That seems reasonable. But why read the truck from the writers of New York and London, who have not proved their knowledge of any particular phase of human life? For instance, why read the "Red Cravat," by Alfred Tresid-

der Sheppard, which purports to be a study of the manners of a queer German court and people, two or three centuries ago? Why waste time on "The Lodestar," by Sidney R. Kennedy, a story of doubtful merit? Why take up "Shining Ferry," which reflects no notable phase of English civilization? There is little to be gained from the "Black Barque," by T. Jenkins Hains, who has assumed to tell once more in a watery form the story of a pirate slaveship on an African cruise in the early days of the century. There is positive historical loss in perusing "The Sign of Triumph," by Sheppard Stevens, because the story of the children's crusades is better told in historical volumes. And so one may go through the list of attractive covers and find only here and there slight justification.

The Canadian publishers of these books know nothing of the authors, and, I am told, very little about the stories. It has been stated that they buy their novels from the sample covers and illustrations made by the New York and London publishers. They are not looking for literature, but for "big-sellers," for the books which will attract the eye of the passing buyer, who is so ignorant as to think that a bright cover betokens a bright book. Of course, so long as the people part with their hard-earned cash for this sort of book so long will they find it set before them in tasty array. So long as they prefer trashy fiction to history, biography and travel, so long will the publisher seek the sensation which will most attract.

One truly remarkable feature is the carelessness which is displayed by some members of the public library boards in making their selections. The butterflies of summer are purchased by them to be placed on their shelves where there should be only books of permanent benefit. I am informed the Canadian practice is much different from the Japanese, and the effect upon the youthful mind is apparently in equal contrast. How many novels would be required to do as much for a youth's permanent pleasure and profit, as Hannay's "War of 1812," Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolf," a volume from "The Makers of Canada," Henbury's or Tyrrell's volume on the Northland, or a volume of stories by Fraser, Roberts or Thompson-Seton?

Probably the reader may smile and answer that young people do not read serious books. The reader is wrong, for it has been said that boys can be taught to take pleasure in these just as they can be taught to take pleasure in the problems of algebra and geometry. No doubt you heard about the man who took his little girl, ten years of age to see "As you Like It." He explained the play to her and

told her he had it in a book at home. Afterwards she asked for it and read it every line. It can be seen that much depends upon the parent.

J. H., '15.

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## Dangerous Trades

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**I**N the present generation, with all its modern inventions tending to make work a pastime rather than a strife, little thought is given to the dangers involved in the pursuits of manual labor.

If we look over the columns of our daily newspapers, we shall find "specials" from all sections of the country, telling of accidents which resulted in numbers of people meeting death. And why should these reports continue to come in, day after day? One would think that a glance at the front page of a paper would serve as a sufficient warning to others to avoid danger and its occasions. But no. The following day has as long a story to tell.

The aim of man in life is wealth and happiness, and he will struggle to attain this end in spite of the obstacles which come in his way. Death, which would rob him of all his earthly gains, seems but a small consideration in his eyes. He will put himself in danger of death, just to carry out his fixed plans. And this death, although in some cases accidental, is more often brought on by his association with some form of poison or disease, incidental to his trade. The name of "dangerous trades" is used in this connection and has reference to those slow acting causes which bring on mortal disease.

The leading countries of the world have legislated in the attempt to safe-guard their workmen, but little apparent good has resulted. Young people are always ready to accept employment in factories where a reasonable salary is paid, and very little regard is given for their health and safety. They are found working in overcrowded rooms at the manufacture of earthenware and china, at file cutting, at the smelting of lead and using it in print and dye-works, at all kinds of enameling of cooking utensils, and at glass polishing, in all of which lead is a poisonous element. Again we find them among other chemical poisons in the manufacture of



paint and colors, in the extraction of arsenic, dry-cleaning, paper-staining, coloring and enameling, hatters' and furriers' works, in the manufacture of matches, chemical works, lithographic and India-rubber works, as well as in the mixing and casting of brass and metal.

In a very short time the most robust body must fall before these poisonous chemicals, by coming in continuous contact with them.

Besides, most serious accidents are frequent among those employed in metal works using converters, in electrical generating works, and in the bottling of drinks charged with liquid gas, in quarries and in the manufacture of salt.

Trades, in which anthrax or lockjaw is an incident, are quite common in our day; while danger in other works often arises from dust and injurious particles in the air. The processes, which require a sudden change of temperature, very often result in the ruined health of the employed, as do also the processes which require artificial humidity.

Thus we see the existence of a large number of trades which at first sight may seem to help the progress of our country, but which in reality produce special dangers which call for precaution on the part of all those connected with them. And, for the welfare of the nation, this safe-guarding of laborers employed in "dangerous trades" must continue up to that time when all exposure to injury and disease will be removed by the invention of modern machinery, and the employment of every precaution which can render our workmen immune.

JOS. E. GRAVELLE, '15.

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## Woman Suffrage



THE agitation which is taking place in the English-speaking world for the enfranchisement of women is worthy of considerable attention. It has only been in recent years that women have shown an inclination to take up political questions, and many believe that this in-  
be the cause of many good results; others think the contrary.  
roduction of the feminine element into political affairs would  
The main argument upon which women have based their claim for equal suffrage is not whether they will make a good use of the

ballot or not. If it were, it would also be the essential thing in the case of male suffrage; and, as we all think that those who do not vote as we do make bad use of the ballot, so those opposed to woman suffrage on the grounds that women would make a good use of the ballot, must also favour disenfranchisement of those men voting differently from themselves. If women must live under a certain government and are forced to obey its laws, why should they not be entitled to a voice in that government?

At least eight of the States in the American Union have adopted equal suffrage. Originating in the West, this movement is moving towards the East. Its supporters have lost no ground, and are gaining steadily. Although the effect of granting woman suffrage has not been a complete revolution in public affairs, still this new element in public life has been the cause of many considerable reforms which can in no way be despised. It is indeed the truth to say there is a wide difference between the minds of women and those of men, and this is particularly evident when women act in the capacity of jurors in the court-room. As one writer upon this subject says, "At this age it will do them no harm to admit that they care less for abstract ideas of law and more for human justice. And this is what is needed in our courts to-day."

Those opposed to woman suffrage are saying that the entrance of women into politics has not affected political conditions to any great extent. But the results have been such that in places where equal suffrage exists there has been, as yet, no demand for its abolition. Since women were admitted to the franchise greater courtesy and chivalry prevail at public meetings. The qualifications and ability of those women elected to office are at least equal to those of their male associates, and in general women require to have better talents than their male opponents in order to secure election.

The opponents of equal suffrage are, as a rule, recruited from the ranks of capitalists and large employers of women and miners. They fear for their own selfish interests if women are enfranchised. In California it was the vote of the workingman that won the victory for woman suffrage, and the influence of women in public affairs immediately became manifest. Their greatest work has been in the line of temperance reform. From this may be understood the bitter opposition of the liquor interests to woman suffrage. This new force comes into the political system at a time when there is great need of the infusion of a new spirit.

L. GUILLET, '15.

## The St. Lawrence—How much of it do we own?



FEW years ago an International controversy was carried on between Canada and the United States concerning the amount of water in the St. Lawrence River to which the two countries were entitled for power purposes. The question has not yet been settled because naturally it was first necessary to find the amount of water which flows down the St. Lawrence channel, and this could only be done by a long and tedious hydraulic survey, which survey has now been carried on for six years; it is expected that next summer will finish the work, and the figures will be submitted to the two Parliaments and the respective departments will then be able to come to some tangible agreement. Of course both countries have survey parties computing the flow of water, and since the water level rises and falls throughout the navigation season from ten to eighteen feet, it becomes necessary that the work be commenced in early spring and continued till the ice forms, in order that a mean flow be ascertained. Not only has the main channel to be estimated, but each river flowing into it has to be computed: the method of arriving at the volume contained is the same whether it be for a small rivulet or for that broad and glittering expanse near Bout de l'Île, below Montreal.

Having chosen some point at which the shores are comparatively flat you measure off along one shore a "base line" parallel to the river. At each extremity of this line and perpendicular to it you mark off another line about fifty feet long, at the end of which you erect a temporary pole. A man is stationed at the end of these perpendiculars to the "base line," and the engineer takes up his position at the centre point of the "base line." Next a launch is sent out and a float, made out of a barrel with a flag attached, is thrown into the water above where the first man is stationed, and as the float passes his point he signals to the engineer, who with the aid of a sextant takes the angle at which the float crosses the line of the first watcher. The barrel proceeds down the river and as it crosses the point where the second man is stationed the engineer takes that angle also. This process is continued right across the river, the float being thrown into the water at about intervals of fifty feet. Having the points at which

each float crosses the lines, it is an easy matter (on paper) to join the first two, the next pair, etc., and then taking a mean of all these lines you have the general direction of the current,—the first essential point in metering.

Next a new "base line" is laid out on the shore, parallel to the direction of the current, and at one end of that base line is erected a perpendicular, at the extremity of which is put a solid wooden post, usually surmounted with a flag. Two other posts are situated at the ends of the base line. Everything is now prepared for the actual work of metering.

The recording meter is a heavy lead weight, with a steel rod about two feet long running through it; halfway up the rod there is a small fan, exactly similar to the propeller of a boat, and connected to this is a "tail" or piece of flat wood, to keep the fan always against the current. Tied to the steel rod is a heavy cable which is used by those in the boat to lift the meter; also two electric wires are connected with a battery in the boat, and these wires are then bound to the meter in the water. Naturally the water running against the fan causes it to revolve, and at every revolution the fan makes a connection between the two wires, and thus a current is produced which transmits to a recorder in the boat the number of revolutions in a stated time.

When everything is prepared the boat is anchored on a line with the perpendicular to the "base line" of which I have spoken. Now we know the length of the base line and we know that the angle on the short is a right angle, and by using the sextant we obtain the other angle from the shore to the boat. It therefore becomes an easy trigonometrical process to find the distance of the boat from the short. Having found this, the meter is dropped to the bottom, and a reading is taken of the number of revolutions, then it is brought up two feet and another reading taken, then two feet more, and so on to the surface. This process is continued about every hundred feet across the river—the boat always being kept perpendicular to the base line, and therefore parallel to the mean current.

When all these readings have been secured it becomes a matter of higher mathematics (which I do not imagine you would relish to have explained) to take the mean number of revolutions of the fan at each point, and computing from this the number of gallons of water that pass this point. Thus adding the amount passing at each point we obtain the volume of the whole river or the "mean flow." Taking this mean flow, at say ten times in a

year, it is easy to ascertain the average for the whole year,—th· being the object of a metering survey.

It is indeed an interesting work and affords a pleasant and profitable occupation for the student during his summer vacation.

L. A. KELLEY, '14



## Juries.

One of the great topics of the day is the best manner of administering justice through the medium of a jury; whether justice will be better meted out by a majority vote of the twelve jurors than by a unanimous verdict. Over the entire English world people boast of the jury as the palladium of their civil rights, but on close examination it is found that in theory the jury is a boon to humanity, but in practice it often results in a burlesque of justice, in unjust convictions or in the protection of crime. It is the practical defects which mar its theoretical usefulness and cause the jury to become an impediment to justice.

The numerous faults of the jury system cannot be enumerated in this short article because they are too many, but it would seem that the greatest defect is the fact of unanimity being required in the rendition of a verdict, because if this were remedied all the rest would lose in a great measure their power for mischief.

The strongest argument in favor of unanimity is the ancience of the rule, judicial wisdom and legislative policy of the middle ages being cited as reasons for holding it. In no department of human action has the world been so slow to change as in law. In no other field do we so lag behind the times. Antiquity is held as an argument, but looking into the general rule of humanity we find a strong tendency towards majority verdicts. Ethelred in his laws states the advisability of the majority verdict.

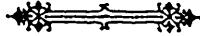
The obstacles met with by the jurors at present are indeed difficult to overcome. Jurors ought to be men cognizant of the facts surrounding any case.

The propriety of the rule of unanimity even in its modified form of enforcement has been a subject of grave criticism for

three-quarters of a century. Emylyn, Hallom, Dr. Leiber, Bentham, Judge Cooley, Blackstone and many others are outspoken in their condemnation of this rule. Many Governors of States in the Union also regard it as a relic of barbarism.

Likelihood and possibility of unjust convictions are greater in unanimous verdicts. Discussion and deliberation are not necessary after jurors leave their seats. The fact the men are not all constituted alike is ignored. Many other reasons could be cited against the unanimous verdict.

R. LAHAIE, '14.



## The Ivory Rosary



EVERET ROSE lived with his widowed mother, in a small village of Eastern Ontario. At the time our story begins he was in his sixteenth year and was fast becoming a great help to his mother, who looked upon him as her sole source of support in her old age, since he was her only child. One can imagine with what tender love she watched her baby boy develop to manhood; she prayed fervently every day that he might reach her expectations and become as good a man as was his father. But, unfortunately for the mother, as our story will show, the Roses were patriots and loyal subjects of the British Sovereign. Everet's father was of United Empire Loyalist's stock; his grandfather had given up all his worldly possessions, as many other families did at the time, and moved north to live on and to hold soil over which Britain's old emblem floated.

Consequently, when the second Riel rebellion broke out in '85, the blood of Everet's ancestors, tingling through his veins, set him bent upon performing the manliest of manly duties: that of serving his country. He pleaded with his mother, who was reluctant to let her only boy go; nevertheless, she was proud of her offspring; she saw the zeal and patriotism of the father in the son. Being prevailed upon for some time she finally acquiesced. Fondly taking

leave of his mother, Everet assured her that he would not be gone long, and they would soon be again united. When departing she gave him a small Rosary. The beads were of ivory, beautifully carved and strung on a chain of silver links. It was an heirloom, and originally came from an ancestor who had served in India. As a last request she asked him to carry it always.

Everet enlisted in Col. Otter's column. The new transcontinental railway transported the volunteers out over the Canadian prairies, dropping them at Swift Current. The half-breeds near the junction of the North with the South Saskatchewan deemed themselves aggrieved at the delay of the Government in settling their claims to certain land grants. In order to secure redress they invited their former leader and chief, Riel, who was then residing in the United States, to return and take command. He had acquiesced to their demand; the result was an outbreak in the month of April of '85, at Duck Lake. The Cree chiefs, Big Bear and Poundmaker, together with their followers, cast their lot in with the half-breeds. The main column of the volunteer force, under General Middleton, captured the stronghold of the half-breeds at Batoche. Col. Otter advanced directly north from Swift Current to Battleford and checked Poundmaker's band nearby, at Cut Knife Creek. Several volunteers were killed in this campaign, but the greater number were again in their homes before September. Everet, however, did not return; upon communicating with Ottawa it could not be ascertained whether he had fallen or had been lost. The news drove his poor mother frantic. She prayed to God that her son might be returned, but in vain.

In reality he had been lost. He was out on sentry duty during the night away north of Cut Knife Creek, and when it was time to return to the main body he learned that even the vanguard had disappeared. He wandered around for a day, but lost the trail when night came; tired and exhausted he fell asleep, and was picked up by some Indian horsemen in the morning. He was forced to winter with them for they would never consent to lead him to a settlement. To have set out alone on those lonely prairies would have been nothing less than suicide.

He wandered around for five years in this manner, unconsciously working his way to the north, until one day he stumbled into a Yukon camp, and found himself once more again among white men, but remote from civilization. His first impulse was to communicate with his mother and apprise her of his safety. He wrote a long letter telling her of how he had been left behind,

and failing to overtake his party, had wandered with the Indians during five years, until his providential rescue, as it were, when he wandered into the camp. He concluded his letter by stating that although he was very anxious, indeed, to see her, he thought he might remain in the Yukon a year or two. If fortune favored him he might accumulate in that length of time enough to keep her not only comfortably but in independence during the rest of her days.

Everet waited days for a reply, but the days grew into weeks and months, and no word. He then began to doubt—possibly his mother had passed beyond the reach of the mail—who would have cared for her during those five long years? Who would have supported her? He knew that it had been all she could do by working long hours to make both ends meet during the younger days of his youth, and now she was far past middle age and on the decline. Dwelling upon such thoughts as these caused him no little unrest, until finally one morning the steamer from Vancouver arrived with the mail. It brought his letter returned with the "Unknown" stamp upon it. He gave up all hope and concluded that his mother—his dear, kind, caressing mother, from whom he had so tenderly taken his leave—was no more.

After a year or more of waiting for Everet to return, his poor, distracted mother, pining in health and void of any means of support, fell into dire need and was taken to the county poor farm to become a public charge. Here she lost her individuality, as is generally the case, and Mrs. Rose became to be known simply as Peggy. Hence, it was that Everet's letter never reached her.

Another five years in the Yukon found the lost son with a comfortable fortune amassed, but in spite of his prosperity he was not happy; retrospectively he recalled the days of his youth, his mother and his home. He experienced that which all men have undergone when far from home,—a longing for kith and kin. His hopes gathered; perhaps his mother still lived. What happiness this flickering thought afforded him. When autumn arrived he decided to go East, he was now in such anxiety that he would never be satisfied until he had assured himself of her lot. He came down to Vancouver on the last boat before the closing of navigation, crossed the continent and arrived in the village of his childhood on Christmas Eve.

During the long years that Mrs. Rose had waited for her son, her Faith was ever paramount; she never once thought that



he had been killed, but was firm in her belief that he was still alive. Every day in her prayers she fervently implored the Heavenly Father and His Divine Son to return her child to her. Her love for Everet was the love of loves,—a mother's love—an affection diaphanous and serene in nature, howsoever impervious and rough may be the merit of him upon whom it is bestowed. Its perseverance is isochronous with the beats of her throbbing heart.

Everet made several inquiries at the village hotel, but no one remembered his mother. As he sauntered up the street on his way to Midnight Mass, the resonant Christmas chimes fell upon his ears as the pealing bells sent forth their message of gladness away through the pale glow of the soft silver moonlight reflected from the bosom of Mother Earth, in her immaculate robe of freshly fallen snow; he revelled in the thought of how happily here were spent his childhood days.

Entering, he sat silently in the holy edifice, listening to the choir pouring out the beautiful strains: "Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis." Away over by the Crib of the Infant Jesus, he spied a little wan, distraught woman, kneeling, grey, bent with age and despondently sad. The vision of this little figure with bowed head and the soul elevated, communicating with God in empyreal fervor, prompted him to advance to the rail to say an Ave for his mother. The little woman was praying in a monotone, as old people are often wont. He overheard her: "O Infant Jesus, return to me my son Everet—" He suddenly realized that this was his mother. As he approached her, she turned and spied the Rosary he held in his hand. A little soft cry of joy was heard by those nearby as she sobbed: "My son, my son," and, swooning, fell into his arms. The Infant had answered their prayers.

F. W. HACKETT, '14.

# University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

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

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No. 4

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

In Mexico for fifty years Porfirio Diaz had reigned, nominally as President, but in reality as an absolute monarch; and it must be confessed that the country throve. A couple of years ago a revolution occurred; Diaz was driven out, and Madero became President. Some time later Madero was assassinated, a change of government again occurred, and Huerta, the present ruler, became President. After the confusion subsided, Huerta's government was acknowledged by all the Powers, with the exception of the United States, recognition by whom was really of the very greatest importance to Mexico. All attempts to obtain recognition have failed. Why President Wilson refuses is not definitely known. It may be that the great oil and other commercial interests, fearing trouble for themselves in Mexico if Huerta is recognized, have exerted sufficient pressure on Wilson to have him stand aloof. It may be, and this is the more probable reason, pure squeamishness on Wil-

on's part. He does not like Huerta's rough-shod methods of obtaining the supreme power and his alleged assassination of Madero. There is no precedent for a refusal if this is the cause. Other Presidents of the United States have clasped hands with Diaz for instance, under whose regime it is pretty certain that more than one of his rivals died and disappeared in mysterious ways. Probably such things are necessary down there; conditions are different from those prevailing in the United States, and Wilson should realize it. Recognition by the States is absolutely necessary. Money must be had to carry on a government and to support an army. Yet no power will lend money to a government which is unrecognized by "the policeman" of Central America. Mexico cannot proceed with recognition withheld by her next-door neighbor. Huerta will soon succumb to a lack of funds, and then what will Wilson do? No one would wish the States to assume a protectorate over Mexico; in the first place it would be no easy task to subdue that country, the climate is dangerous to other than natives, and the system of warfare would be of a guerilla nature, something for which American soldiers are not trained; in the second place Mexico, once conquered, would be continually a menace and trouble-maker, more so than would compensate for the expense of her conquest.

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#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are times when students,—it is to be hoped inadvertently,—fail to appreciate advantages which lie unheeded at their very feet. With the opening of the session of the Dominion Parliament it would be well to bear in mind that spare hours can be less profitably spent than those which are given to personal attendance at the debates which will take place in the House of Commons during the next few months. A census of graduates leaving Canadian institutions of higher education in any year would quite probably show that only a handful of them hold definite political views formed by themselves on lofty principles. It is generally the case that their political opinions are either inherited or are assumed from exterior records of political parties. But if, without entering the improbable realms of the idealist, we intend that the standards of Canadian politics shall be raised, it is at once essential that graduates of universities, upon whom the purity and wholesomeness of our national politics will at some future date

depend, should be men of sound and just political convictions, attained principally through their own reflection and study.

\* \* \*

It is a gratifying announcement which has been made by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster General, that no liquor will be trafficable through channels of the new system of parcels post which is being presented to Canadians as a 1914 gift. Unmoved by any attempted persuasions on the part of those interested in the spreading of the liquor business, the Minister has been emphatic in his refusal to allow John Barleycorn to wander mischievously through the country under protection of the seal of the Dominion Post Office Department. And it is not difficult to surmise the harm which might be set on foot should the parcels post system be made the means of "bottled booze" gaining admittance to communities where, for instance, an attempt is being made to enforce local option. In firmly declining to barter any progeny of his progressive departmental policy to the liquor interests, Mr. Pelletier has not only given fresh evidence of an admirable self-respect, but has likewise touched a high chord in the harp of our national welfare.

\* \* \*

We notice a comment in one of our exchanges which it cannot be amiss to repeat, at least with intent to keep before the student mind the mission which college education infers, and as a warning against a subversion of those principles of good-will and honesty upon which our college spirit depends for its existence and on which our college activities should at all times be grounded.

It is now and then asserted that there is a regrettable absence of considerable of the college spirit in some of our university activities. This is rightly to be deplored. The inconsiderate desire of any student to acquire possible petty honours for personal aggrandizement is frowned on by all right-thinking students. It must be remembered that the success of a college education, or what is of vaster significance, the success of our efforts in after-life, will refuse to permit its direct determination from the inventory of the honors which college life has bestowed on us. An appreciable bank account of commonsense and unselfishness is much more desirable of cultivation, and of infinitely more value as a reference in our future undertakings, when the argosy of our college existence branches out into seas of greater and more difficult width.

\* \* \*

We hear of the wonderful democracy of our Mother Church,

and glory in it. But for evidence of this we need but enter the portals of our own St. Joseph's church across the way. There in the dim edifice, on the coldest of these winter mornings, one may see an erect and dignified form kneeling in humble reverence in close proximity to the altar of sacrifice. It is the person of one of the foremost men in Canadian public life, the Chief Justice of the Dominion. A glance in another direction reveals in the close light of approaching dawn the form of a laborer, in sweater and overalls. He, too, kneels erect in proud knowledge of the Faith he bears. The one may fill the offices of State, the other may toil with pick and shovel; but from both hearts arrive the converging fires of the same deep, strong religion, which find a common ground in communion before the altar of Him who loves and is loved by both high and low, and whose Church knows no distinction between the states of those who bear her standards.

\* \* \*

The Romans held a maxim "Jus ergo pax"—Justice hence peace. It is as an adherent to this right principle that Senator Elihu Root, of the United States, has been deemed a worthy recipient of the Nobel Prize of Peace. In the lengthy list of specific services rendered in the cause of peace by Senator Root during a long and admirable public career, his aims have always been to secure stern justice, from which it was to be expected peace would follow. This is assuredly a gladsome departure from the policy which generally runs rampant among warring nations—Peace-at-any-price. From the time of his inception as Secretary to President McKinley, when he brought embroiled conditions in Cuba to a state of peaceful readjustment, to the hour of his famous and influential utterances at the recent Second Hague Conference, Senator Root's achievements in the cause of peace are summed up in an inventory of services rendered to his country and the world at large which well merit as a reward a bestowal of the great Nobel Prize.



We're perhaps in the rear,  
But—Happy New Year.

—Wharton.

With this first issue of the New Year, the Exchange Editor joins with his fellow scribes in wishing one and all of our contemporaries a successful 1914.

Most of the exchanges which have reached our table during the holiday respite are Christmas numbers; accordingly all contain editorial pennings expressive of the sentiments of good-will and peace which commonly attend the holy Yuletide season, and with their manifold harmony "make up full consort to the angelic symphony."

*The Argosy* contains an interesting essay on Eugenics. Not the survival, but the arrival of the fittest bespeaks the theme adopted by the writer, and this receives admirable treatment. In our opinion, eugenics,—carefully disengaged from the disgusting stock farm principles set forth by the propagandists of free love,—is a subject which merits really serious discussion. And this is likewise the point taken by the essayist. His opening sentence might be determined as his proposition when he declares, "As long as mankind has been observant of the breeding of animals and of planting of seeds, so long has he likely had thoughts of the improvement of the human species through breeding." In the course of his article the writer ably develops most of the sociological and moral aspects of the eugenic program. "Within the Temple of Silence" also impressed us as a work of fiction.

\* \* \*

*The De Paul Minerva* comes within close reach of the ideal of a college quarterly. We readily grant it a high position in the ranks of our exchanges. Several interesting and instructive contributions appear in the pages of the Scholastic Number which are well worthy of favourable comment. Among these we have remarked the Ethical View of the Japanese Problem, and The Ethics of

Duty. Phases of the Religious Revolution of the Sixteenth Century, and Whether Nations Like Individuals Tend Inevitably to Decay are also well appointed pennings. Each and all of the articles appearing in this publication give evidence of considerable serious thought and research. We will await with interest the arrival of the next issue of this magazine.

\* \* \*

We could not fail to be attracted by the Christmas number of the *Abbey Student*, with its pretty cover design of green and gold. Turning over the pages of the *Abbey Student* we began to read "The Tale of Constantine." This is a versified narrative of the events which led up to the promulgation of the Edict of Milan by Constantine. In quite passable metre and with a commendable range of vocabulary, the author draws an excellent picture, all the while holding true to historical facts. While we are inclined to favor the abstract theme in poetry, yet we agree that the Tale of Constantine is one of the best attempts at verse which have yet come before our notice. Religion and the Army, and Pius X are also well chosen subjects, and their treatment is none the less commendable.

\* \* \*

The *King's College Record* for December presents to its readers at least one article of unusual interest, "The Canadian Military System." The subject is treated in detail, and a perusal of the essay convinces us that the author possesses considerable knowledge of the working of the Militia Department in our Dominion.

\* \* \*

The *Georgetown College Magazine* is again at hand. Space does not permit us to make such a review of this publication as we would in justice desire. Suffice it will be to say that without exception the articles appearing in the November and December numbers of this magazine bear abundant witness to the literary capabilities of its contributors.

\* \* \*

The initial publication of the *Helianthos* by the students of Mount Carmel Academy, Michita, Kansas, receives a welcome to our table. It is replete with very worthy attempts at fiction and verse. But, young ladies, when preparing your next issue, won't you please remember that an exchange column is a very desirable department?

\* \* \*

*The Picturesque* also announces itself to our notice for the first time. While desirous of expressing a certain pleasure which

comes to us in perusing this booklet, yet we would suggest that a more consistent balance could be obtained by the editors should they arrange for a greater number of essays, etc., and devote less space to perhaps unimportant departmental jottings of only local import. Of the three comparatively short fiction efforts, "A Hoosier Christmas of '64" pleased us.

*The Schoolman* for the month of December is a well-balanced college number. The Gonfalon of the Big Six, a story with a pleasant savour and an interesting development, is worthy of approval. Sex Hygiene and Shelley's Skylark are among the more serious topics to receive consideration. Five excellent bits of poetry are also recorded, among the number of which *The Grand Completeness* and *Autumn* afforded us a pleasant few moments.

To the *Western University Magazine* we extend a hearty welcome. We shall look forward to a continuation of the article entitled "Some Practical Politics." We also would remark that the column, *In a Lighter Vein*, is one of the best departments of this nature which have yet come to our notice.

*The St. Dunstan's Red and White* is a recent arrival. Upon a first cursory examination of its contents, we have received a favourable impression. A more critical perusal does not alter our appreciation of the articles submitted within its covers, but,—Oh, you author of "One Hundred Years From Now." Ha-Ha, Edwin, we have poets here, too, by the name of Kelly. It is of course possible that great minds "thinks alike." But 'twixt our pardonable rolls of laughter we find moments to gasp the advice that the staff Sherlock Holmes of the *Red and White* make a thorough search through little Edwin's boudoir for a May, 1913, number of the *University of Ottawa Review*. Edwin has nothing on Shakespeare for originality.

We also desire to express our thanks for receipt of the following: *Notre Dame Scholasticate*, *Niagara Index*, *Young Eagle*, *McGill Daily*, *Weekly Exponent*, *Trinity University Review*, *St. Mary's Chimes*, *O.A.C. Review*, *The Columbiad*, *Annals of St. Joseph*, *D'Youville Magazine*, *University Symposium*, *The Laurel*, *The Xaverian*, *The Fordham Monthly*, *St. John's University Record*, *The University Monthly*, *McMaster University Monthly*, *The Casket*, *The Queen's Journal*, *The Chicago Citizen*, *The Intermountain Catholic*, *Sacred Heart Echoes*, *The Collegian*, *The Gleam*, *The Civilian*, *The Columbia*, *The Gateway*, *The Loyola University Magazine*, *Acadia Athlænaum*, *Messenger de Marie*, *The Viatorian*.





The English *Review of Reviews*, always true to the principles advocated by its late founder, month after month urges upon us with unabated fervor the necessity of a World-Parliament.

Its November number contains a strong appeal to the great Powers to be more considerate for the resolutions of the last conference. It does not hesitate to censure England and Russia for their apparent indifference to the wishes of the other Powers. It proves decisively that the reasons advanced by these Powers for the deferring of the next conference are absurd.

Although this Review deserves commendation for the admirable manner in which it has championed the cause of International Peace; we feel inclined to believe that many years will have elapsed before its hopes will be realized.

Statistics prove that since the last Hague conference expenditures on naval armaments have increased. Furthermore, the conduct of the great Powers since 1907, especially in the Balkan difficulty, leads many to believe that the organization of an efficient World-Parliament is an impossibility.

Anyone not already convinced of the real causes of the Ulster trouble could do not better than to read Mr. Sydney Brooks' article in the *North American Review*, entitled "The Problem of Ulster."

Mr. Brooks fully discusses the social, political, historical and sectarian elements of the trouble. He proves to us the infeasibility of a provisional government, and the absurdity of the arguments advanced by the Ulsterites against Home Rule.

He attributes the trouble in Ulster to bigotry based on ignor-

ance and profound social contempt. For us he says, "to be an Ulster Protestant is not merely to subscribe to a certain creed, but to be heir of a vivid and martial history and of rights and liberties fought for and won on the field of battle." Furthermore, he says, "all the detestation of Rome that animated the England of the sixteenth century is nakedly and shamelessly alive and operative in the north of Ireland to-day.

Although, predicting a financial crisis, if a provisional government is organized, Mr. Brooks, contrary to the opinions of England's most prominent literary and political men, thinks that the question of Home Rule should be settled by a compromise. But just what form this compromise should take he does not say.

The student of social questions will find a very interesting and instructive article in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, entitled "The Religious Future of China." The writer of this treatise, Mr. Johnston, gives a vivid explanation of Confucianism and Buddhism, and thus introduces the question; whether or not Confucianism should be made a state religion.

This question is one most prevalent in the minds of all interested in the welfare of China, and has become the subject of a great controversy. Mr. Johnston maintains that Confucianism possesses a moral and spiritual basis and is destined to prove very effective in converting the Chinese to Christianity. This assertion has been confirmed by many prominent missionaries to China.

He declares that the greatness of a nation depends on its cultivating and developing specific racial traits, and the Tree of Chinese culture, as he terms Confucianism, should be left undisturbed in its native soil, from which there is no reason to believe it has ceased to draw nourishment. If it is impossible to retain this religion without including it in the constitution, then he says "make it a part of the political machinery.

Whether such a policy would be advisable is doubtful. Experience has proved that the government of a country in which several different denominations exist should not show religious favoritism. Mr. Johnston takes the example of the progress of France after the restoration of Catholicism (but he apparently forgets that there exists a great divergence of conditions between these countries).

Mr. J. M. Kennedy has a very interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The Failure of the Labour Party."

This treatise answers that question which is frequently asked on this side of the ocean: why is it that the position of the labourer in England is becoming worse, despite the fact that he has representatives in the House of Commons, who are supposed to attend to his particular wants.

Mr. Kennedy attributes the present condition of the labourer to the entrance of labour into politics. And he substantiates this statement by proving that since the Labour Party came into power, in 1912, although wages have nominally increased they have in reality, when compared with the cost of living, decreased from twelve to fifteen per cent.

Mr. Kennedy attempts to prove that the Insurance Act of 1911 has been detrimental to the interests of labour, and has very effectively weakened trade unionism. In this we feel more inclined to agree with Mr. Money, whose article of an earlier date appeared in this same periodical, and eulogized the Insurance Act. Furthermore, Mr. Kennedy apparently thinks that the labour cause can be assisted by none but the labour representatives in the House. The unreasonableness of such an opinion is evident when we reflect upon the attitude of the leading men of the Liberal Party towards the labourer.

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## Among the Magazines.

### I.

Our notice is called to an excellent and laudable article, "Educational," in the December issue of the *Rosary*. The author treats of the all-absorbing question—sex-hygiene and eugenics—and points out the dangerous and pestilential effect which would accompany the instruction of youth in matters never intended for his or her consideration. It appears that the public in general have protested against the introduction of such an insidious type of instruction, and while one branch of the United States Government, seeing the danger of such teaching, has interfered, still the "high and mighty" United States Commission of Education, Mr. P. P. Claxton, believes in instruction in sex subjects in schools, with the result that his views become ridiculous, illogical and inconsistent. From a Catholic point of view, the writer in the *Rosary* says: "Catholics prefer to take their guidance in this as in other matters from their bishops and archbishops, whom they know to be not only highly educated and usually profound scholars, but

whose experience in dealing with men and whose disinterestedness, self-detachment and spirituality are equalled only by their solicitude for souls and their zeal for the things of God. Guided by the Holy Spirit of divine wisdom, the hierarchs of the Catholic Church instinctively and infallibly detect and expose evil, however alluringly masked in specious and high-sounding verbiage. And the Catholic hierarchy are a unit in denouncing the revelations of sex-hygiene as a cure for our national immorality." If all were to follow the teaching of the Catholic Church on this question, all would be well, but, alas! the public schools and universities do not come under our jurisdiction. Does the Catholic Church stand alone in its denunciation of sex-hygiene, or in other words, of pointing out to the youth the easy and rapid path to degradation? No! The *Rosary* gives the names of such men as the public-spirited Joseph W. Folk, ex-Governor of Missouri, who rally to the support of the Church. Bishop Brent of the Episcopal Church denounces the question in severe terms. The "Globe-Democrat" of St. Louis and the "Columbus Dispatch" give vent to uncompromising terms, echoes of the Church. We could continue in our citation of the above statements, all going to prove and substantiate the popular protest. We assure the author of this article "Educational" of our hearty approval of his stand on such a vital question, and add that no movement is too radical which would lessen the impending danger to one's nation.

## II.

The December number of the *Extension* contains an article, "Mysteries That Science Cannot Fathom," by James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., in which the learned writer tells us how scientists will not accept mysteries, but will accept "only what is proved." Mysteries and facts which become known to us by revelation find no place in the minds of such men; they are "knowing men." Still, as the Doctor points out, physical science abounds in mysteries, and he exemplifies this statement by a consideration of "matter." What "matter" is we do not know, and the probability is that we will never know. Take any phase of physical science, and pursue it at no great length, and what is the result? It all ends in the unexplainable. Electricity, telegraphy, wireless and otherwise, etc., are all physical mysteries. Many such examples could be given, and we would inevitably reach a stage, termed "the impassable barrier." And what is the Doctor's idea in recounting these facts? Simply this: to show how men, who are supposedly learned, reject religion, for the sole reason that homage

to God entails the loss of "free-will" and "pure reason," while they presume to understand physical sciences, which at every turn exhibit innumerable difficulties and mysteries. But why should we be amazed at the inexplicability of nature, since "life" itself is a mystery? And, further, why should we presume to gainsay the authority of our "Necessary Being," God?

### III.

We noticed with much satisfaction an article in a December issue of the *America*, entitled "English Catholic Mayors." It appears that prominent Catholic men are bound to be recognized, and that England itself has set the example. Among the many Catholics who have received prominent civic positions we find the names of Alderman McCabe, who was unanimously elected mayor of the Protestant city of Manchester. Wallsend-on-Tyne has given the mayoralty honours to John O'Hanlon, while Alderman McCann has become mayor of Dewsbury. The above mentioned men did not receive these civic honours owing to a Catholic vote. No! They were elected solely, because being good Catholics, and men of veracity and integrity, they were thoroughly reliable. It is worthy of note that the election of these men to such prominent positions had no effect in diminishing their religious zeal, but on the contrary seemed to increase their love and respect for Holy Mother Church. In citing a few examples of their religious conduct, the writer of the *America* holds these men as examples and models, worthy to be imitated by Catholics the world over.

### IV.

In reviewing the many magazines and reviews which came to our attention during the month of December, it was with much pleasure that we noticed the prominent place given to the beautiful articles on "Christmas." The *Extension*, the *Leader*, *America*, *Ave Maria*, *Educational Review*, the *Rosary*, *Canadian Messenger*, etc., all contained articles and beautiful pictures which were a treat to all Catholics during the joyous season of Christmas. The perusal of these enabled us to call to mind the great truths of our Holy Religion, and to go back in spirit to the days of the "Wise Men of the East," and to rejoice in our new-found King and Saviour.



Several of the college priests assisted surrounding parishes during the busy Christmas season.

Rev. Father French, for many years parish priest at Brudenell, has been transferred to Renfrew to take Bishop Ryan's place, and Fr. James George has been appointed parish priest of Brudenell.

Mr. Pat. Leary, who is taking a medical course at Queen's, paid us a visit during the holidays.

Mr. P. Kennedy, as manager of Queen's hockey club, was on hand to greet our boys when they arrived in New York City.

Several students from surrounding cities attended the Princeton-Ottawa and the Harvard-Ottawa games.

Rev. Chas. Gauthier, who was ordained recently, called on us during Xmas time.

One of our former students, Chas. O'Gorman, was ordained to the priesthood recently at his home in Douglas.

Rev. J. J. McDonald, '06, of Kingston, was a visitor to the University last month.



The American tour from which the University hockey team recently returned, was the most successful ever undertaken by the students.

Everywhere that the College team appeared it was accorded a reception far beyond anticipations, and the players were entertained most royally by their American cousins, who proved themselves the best of sports on and off the ice.

The record of four won and an equal number lost was, all things considered, a most praiseworthy performance, when it is taken into consideration that College stepped on the ice for the first game in Cleveland with only two previous practices, the subsequent showing was somewhat of a revelation.

After the first lap of the journey had been completed to Toronto, the even dozen who composed the party started, Christmas Eve, for Buffalo. This historical point was reached early in the afternoon, and connections were immediately made for the Lafayette Hotel, where the team was quartered till Christmas morning. Midnight mass was attended in Holy Angels' Church, and an early exit was made for Cleveland next morning.

Most of the players caught their first glimpse of artificial ice when the Elysium in Cleveland was reached shortly after noon, and the first workout was indulged in.

When the team lined up for the first game against the crack C.A.C. team in Cleveland, speculation was rife as to how the boys would perform. Though defeated by 6-3 they showed promise, which was all that Rev. Father Stanton wished for. It was in the second game of the series that College showed their worth and threw a scare into the camp of the enemy. By dazzling work in

the first half College secured the only tally of the period, and held Cuddy Winters and his confreres in a vise-like grip. In the second Referee Poland exerted his influence to such an extent that College were often minus two and three men at most critical periods.

With two men on the bench Poland, rover of the C.A.C. team, managed to tie the game up, and several minutes later while College were bereft several of their stars, another tally resulted for the home team, which practically cinched the game in their favor. This was a hard game to lose, and Manager Shannon, the sylph-like director of the C.A.C. team, blew a breath of relief when the game was over. Poland, although a contributing cause in the defeat, was no doubt actuated by what he considered a sense of fairness. The dual referee system did not work out to the best advantage, and the work of both men interpreting under different codes naturally tended to give their decisions a somewhat partisan flavor.

It was freely predicted after the second game that College were due to win the charm game. That they were unsuccessful in doing so, was due to one of those unforeseen and unaccountable flukes which so often turn the tide of victory. After the first period had been under way about fifteen minutes, Cleveland via Poland, Verner and Debernardi, made a spirited attack. This was repulsed by Denison and O'Leary. The former, in attempting to clear, knocked the puck into the mouth of the net. It was a most unfortunate as well as fluky occurrence, and had the effect of unnerving the boys for the rest of the game.

That last game will long live in the memory of Cleveland as one of the best contested games ever played there. Time and again the light College forward line bore down on the White Wings' net and came within an ace of scoring, but finally lost out by 3-1, due again to minor penalties.

The visitors were great favorites with the crowd who took kindly to their manly and vigorous style of play, while at times the efforts of the home team did not meet with their approval. The largest crowds that ever thronged the Cleveland rink attended the game, and the reputation gained by College on their trip last year was enhanced by their sportsmanlike attitude in the face of defeat.

The Cleveland management and team are a crowd of good sports, with one possible exception. This person, Winters by name, earned the ire of the crowd when he refused to line up with his team mates while giving the customary cheer at the



conclusion of the match. The manner in which he was rewarded next night was laughable, particularly when Eddie O'Leary and Denison were hovering in his vicinity. Winters, though a good hockey player, is not an asset to the C.A.C. team, nor an ornament to Canada's great game of hockey.

While the regular business of hockey was being attended to, the social end of the programme was not neglected. Dr. A. P. Scully, a former student of Ottawa University, and now one of the most successful medical practitioners in the Forest City, entertained the boys to a banquet at the Gillis House where many people prominent in Cleveland political and professional life were present.

Following this, all availed themselves of the invitation of the Cleveland Athletic Club directors to inspect and make use of the club building, which is one of the most commodious of its kind in the United States.

After leaving Cleveland, a return was made to Buffalo for several hours, and Sunday evening the entire caravan set sail for the bright light district.

New York was reached on schedule, and a practice was staged in St. Nicholas Rink at noon. The Toronto Varsity team was showing at the same time.

After absorbing the sights, an early retirement was made by all hands, and all were in the pink for the first game against Queen's. This was won by 6-1 by College with ridiculous ease. After the game was iced several of the rookies were sent into the trenches and all acquitted themselves with honor. Having won the first round in the Fellowes trophy competition, prospects looked rosy for the Garnets. The strain entailed by the first game, however, proved too much of a burden, and though the boys outplayed the Varsity team by 50 per cent. in the second period, they could not overcome the lead of three goals gained in the first by Varsity, principally through the activities of Aird, who disported himself at left wing.

Varsity used their weight unsparingly at all times, while the tackweight local line could not cope with the big defence of Hanley and Knight.

Several flukey goals perforated through Derocher in the first frame, which he failed to hook. Lajoie, during the whole trip, showed consistent form, and was a tower of strength to the team. Braithwaite, Duford, Madden, Heney and Behan showed flashy form throughout, and considering that, barring Duford, it was their first appearance in the big circles, their showing was very good.

College started in to show their real form in the Harvard series. The Intercollegiate champions of the States were outclassed by the Garnets. The first game was won by two to nothing. This score though considered as small here, represents a whole lot in a forty minute contest. Madden was sent in on relief work in both games, and uncorked a bundle of stuff that had the whirlwind Crimson's staggering. Harvard are veritable speed marvels, with a penchant for playing hockey by means of a massed defense system and superfluous combination play. This proved their undoing as the rockribbed defense of Denison and O'Leary had them mastered at every turn.

It was in the Princeton game that College showed the best form of the whole series. Condition was a big factor in their 4-2 defeat of the Tigers, which team had several days previously snowed under Varsity by 6-1. From the first toot of the whistle the game was one to set the nerves tingling. It was rush, rush all the way, with Hobey Baker in the stellar role. Of Hobey and his marvellous work little need be said here, as the public prints have been so full of his exploits that any further mention would only be repetition.

Ten minutes of sizzling overtime settled the fate of Hobey and his six assistants. When Angy Duford grapevined his way through the Princeton defence, and scored the deciding goal, the game was sealed. Then Braithwaite made matters certain by sending home another goal a few minutes later, and the game was over. Right here let us say that Princeton are A1 sports.

In passing it might be mentioned that though the players earned the glory, it was due to the untiring energy and executive ability shown by Father Stanton that the trip was such an artistic success. Clever manoeuvring on his part resulted in several hard-fought victories which with less clever administration might easily have gone the other way. Then again the gentlemanly demeanor of the students on and off the ice earned them many ecomiums. Father Stanton has every reason to be proud of the men who wore the colors, while they on their part should feel elated that such a trip was carried out under his aegis. The added prestige that his presence affected did much towards making the tour the most pleasant that has yet been held, while his method of coaching as usual showed the best of results.

Several players were developed on the trip who in the future will prove of great strength to the Garnets.

## NOTES.

The clipping brigade was always on the job. The way Behan, Braithwaite and Madden plied the scissors would earn them a diploma in any dressmaking academy.

Fred Denison was a regular bear all the way through. O'Leary and Denison staged several monologue stunts en route which missed fire.

Syracuse proved to be somewhat of an antidote after Gotham. Even at that, Laj. Derocher managed to give the boys a swell time.

Frank Davis had a boisterous voyage. Frank's alpaca peak cap created some furore with the blasé New Yorkers.

Morrow who played the utility role showed a nice brand of wares in the games he played. The O.H.A. brand of hockey in vogue in Cleveland suited him right down to the ground.

Being hissed by three thousand people is some sensation. Down in Cleveland the judge of play was given a most artistic panning. However, he should worry.

V. Heney was the most popular boy in Cleveland.

A moving picture concern made an effort to secure the life services of serpentine Angy Duford. He surely would have been a "Loo-Loo," but he wisely said "Idaeline."

Souvenir sticks were given to a host of good supporters after the big Princeton victory.

Something real funny. Coming from Cleveland to Buffalo "Our Angy" was enjoying a little nap. Two young ladies boarded the train at Erie, and proceeded to remove their hats. Angy was next seen four feet in the air shouting "I am shot." It was only the hat-pin.

We owe a word of thanks to many kind friends met on the trip, but particularly to the following:—

Cleveland—Mr. Shannon and the Royal house of Humphrey, Rev. Frs. Duffy, Collins and his assistants, Milot, Riley, Dr. Scully, Dr. Russell, Mr. Heney, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Hughson, Mr. Schneider of the C.A.C., Mr. Patrick Kennedy, Bill Martineau, —but we don't owe anything to Cuddy Winters.

Buffalo—The Rev. Oblate Fathers and a number of other friends who were very kind to us.

Syracuse—Rev. Fathers Dwyer and Shanahan, Mike Foley,

Mr. Martel, Mr. Chryst, Mr. Malloy, Mr. Shea, Mr. Norfolk, and to Mr. Burlingame, the genial manager of the Syracuse Ice Palace.

New York—Our Host Mr. Mulligan of the Breslin, Mr. Moeser Pres of the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, the Wanderer Hockey Club, Messrs. O'Meara, Russell and Rogers, Messrs. Aumond Slater, Clafy, Paton, Ahern, McGurn, O'Brien Dr. Tetreault, Bobby Burns, Kinsella, Fathers Ripple, McNicholas, Stanton, and particularly to Monsignor Brann of St. Agnes church, who was kindness itself to our hockey team.

This list is very incomplete for we do not attempt to include the Murphys, the Macys, the Cliffords, the Movies and all Durocher's Syracuse friends.

In all the games the forwards checked back and helped the defense. At the station, however, the defense—O'Leary—backed up Duford, and checked in great style,—and Davis only smiled.

Teddy Behan has devoted considerable attention to the daily mail since his return. Teddy's two Irish Syracuse supporters must be hollering yet. "Shoot, Teddy, Shoot."

Those hats that were brought back look the real thing alright. Eddie O'Leary had a trail beaten to almost every hat store and purchased one of every style. Strange to relate they didn't create any profound impression among the plebians.

Bert Gilligan, Jack Powell, Shorty Higgins and Teddy Tetreault favored the College team with their presence in New York.

Princeton wants to come to Ottawa. Maybe the staid hockey followers wouldn't open their orbs at the antics of Hobey Baker and his orange class crew.

International Intercollegiate champions. I guess that title sounds poor. Eh, what!

Johnny Kilbane was one of the most ardent rooters for College. Johnny gave all the boys the hearty handclasp.

Dr. Thomas, coach of the Varsity team, congratulated O'Leary after the game on the fine and gentlemanly game the boys played. He said that he had always heard Ottawa College players were a rough sort of fellows, but that he had his eyes opened that night to the fact that they were gentlemen. "You are the cleanest team we ever played against, and if I have ever said anything hurtful to you I wish to apologize for it. You are all gentlemen and good sports." We are grateful indeed for the Doctor's kind words.



During the month of December three debates were held. On December 1st the subject: Resolved that "Ottawa should derive its water supply from the Gatineau Lakes rather than from the Ottawa River," was discussed. The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. A. A. Unger, G. Freeland and D. Hogan, while the speakers for the negative were Messrs. G. Rock, J. Gillhooley and M. Robillard. Both sides gave very interesting speeches as to the ways and means of getting Ottawa's water supply. Mr. M. Robillard, who made his debut as an orator at this meeting, delivered one of the best debates of the evening. Mr. Lally scored a decided hit in his speech from the floor. The debate was awarded to the negative. Mr. J. A. Tallon presided.

The second debate was on Dec. 9th, the subject being: Resolved that "The Canadian Government should place no obstacle in the way of British suffragettes who may desire to lecture in this country." The debaters for the affirmative were Messrs. J. J. Hogan, R. J. O'Reilly and D. J. Ryan, those of the negative being Messrs. T. P. Holly, F. P. Robert and S. J. Ryan. Clear cut arguments were advanced by both sides. Humour was not lacking especially when Holly and Hogan recounted the terrible dreams—or nightmares—they had as regards Woman Suffrage. Before the debate commenced Mr. A. A. Unger and Mr. J. A. Tallon delivered each a little speech complimenting Messrs. L. A. Kelley and A. Cameron upon their well earned victory over McGill in the preliminaries of the Intercollegiate debates. Both Mr. Kelley and Mr. Cameron made very fitting replies. The debate was awarded to the affirmative. Mr. M. A. Gilligan made an effective chairman.

The last debate before the Christmas vacation took place Dec. 15th on the subject: Resolved that "The Government of California should not have enacted its recent anti-Japanese legislation."

Messrs. A. T. Maher, B. J. Lee and F. J. Higgins championed the affirmative, while Messrs. J. J. McNally, J. A. Caley and J. A. New devoted their energies to defending the action of California's Government. Each debater showed great familiarity with the subject, and it was easily seen that every speaker had devoted much time to the preparation of his debate. Special interest was given this debate in view of the fact that Messrs. Caley and Lee were on opposite sides,—a case of "when Greek meets Greek." The judges gave their decision in favor of the negative. Mr. T. J. Kelly acted as chairman.

The best—we think—of all the "evenings" given in the "Rec" Hall was that which took place the night of December 12th. A well varied programme was prepared, and not a dull moment marred the evening's enjoyment. Mr. Moher started things going with a piano selection,—good, lively music. Mr. Mangan gave a recitation, and it was so well received that an encore was demanded. Messrs. Jeanotte, Charron, Dubois and Dupont sang in French—an encore was furnished here also. Mr. Heffernan was cheered to the echo when he recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in a way all his own. Next number was a Parade of "The Light Brigade" (Messrs. Ward, H. O'Brien, Maher, Higgins, Rock and a number of other "dark" horses). Barrett and Tetreault boxed a three round draw, with Tetreault going strong at the finish. C. T. Fink is well known as a good singer, and his selection, "Sighing," was well received. He was accompanied by Mr. Rock (piano), Mr. Charron (violin), and Mr. Dupont (cello). Mr. Fitzpatrick's rendering of Cardinal Wolsey's farewell speech was excellent. Our old and genial friend, Ed. O'Leary, was on hand and contributed to the enjoyment of the evening with a comic song. Dennis Breen has a good voice and gave us a real good vocal selection. Ward and Co. appeared next and sang a coon ditty, and also did a little Georgia Corn Roast dance. Higgins seemed to have his back up about something, Maher's make-up was easily seen through, while all wore dark and sinister smiles. Messrs. Rock, Charron and Dupont gave a very pleasing musical selection. Father Finnegan sang a couple of good old Irish songs. Con. Mulvihill and Steve Ryan gave a good exhibition of scientific boxing, as also did Sloan and M. Murphy. A "hoe-down" was next in order, with Holly, O'Grady, Fitzpatrick, Maher, Madden, Crough, McCullough, Gannon doing the dancing. Miss Tim Holly was the belle of the ball with her red rosy cheeks (15c a box at the corner drug store), a hat trimmed with all colors (Joseph's coat

wasn't in it for a minute). No pen could do justice to that dreamy vision. The Famous Ward, O'Brien and Rock Re-united Minstrels next gave an exhibition of Rugby tacking. Donnelly, attired as a mandarin, was the dummy, and every time his 287 lbs. hit the floor the building would groan and creak. A very dainty and generous repast was served in the refectory. After doing justice to the good things we had a little dancing, and then went to our rooms. Messrs. R. Lahaie and Bernard Lee deserve all kinds of credit for the splendid manner in which the evening's programme turned out.

On Dec. 15th the French Debating Society held one of its weekly meetings. Mr. Paul Colonnier, the distinguished elocution teacher, delivered a lecture on the consonants l, m, n, p and q. Among the readers were Messrs. Dubois and Barrette. Recitations were given by Messrs. J. Sauvé, P. Labelle and L. Labelle. At the end Mr. Colonnier recited "Le Pater du Mourant." This was the last meeting for the year 1913.

On Dec. 20th at supper in the refectory, Mr. John Sullivan, president of the Athletic Association, presented Messrs. Gilligan and Harrington with silver watches as prizes for winning the Intermural league championship; they being captain and manager respectively of the winning team. Both gentlemen made fitting replies. Next Mr. Moher—our genial and ever-willing pianist—was the recipient of a pair of tube skates and boots from the student body.

"The Merchant of Venice" is the play which is to be staged by the student body this year. Before the vacation this decision was reached, and the more important parts allotted. The date of production has not definitely been decided upon as yet, but it will in all likelihood be about the end of January.

The prefects of the Wilbrod Rooms were given Christmas remembrances by their respective roomers. Rev. Father M. Murphy received a handsome pair of skates and boots, while Rev. Father Paradis was given a set of pipes. Both prefects confessed to being agreeably surprised.

A couple of new faces have appeared since vacation. To these new students we say welcome and hope their stay will be long and joyous. Tom Shanahan at last grew too lonesome, and is back with us again. Only six more months till we leave in June. Growling won't help any, so let's "grin and bear it."

## Junior Department.

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All the boys have returned, with the exception of two or three, who if they had left home would have become very lonesome. Although some of the boys here were a little "blue" at first, they are over it now. Each one has provided himself with a stick and a pair of hockey skates. So far the weather has not been very suitable, but we hope for better things in the near future.

Ten powerful arc lamps have been installed over our rink which this year is particularly good. We hope to play a few games in the evenings. We enjoy the lights very much, and we thank our Prefects for having them put up.

Many new stars have been discovered among the new boys, such as Kelly Marion Mulvihill etc.

The hockey team named "The Comers," and captained by Steve Ryan challenge any other team in Small Yard. The team is as follows: Ryan (capt.), McCraig, Chisholm, Callahan, Dillon, Hanaway Horan Goulet. Captain Ryan regrets to say that we will not have the pleasure of seeing Dahl in the game, as he has refused to play this year.

The Midgets ought to have a good little team with men such as Landry, Champagne, Murphy, Boucher, Logue, McDougall and Shields.

Dolan Corcoran, St. Pierre, Gauthier and McNally have graduated into the Big Yard. We hope that they will not be lost in the crowd.

"What's the matter with 'Twist'?" He tried to throw himself downstairs, in order that he might be let into the Infirmary; but that did not work, so he tried to freeze his ear. What is he going to try next?

All that "Cal" needs now is a shave.

All that George needs is about six hours' practice a day, and he intends to take it. He has engaged "Nepos" to practice with him.

"Twist," another humorist, has been admitted into the society of the "braves." We were sorry to lose "Lefty." However, it is likely that "Twist" will pull off some good ones also.