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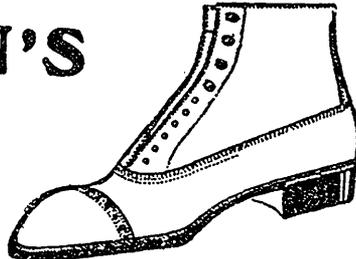
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No. 1

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Pope Pius X



IN the year 1835, at Riese, was born Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, a man of lowly origin, little known outside of his diocese, and much less known to the intelligent world. Yet he succeeded, by dint of hard work and practical ability, in rising to a position of such eminence as he has attained.

His brilliant talents were first remarked by Don Fusarim, who taught him his primary Latin lessons, as well as his mass answers. His mother, after much persuasion, sent him to school at Castlefranco, to which place he, always happy, often travelled barefooted. While here he was awarded a scholarship at the Seminary of Padua by Cardinal Monico, of Venice. He was given the tonsure in 1851, and in 1853 he was ordained priest.

He was sent as curate to Tombolo, where, for the space of nine years, he was successful in raising the somewhat uneducated people to an enviable position. Then he was removed to Salzano, a town near Venice, where, as parish priest, he commanded the respect and love of his subjects through his devotedness. His generous and compassionate efforts were the causes of his gradual ascent in the priestly dignity, until, in 1884, he was consecrated Bishop of Mantua by Leo. XIII. Through his self-denying zeal, patience and wit, he implanted religion and good-fellowship where anti-

religious, anti-clerical and socialistic ideas and tendencies were in the ascendant.

So extraordinary was his success at Mantua that Leo XIII. created him Cardinal in 1893, and made him Patriarch of Venice, although, through a dispute with the Government of Venice, he did not receive the "exequatur" until a year later. "We must bring peace to earth and souls to heaven," he said, after taking his seat in Venice. This was the same motto as had been used in Mantua, and success followed it once again. By his word, example and resourceful common-sense, he won over the entire anti-clerical municipality. As a citizen, he was loyal and sincere, ever ready to render to Caesar what belonged to Caesar. This truly remarkable man, one who accomplished everything through sagacity, untiring industry and sincerity, was unexpectedly elected Pope in July, 1903.

October the fourth, 1903, saw Pius X issue his first Encyclical Letter, in which was expressed the motto of his whole papal life, "Instaurare omnia in Christo." To bring men back to God's submission, he formed a learned and pious priesthood, by whom religious instructions were given to the people. He effected, at the same time, two notable reforms, namely, the Church music reform, by which all music not in harmony with sacred music was condemned, and only the "good, sober and grave" music sung and played properly was permitted to be used; and the social reform, through which he checked the socialistic views then prevalent, and endeavoured to bring capital and labour into harmony.

During Leo XIII's time as Pope, there had been formed in France an association called the "Sillon," for the uplifting of the labouring classes. But, after a few years' duration, this association began to intermingle religious, social and political ideas one with the other, and thus religious authority began to decline. To counteract this, Pius X. issued an Encyclical on August 25th, 1910, wherein he praised the true aim of the society, and condemned its erroneous views.

There was yet another care of the Holy Father, and that was the preservation of the faith for his people. In 1907 the Syllabus was published, in which sixty-five errors of the day were denounced, among them being the errors concerning the Person, Knowledge, Divinity and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, and concerning the origin and nature of the sacraments. In a few months appeared a

second Encyclical, which gave an analysis of modernism, traced its causes, advocated the essential remedy, and finally condemned modernism itself. But in Germany "the precious boon of religious peace" was preserved only after much effort spent by the Pope.

The "Ne Temere" decree was given to the world in 1907, in which was stated that a marriage, to be valid, had to be celebrated before the parish priest of the place and two witnesses. This decree was followed by a reform in connection with the Sacraments. Pius X. decreed that even daily Communion was permitted to all, if they approached the sacrament in the state of grace, with a right intention and a proper piety. He, further, issued a notice, in 1910, allowing children to receive Holy Communion at seven years of age. "so that they might not be deprived of the sap of interior life."

To preserve all things in Christ, Pius' chief care was given to the education of priests. He made rules and regulations for the seminarians, prescribed the course to be followed by them, and founded the Pontifical Biblical Institute. He, also, had the entire text of both the Missal and the Breviary revised. In the same year he declared, through a decree, that no ecclesiastic could be brought before a lay tribunal by a private individual.

One of the greatest trials of the Pontiff came from France. Here, from 1901, a separation of Church and State was sought, and in 1902 the seventeen thousand religious schools were closed. Then followed a quarrel with the Pope as to the appointment of Bishops, which ultimately led to the desired separation. In 1906 the Pope condemned "the doctrine of separation" as contrary to the law of nature and of nations. The "Non Possumus" decree, coming shortly afterwards, declared that such an association as was established in France, in which the security of the Church in all respects was not guaranteed, was not allowed to be put into existence. Similar happenings occurred in Spain and in Portugal. In England the Hierarchy was divided into three provinces, with the Archbishop of Westminster as head.

But amidst the Pope's sufferings appeared sunshine. During the year 1901 the Bishops exhorted the people to pray for their Pontiff, a man of true simplicity, humility, and ever mindful concerning the keeping of their faith. His generosity was greater than his purse, as was proved when a great number of victims of

the Calabrian earthquake, in 1908, were assisted by him, while he, also, provided for the education of five hundred other orphans.

In March, 1913, the Pope took ill, and for a few days his life hung in the balance. His good constitution, however, enabled him to revive, and the month of May saw him at his desk again. From then until a month before his death, Pius X. worked and watched over the Church's affairs. His efforts to save mankind from the dreadful catastrophe of the impending war, which, at the same time, filled him with the bitterest sorrow, indirectly caused his death.

WM. HAYDEN, '15.

Catholic Summer Schools.

THE average Canadian layman knows very little about the summer school movement, and still less does he know about it as it concerns Catholic education. For the summer school, as we now understand it, is a growth of comparatively recent years.

If, however, in seeking its origin, we should take the name in its literal sense, we would be obliged to delve into the manuscripts of those monks of the middle ages who, in the periods of their freedom from teaching duties, visited and exchanged philosophical and theological opinions with the learned of other institutions.

Yet it is only in 1844 that we find anything in America resembling the summer school. In that year, and for some following years, such scholars as Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, and their colleagues (known as Transcendentalists) were wont to meet every summer near Concord, Massachusetts, for the purpose of exchanging theories and discoveries in social and philosophical questions. But this "camp" eventually divided—and fell; their philosophy was unstable and discussion brought dissension; several of the disciples of the school apparently gained an insight

into true philosophy, for we find them embracing the Catholic religion.

Then came Chataouqua, the first of the great summer schools of the present day. Here recreation as a part of educational instruction was brought to the fore and occupied a prominent position in the curriculum, if such it may be called, for studies are more or less optional. This gave rise to the foremost Catholic summer school of to-day—that at Cliff Haven on Lake Champlain. This has provided a splendid model from which have been constructed numerous others on a smaller scale, so that a description of it will give us an idea of the average Catholic summer school.

Few schools are favored as this is—situated on beautiful Lake Champlain, and surrounded by the famous Green Mountains, a district noted for its scenery, in a land of wonderful scenic beauty. Noble as is its situation, the object of its foundation is more worthy still of note,—“To give from the most authoritative sources among our Catholic writers and thinkers the Catholic point of view on all the issues of the day in science, society and religion” as its “Syllabus” says, in part, and “to remove false assumptions and correct false statements” about the Church.

For this purpose the school brings, every summer, the ablest and best equipped among our Catholic leaders of thought, whether lay or clerical, and crowds of people attend every year, intent upon taking advantage of this rare opportunity. Houses are available for all, and at times the place assumes the proportions of quite a colony; with its Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, and other contingents lodged in their separate buildings. An immense auditorium is the lecture hall; and morning, afternoon and evening it is crowded. The morning is usually taken up with what might be called didactic lectures, such as social, political and economic problems; the evening is devoted to lighter matters, such as travel and literature and music, the latter especially being very popular. Concerts, in afternoon and evening, are of frequent occurrence, and musicians not unknown to fame often delight the audience with their art.

Recreations of various kinds are available, and the tennis courts, golf links and athletic fields receive considerable attention. Many go there for these things alone, and when we realize

that the swimming and boating is of the very best it would seem that nothing had been left undone for the comfort, education and amusement of visitors.

So high is the standard maintained that it is considered quite an honor to be chosen as a lecturer here; it is consequently a source of gratification to us that Prof. Wm. Martin, of Lowell, Mass., now Prefect of Studies at the D'Youville College, Buffalo, a former graduate of the University of Ottawa, was this summer chosen to give a series of lectures at the Cliff Haven summer school, and was very much appreciated. The school has been favored with visits from ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, the late President McKinley, Secretary of the U. S. Navy Daniels, and others famous and near-famous. In connection with the visit of Mr. Daniels, it might be mentioned that the present president of the school, the Very Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D.D., became acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy through having been chaplain of the ill-fated "Maine."

A chain of summer schools, or schools with the same object, has been formed throughout Canada and the United States, and the movement is rapidly gaining well-deserved prominence; and it is interesting to us to note that the D'Youville Reading Circle of Ottawa, under the directorship of Rev. Sister Camper of the Sacred Heart Convent is mentioned prominently by the Syllabus of the Summer School Extension as a society whose interests are one with those of Cliff Haven.

R. T. QUAIN, '15.



What inspiring confidence do we find in that cheerful yell which the British troops are teaching their French comrades to utter with inimitable Gallic flavour: "Are we downhearted? No-o-o-o!"

The Closing Chords ?

List to the wonderful music!
Never on earth before
Gathered an orchestra like it,—
Played such a score!

Blent in a vast diapason
Shaking the earth and the sky,
Loud as the thunder in heaven,
Low as a sigh,—

Millions of feet, hoofs and wheels, when
Trumpet, drum, flag-rustle call;
Mutter of mobs like the surf on
Pavement and wall,

Deep, wide, from throats red like hell-pits,
Bass of the Krupp and Creusot;
Crooning like brook-chant, like bees' hum,
The bullet-song's flow;

Drone high aloft of the scout-plane,
Crackle of spark from the mast,
Swash of the "sub" and torpedo,
Broadside's hot blast;

Tumult in tongues half a dozen,—
Order, oath, cheer, song and cry;
Uttered in song universal,
Ghost-giving sigh.

—Prelude note long since was sounded,
Struck by Cain's resonant fist,
Caught up by sword, spear and buckler,—
Now do we list

Crash of the closing crescendo,
End of the symphony vast?
Hark we the ultimate chorus,
Loudest—and last? —B. N. P.

Home Rule

WHILE the battlefields of Europe are running red with blood, little Ireland is rejoicing. Her long struggle of 114 years has ended in the triumph of her cause. As a nation her unanswerable rights to make her own laws according to her own ideas have at last been admitted. Home Rule is law—law according to the rules and regulations of the British constitution—law in Ireland and law in England.

The story of the Irish people's fight for liberty is an old one; nevertheless in this stage of her history it is worth repeating. Never was such a battle fought by any race for its existence. At one time hovering between hope and despair, again between occasional victory and heartrending defeat, now as a corpse she lies prostrate at her enemies' feet, but with many misgiving, to burst forth anew in all her strength, in all her vehemence.

In 1801 the blessings of a native parliament were snatched from Ireland—snatched, I say, because the great body of the people had absolutely nothing to do with the foul deed. The Union and its progenitors, Pitt and Castlereagh, will ever form a dark page in the annals of Ireland and one of shame and disgrace in England's history. Corruption, bribery, treachery and deluding promises of Catholic emancipation were the means those two men took to deprive Irishmen of the making of their own laws. Even the most impartial historians condemn them as scoundrels, and Gladstone described their methods as "criminal blackguardism."

For seven hundred years previous to Grattan's Parliament an Irish Parliament always sat in Ireland, but owing to an infamous law, known as Poyning's Act, passed at Drogheda, 1449, an Irish Parliament could not initiate any legislation, and further still the penal laws excluded Catholics, three-fourths of the population, from any participation in it. Yet, through all, the right of Ireland to have an independent Parliament was ever acknowledged.

After the Act of Union, stupidity and despair fell on the people. The insurrection of just two years previous had sucked

the lifeblood of the country. It took an O'Connell to enkindle anew the old fire of patriotism. This great and illustrious Irishman assembled the remnants of his down-trodden and broken-hearted people under his standard, and, substituting constitutional means for open violence, soon wrung from the hands of an unsympathetic government—Emancipation.

But O'Connell was not satisfied with emancipating his Catholic fellow-countrymen; he wanted an Irish Parliament, legislating in Ireland for the welfare of the Irish people. Accordingly, in 1841, the first shot in the great Home Rule struggle exploded. O'Connell did not call it "Home Rule" but "Repeal of the Act of Union." What an encouragement it must have been to the great Liberator to find some of his political demonstrations attended by over a quarter of a million of his fellow-men. Still with the whole English nation a unit against him, his eloquence availed but little and the people, despairing of constitutional means, again resorted to arms, and the abortive risings of 1850 and 1867 were the result. Whatever may have been the imprudence of those noble-hearted Irishmen who took up arms there is one thing certain: they were sincere, and they taught Englishmen there was an Irish cause that demanded immediate attention.

In 1874 an excellent body of Irish Protestant gentlemen, led by Isaac Butt, took up the Irish cause under the name of "Home Rule." Butt's tactics were to keep pegging at the government until it would have to listen to Ireland's needs. Year after year he brought forth and laid on the floor of the House of Commons his Home Rule propositions, only to have them rejected by an overwhelming majority. The Imperial Parliament simply ignored Ireland and its representatives. Butt's followers could see nothing in their leader's plans except irritation and disappointment, and everyone knew there would soon be a new departure.

A flaw in the constitution of the House paved the way. Joseph Biggar, recognizing the inadequacy of rules against speech-making, pointed out to his brother members the course whereby Ireland's case could be made the principal issue before the House. A young Irishman seeing the opportunity soon made use of it. Charles Stewart Parnell was his name, a name that but a few months later struck terror into the very heart of England. For weeks, day and night, Parnell and Biggar and their friends held the floor. All

legislation was at a standstill. The House not having the wisdom to provide a remedy for such a state of affairs could only do the next best thing—sit up and look wise. In an appeal to the people, Parnell returned with thirty odd members pledged to follow him and continued his old tactics until the obstruction bill was passed.

Meanwhile Ireland was a seething cauldron of political excitement. Under the Coercion Act the leaders of the Nationalist party, including Parnell himself, were committed to Kilmainham. The shocking Phoenix Park murders followed, by which the whole civilized world was horrified. But although the civilized world was shocked by the murders of Burke and Cavendish, many English statesmen began to consider the justice of Irishmen's demands. Gladstone, the Premier of England, was one of the first. He openly acknowledged the free right of Irishmen to govern themselves.

Thus in a day the greatest political leader and the greatest political party in England were converted to Home Rule. Gladstone immediately introduced his first Home Rule Bill, 1886, but through the secession of Joseph Chamberlain and a number of his followers from the Liberal party, the measure went down to defeat by 22 votes.

In 1893 Gladstone again took up the reins of government, and although an old man, introduced his famous second Home Rule Bill, which passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, but was rejected by the hereditary enemies of Ireland, the House of Lords.

In the meantime, Parnell's divorce suit had drawn another calamity on the country. But in spite of all, the battle for Ireland's nationality did not wane.

Few Irishmen will forget the noble efforts put forward by Gladstone to do justice to Ireland. And in spite of the fact that he failed to pass the Home Rule Bill into law, yet even before he became a Home Ruler he passed some good measures for the relief of Ireland. In 1869 he passed the Act disendowing the Irish Church, and in 1870 and 1882 passed two Land Acts, staying at least for the time being the merciless hand of many a tyrannical landlord.

Although dissension existed in the Irish party from 1891 to 1900, when it reunited under John Redmond, the fire of liberty

blazed as brightly as ever. A Tory government under Lord Salisbury made a half step towards Home Rule in 1898, when it passed the County Councils Bill, and although that bill has conferred many blessings on the country and has given a striking example of the wisdom of Irishmen in transacting their own affairs, Irishmen want their own Parliament.

When John Redmond became leader of the Irish party his first object was to enlighten the populace of England on the Irish question. Under the banner of the United Irish League, he and his eighty-five followers advanced from battlement to battlement into the enemies' strongholds and preached the gospel of Irish freedom throughout the length and breadth of England.

As Englishmen were becoming acquainted with the circumstances in Ireland, the government that was instrumental in putting Home Rule on the statute book of England two weeks ago made the Home Rule issue the first plank in its platform.

Before attempting to put through a Home Rule Bill many little things had to be attended to. There was the House of Lords, which would never permit the setting up of a legislature in Ireland. But the race of the Lords was run, and when it rejected Lloyd George's Budget, 1909, it cut its own head off, as the government appealed to the people and passed the Veto Bill limiting the power of the House of Lords to two years.

With no obstacle in the way, Premier Asquith introduced his Government of Ireland Bill on April 12, 1912, and passed it nine times in three successive sessions of Parliament. It contains the following provisions:—

A House of Representatives of 164 members and a Senate of 40. Both Houses will be elected by the people, and the term of office will be five years. The Irish Parliament will have complete charge of all purely Irish affairs, but it cannot legislate on peace or war, navy or army, foreign relations, trade outside Ireland, coinage or legal tender. It will have no power whatever, either directly or indirectly, to establish or endow any religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof, nor can it impose any disadvantage on account of any religious beliefs. The administration of the Land Purchase Acts, Old Age Pensions Act, National Insurance Act, Labor Exchanges Act, etc., are temporarily withheld by the Imperial Parliament. It also retains charge of the Royal Irish

Constabulary force, the post office and other savings banks and friendly societies. The Royal Irish Constabulary force is to pass automatically under the Irish Parliament after six years, and most of the other restricted sections may pass under the Irish government any time after ten years. The executive remains invested in His Majesty the King through his Lord Lieutenant. For imperial purposes Ireland will be represented at Westminster by 42 members.

Except for reserved sections the Irish exchequer is to defray the cost of the Irish administration. Taxes will be levied by the Irish Parliament, but collected by the Imperial Government. The Irish Parliament shall receive £500,000 each year from the Imperial Parliament, diminishing after the first three years by £50,000 a year, until it is reduced to the sum of £200,000, at which it will permanently remain. The Lord Lieutenant will have vested in himself the power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction of the imperial executive. In case of a disagreement over any legislation the Lord Lieutenant shall summon a joint sitting of the two Houses, and then one vote shall be an absolute majority.

Protestant Ulster, under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, stoutly resisted the bill. They hated to come on an equality with all Irishmen. The old form of government under which Ireland groaned so long was their joy. That government that lessened the population by one-half, that produced two famines and passed 84 Coercion Acts, that kept Ireland in the mire for 114 years, should be kept to satisfy a handful of place hunters and office seekers.

But as Nationalists and Ulsterites are now going into the European conflict as brother Irishmen, let us hope that blood which is going to be shed in friendship against a common foe may wash away old prejudices and imprint a seal of perpetual unity.

JEREMIAH FOGARTY, '15.



The entire object of true education is to make people not only do the right things, but enjoy the right things.—Ruskin.

Sir Edward Grey

FEW are the cases wherein a diplomat will waive the rules and laws of diplomacy so that he may preserve universal peace and satisfaction. Yet such has been done by Sir Edward Grey, a statesman and politician, possessing a heart and a mind responsive to human feeling rather than to the conventional laws of statesmanship, at the same time, a man who has displayed indefatigable efforts in his sincere effort to solve the complex problem concerning the preservation of European equilibrium.

Educated at Oxford, his parliamentary career began in 1885. In politics he took but a languid interest; nevertheless, between 1892 and 1895, he acquired the reputation of a straightforward and honest politician, one who would uphold British interests without any regard to politics. In the present crisis he acted as a semi-free member of the Entente; and his language was that of a mediator, not of an ally.

It can be easily shown that Sir Edward preferred the unstained sands of life to the bloody fields of battle when he proposed that a joint mediation by the four concerned and, at the same time, relatively disinterested powers, should be arranged. He, also, went beyond the limits of human made laws of treaties in order that such laws should not stand in the way of the dictates of his human feelings. He even cast aside any attachment he had with the Entente, and offered in the latter's place the amicable association of the four engaged powers in which each of the European groups would be represented alike.

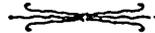
Grey spared no effort in his one desire to turn Germany's military camp otherwise than to the destruction of mankind. At all times he showed himself ready, resourceful and untiring in his quest for peace. He strove by all known means to form a concert of all the powers concerned where the dispute could be settled satisfactorily and in a peaceful manner. He was truly sincere in his endeavours heartily spent to maintain peace, as well as, eagerly desirous to keep the balance of power undisturbed. Addressing the members of the House of Commons on August 3rd, he said,

“When the documents are made public, it will be seen how genuinely and whole-heartedly we have made efforts to preserve the peace.”

However, Grey's untiring efforts for peace did not go wholly unrewarded. By his ceaseless communications with the different powers, he finally succeeded in attaining two very notable successes, which just for prudence sake alone the Kaiser should have considered. First he obtained Italy's virtual co-operation, and, secondly, he was the cause of Russia offering Austria a victory both in prestige and in arms if the latter would promise not to reduce Servia below her (Servia's) sovereign power. This above case is but one of the many sincere attempts made by Sir Edward Grey to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

Thus from Grey's actions we learn that he is a man of principle, that he possesses an impulsive, resourceful and never-tiring nature, and above all that he does not permit trivial affairs to mar, in the least way, his earnest mission.

WM. HAYDEN, '15.



3f!

Suppose 'twere done!
 The lanyard pulled on every shotted gun;
 Into the wheeling death-clutch sent
 Each millioned armament,
 To grapple there
 On land, on sea and under, and in air!
 Suppose at last 'twere come—
 Now, while each bourse and shop and mill is dumb,
 And arsenals and dockyards hum,—
 Now all complete, supreme,
 That vast, Satanic dream!—

Each field were trampled, soaked,
Each stream dyed, choked,
Each leaguered city and blockaded port
Made famine's sport;
The empty wave
Made reeling dreadnought's grave;
Cathedral, castle, gallery, smoking fell
'Neath bomb and shell;
In deathlike trance
Lay industry, finance;
Two thousand years'
Bequest, achievement, saving disappears
In blood and tears,
In widowed woe
That slum and palace equal know,
In civilization's suicide,—
What served thereby, what satisfied?
For justice, freedom, right, what wrought?
Naught!—

Save after the great cataclysm, perchap
On the world's shaken map
New lines, more near to War,
Binding to King or Czar
In festering hate
Some newly vassaled state;
And passion, lust, and pride, made satiate;
And just a trace
Of lingering smile on Satan's face!

B. N. P.



“Don't worry about your work. Do what you can, let the rest go, and smile all the time.”

The British Empire and the War

HISTORY has again been interrupted, and the great powers are locked in a death struggle. The nations had each marked the course of their ambitions, and their courses crossed. In one week, from July 27th to August 4th, the curtain rolled up, and one after another the nations, in their true colours, stepped into the theatre of war. In all human history there never has been a spectacle so tremendous.

On the 3rd of August Russia, France and Servia were already lined up against the German-Austrian alliance. Italy hung in the throes of indecision. The one great element yet uncommitted was the sea power of England. As a price for England's neutrality, Germany offered to guarantee the territorial integrity of Belgium and Holland. That was the day of Belgian pluck and British wisdom. On the next day Germany attacked Liege, and declared war on England. I shall quote Mr. Asquith's words in the British House of Commons: "If I am asked what we are fighting for, I reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfil a solemn international obligation, an obligation, which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation, not only of law, but of honour, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle, which, in these days, when force, material force, sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nations are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power."

Liberal England believes very little in the autocracy of either Germany or Russia. But though Russia is still the same Russia in arms against which Kipling warned England when he wrote, "Make ye no truce with Adam-zad the bear that walks like a man," it is not the same Russia in activity. Since the Russian-Japanese war, Germany, not Russia, has threatened the balance of power which England cherishes. Germany's desire for expansion comes

into vital conflict with the arms of Russia, France and England. That is why England has made a truce with the Bear, and joined with her ancient enemy, France.

In this great struggle England has chiefly a defensive attitude. Her empire encircles the globe, and she is mistress of the seas. Besides, the British Empire of India, with its three hundred millions of alien population, the British Empire also means the enormous federated territory of Australia and Canada, with the South African colonies and the British Pacific possessions. The highly improbable, but not impossible, event of a crushing naval defeat for England would probably entail the loss of India. Canada and Australia would at once become negligible as props to England's crippled fortune.

Four-fifths of Germany's colonial possessions are in Africa. The important point is that nearly all British and German territory in Africa is mutually contiguous and without natural boundaries. Another thing should be carefully noticed. Throughout Africa, wherever German soil does not actually touch upon British, the two dominions are separated by either Belgian, French, or Portuguese territory. Belgium, France and Portugal are allies of England. There will be serious fighting in Africa to keep the borders intact until the judgment day of peace arrives. Already British troops have gained signal successes in conflicts with the Kaiser's African troops.

Whilst the problem in Africa is a military one, in the Far East it is purely a naval one. England is strongly established on the small island of Honk Kong, on the south coast of China. This island is another Gibraltar. This is the only territory England owns in China, though in that grab-bag country she has many valuable railroad and mining concessions. Germany is established at Kaio-Chau, a strategic position gained by the Kaiser's "mailed-fist" policy of 1897. It is the price China paid for two dead German Lutheran missionaries, and would prove a valuable acquisition for England, and an almost invaluable one for her ally, Japan.

It remains, then, to speak of the situation in the Southern Pacific. Interspersed with the German possessions are the British Pacific Islands, Borneo and British Guinea, and the Straits Settlements. These territories are patrolled by the Australian fleet. So

we see that Great Britain has political dominion over nearly thirty-five per cent. of the habitable globe, and over twenty-seven per cent. of its population. It is for the looking after of these tremendous and wide scattered interests that the navy of England exists. Approximately speaking, this vast armament consist of 700 vessels. Already it has proved its worth in the North Sea and in keeping open the international trade routes. England, in this contest, is not fighting to gain anything new, but simply to hold what she has, first of all, her commerce. A victory of the German powers would deprive Britain of a part of her colonies, a large part of her trade, and the prestige of being the greatest sea power in the world. When this war is over and the smoke has cleared away, conquerors and conquered will come together and settle the price of peace. The largest element in that price will be territory, for in terms of territory are the hostile ambitions of the fighting nations expressed.

When the present war broke out the people of the Empire were much concerned with the century-old question of "Home Rule" for Ireland. When Germany appeared as a possible usurper of England's title of "Mistress of the Seas" internal troubles were dropped immediately. When the iron finger of war reached out and tapped the Empire's sons on the shoulder, from every part of the British dominions came back the answer, "ready, aye ready." The fighting men contributed by the British colonies bid fair to play an important part in the present conflict. When this stupendous struggle is over let us hope that the era of universal peace shall come. When

"The war drum throbs no longer
And the battle flag is furled,
In the parliament of man
The federation of the world."

J. C. O'KEEFE, '16.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

Premier Asquith



HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH, the actual Prime Minister of England, is the son of Joseph Dixon Asquith, born at Morley, Yorkshire, on the 12th of September, 1852. He came of a middle class Yorkshire family of pronounced Liberal and non-conformist views, and was educated under Dr. Edwin Abbott, of the City of London School, from which he went as a scholar to Balliol, Oxford. There he had a distinguished career, taking a first-class in classics, winning the Craven scholarship, and being elected a fellow of his college. He was president of the Union, and impressed all his contemporaries with his intellectual ability, Dr. Jowett himself confidently predicting his signal success in any career he adopted.

On leaving Oxford he went to the bar, and as early as 1890 became a K. C. In 1887 he unsuccessfully defended Mr. R. B. Cunninghame and Mr. John Burns for their share in the riot in Trafalgar Square. In 1889 he was junior to Sir Charles Russell as counsel for the Irish Nationalists before the Parnell Commission—an association afterwards bitterly commented on by Mr. T. Healy in the House of Commons. But though he attained a fair practice at the bar, and was recognized as a lawyer of unusual mental distinction and clarity, his forensic success was not nearly so conspicuous as that of some of his contemporaries. His ambitions lay rather in the direction of the House of Commons. He had taken a prominent part in politics as a Liberal since his university days, especially in work for the Eighty Club, and in 1886 was elected member of Parliament for East Fife, a seat which he has ever held till the present day.

Mr. Gladstone was attracted by his vigorous ability as a speaker, and his evidence of sound political judgment, and in August, 1892, though comparatively unknown to the general public, he was selected to move the vote of want of confidence, which overthrew Lord Salisbury's government, and was made Home Secretary in the new Liberal ministry. At the Home Office he proved his capacity as an administrator. He was the first to appoint women

as factory inspectors, and was responsible for opening Trafalgar Square to labour demonstrations, but he firmly refused to sanction the proposed amnesty for the dynamiters, and he was violently abused by extremists on account of the shooting of two men by the military at the strike riot at Featherstone in August, 1893. His Employers' Liability Bill of the same year was lost because the Government refused to accept the Lords' amendment as to "contracting-out." His suspensory bill, with a view to the disestablishment of the Church of Wales, was defeated (1895), but it served to recommend him to the Welsh Nationalists, as well as to the disestablishment party in England and Scotland. During his three years of office he more than confirmed the high opinion formed of his abilities.

The Liberal defeat in 1895 left him out of office for eleven years. He had married Miss Helen Melland in 1877, and was left with a family when she died in 1890. In 1894, however, he had married again, his second wife being the accomplished Miss Margaret Tennant, daughter of the wealthy ironmaster, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., a lady well known in London society.

On leaving the Home Office in 1895, Mr. Asquith decided to return to his work at the bar, a course which excited much comment, since it was unprecedented that a minister who had exercised judicial functions in that capacity should take up again the position of advocate, but it was obvious that to maintain the tradition was difficult in the case of a man who had no sufficient independent means.

During the years of Unionist ascendancy, Mr. Asquith divided his energies between his legal work and politics, but his adhesion to Lord Rosebery as Liberal Imperialist at the time of the Boer war, while it strengthened his position in the eyes of the public, put him in some difficulty with his own party, led, as it was, by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was identified with the "pro-Boer" policy. He was one of the founders of the Liberal League, and his courageous definiteness of view and intellectual vigour marked him out as Lord Rosebery's chief lieutenant if that statesman should ever return to power. He thus became identified with the Roseberyite attitude towards Irish Home Rule, and while he continued to uphold the Gladstone policy in theory, in practice the Irish Nationalists felt that very little could be expected from his

advocacy. In spite of his Imperialistic views, however, he did much to smooth over the party difficulties, and when the tariff-reform movement began, in 1903, he seized the opportunity for rallying the Liberals to the banner of free trade, and championing the "orthodox" English political economy, on which, indeed, he had been a lecturer in his younger days.

During the critical years of Mr. Chamberlain's crusade (1903-1906), he made himself the chief spokesman of the Liberal party, delivering a series of speeches in answer to the tariff-reform leader, which had an undoubted effect. He also made useful party capital out of the necessity for financial retrenchment, owing to the large increase in public expenditure maintained by the Unionist government even after the Boer war was over, and his mastery of statistical detail and argument made his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer part of the natural order of things, when, in December, 1905, Mr. Balfour resigned and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Prime Minister.

During Sir Henry's premiership, Mr. Asquith gradually rose in political importance, and in 1907 the Prime Minister's ill-health resulted in much of the leadership in the Commons devolving on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At first the party as a whole had regarded him somewhat coldly. His unbending common-sense and sobriety of criticism in matters which deeply interested the less academic Radicals, who were enthusiastic for extreme courses, would have made the parliamentary situation difficult but for the exceptional popularity of the Prime Minister. The session of 1908 opened with Mr. Asquith acting avowedly as the Prime Minister's deputy, and the course of business was itself of a nature to emphasize his claims. His speech on the Licensing Bill was a triumph of clear exposition, though later in the year, after passing the Commons, it was thrown out by the Lords.

On the 5th of April it was announced that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had resigned, and Mr. Asquith been sent for by the King. On the 8th he resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and kissed hands as Prime Minister. The new cabinet was named on the 13th of the same month.

The budget of Lloyd-George was the sole feature of political interest in 1909, and its rejection in December by the Lords led to the general election of 1910. There was no majority in the Com-

mons for the budget as such, since the Irish Nationalists only supported it as an engine for destroying the veto of the Lords, and thus preparing the way for Irish Home Rule. The King's death delayed the procedure of the budget for a time, but it was carried the following year, and it has proven an efficient means of obtaining Home Rule, which received the signature of the King but a few days ago. Some may say that there is little thanks to Mr. Asquith if Ireland has Home Rule today. It is true that if the Nationalists did not hold the balance of power that the day would be yet far off, but at the same time he saw and acknowledged that it was but just and right, and did his utmost to give Ireland Home Rule.

In this present war he is again showing to the world his ability as a statesman, and his wonderful capacity for accomplishing work and bearing responsibilities.

H. FALLON, '14.



University of Ottawa Review.

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No. 1

THE LATE PONTIFF.

Pius X has passed to his reward after rendering an account of that globe-encircling stewardship which he so faithfully tended. It is not perhaps too much to say that the gentle kindly vicar of the Prince of Peace died of a broken heart, at sight of the awful cataclysm which has shaken the very foundations of modern civilization. The news of his death caused a feeling of deep personal loss in the Catholic world, and evoked a tribute of sympathy and veneration from vast multitudes outside the fold. His life and character are summed up in the beautiful motto which he chose at the beginning of his pontificate: "To restore all things in Christ," that is, to bring back the deep faith and childlike simplicity of Apostolic times. He was in truth a second Peter, and his great reforms will certainly mark an important epoch of Church history.

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Almost simultaneously with the promise of the Russian Czar that he would give autonomy to Poland, came the news that King George had signed the Irish Home Rule Bill. No doubt the sons of Erin, many of whom are scattered in different countries far away from their native land, will be glad to hear that the dream of O'Connell, Parnell, Gladstone, and numerous others, has been realized. Ever since 1800, when Grattan's Parliament was taken away, there has been an incessant fight by the Irish people to obtain self-government, and many times rebellion seemed imminent when the House of Lords refused to consider the wish of the people. The credit of this great victory lies chiefly upon the shoulders of John Redmond and Premier Asquith; the former has given his whole life fighting for the betterment of his native country, while the latter wisely foresaw the duty of England to her neighbor. Now that the Irish people will be able to guide their own destinies, a brighter era is in store for Ireland; and let us sincerely hope that the followers of Redmond, O'Brien and Carson will join hands in order to stamp out all religious and racial prejudices, so that Ireland may prosper and take her place once again among the nations of the world.

THE CZAR AND POLAND.

In 1795, by bold and deliberate methods, Poland was effaced from the map of Europe; Russia, Prussia and Austria each seizing part of this unhappy kingdom, whose people have long since been repeatedly wronged, yet ever hopeful. To such a people, in the present crisis, has a proclamation been issued by the Czar. For the former's support, autonomy of government in their re-established kingdom, as well as religious and lingual liberty, has been pledged. This reversal of Russian policy may yet have unforeseen results; since the Czar, who previously agreed with Germany and Austria to repress the national aspirations of the Poles, must now promise absolute protection to the rising Poles in these countries.

With heartfelt joy the Poles welcomed this long hoped for

news, but whether they will, as an entire body, rise to Russia's support is difficult to determine. Previous to this proclamation, many Russian acts of legislation have mitigated Poland's sufferings. But should the Czar keep his promise, the influence of the Catholic Poles is bound to affect the other subjects.

THE PAN-EUROPEAN WAR.

Germany has at last doffed the mask which duped for years a large section of the English-speaking peoples, whose members are prone to judge others by themselves. She has wantonly precipitated the most awful war our race has experienced, believing her neighbours to be unprepared.

What has now moved Germany to steep the élite of the nations in horrors unprecedented in the annals of war? Greed for oversea colonies and for such paramount power in Europe as would enable her to secure what she wants without the sacrifice of a man or a mark. Germany would fain get wealthy colonies without the sacrifice of money and blood, but she is bent on getting them, cost what they may.

It is this last phrase especially which strikes us most when we examine Germany's method of advance. She sacrifices men, truth, honour and everything to satiate her military greed.

The declaration of war by Germany was a wanton act, a crime against humanity. Ask any man of average intelligence and average knowledge to put into simple language the high principle, real or alleged, which moved the Kaiser to precipitate the war—he is unable to discover any. The prisoners of war in Belgium confess they do not know what they are fighting for. Question the initiated and they will answer: greed of territory and thirst for power. They will add that these two inordinate strivings were the causes of that ruinous war in peace, that insane race for military and naval power which laid upon the people of Europe a burden of taxation which was bound to lead either to a revolution or a European conflict, and that it was between these two alternatives that the Kaiser made his choice.

It is now certain that the whole affair had been carefully arranged. Every precaution was taken to render it successful.

Vigilantly they watched for the most favourable opportunity, promptly they seized upon the psychological moment, insidiously they set the machinery of diplomacy and the press in motion, to hide their designs and to fasten upon the allied powers the responsibility for this military aggression. But all to no purpose. Truth in this jumble of lies, like oil in water, rose to the surface, the world refused to be hoodwinked.



We are glad to read in *The Weekly Exponent* that the summer school held this year in the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has met with complete success. Although this is but the first year that these summer classes have been held, over sixty teachers enrolled, which promises well for future success.

The June number of *The Georgetown College Journal* is, indeed, a credit to the staff. As an anniversary edition, it shows the 125th year to be one of great advancement and development among the members of the student body. The several addresses and orations can be appreciated as the reward of hours of efforts and research. The class of '14 deserves a loyal send-off.

In the July number of *The Manhattan Quarterly* appears a very interesting essay from the pen of Mr. Thomas James Quinlan, '16, entitled "Peace, the Culmination of Christianity. As a precursor to the great European war, in which the world is involved at the present day, it disclosed, in a short, but precise, manner the then existing feelings among nations. "Europe must take a lesson from America, where, from the shores of the restless Atlantic, through the primeval forests, over the greatest of inland seas, through peaceful farms across the rolling prairies, topping the mountain ranges, and descending to the calm Pacific, in a single, unbroken line runs the Canadian-American border. Not a single

sentry post, not a single file of conscript slaves, not a single fleet save that of commerce and peace crosses its tranquil course. No need is there for hireling troops. Justice reigns supreme, and those peaceful farm lands shelter a soldiery, who, in her defence, might well defeat all the assembled hosts of injustice and oppression."

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of *The Columbia*, *The University Monthly*, *The O. A. C. Review*, *The Civilian*, *The Victorian*, *Annals of St. Joseph*, *The Georgetown College Journal*, *Messenger de Marie Reine des Coeurs*, *The Weekly Exponent*, *St. John's University Record*, *The Manhattan Quarterly*.

Among the Magazines.

In all the magazines and reviews the leading articles treat of the causes and effects of the present European war.

In *The Contemporary Review* appears an article written by Dr. Dillon, who is familiar with the intricacies of diplomacy in every capital of Europe. In this article he surveys the whole situation and reveals, without equivocation, the causes which led up to the war. Dr. Dillon declares unhesitatingly that "the voice was the voice of Austria, but the plan was the plan of Germany," and that country he stigmatizes as "the outlaw among nations."

"An Appeal to Patriotism," which appears in *The Empire Review*, should be read by all young men. This article has been written by the editor of *The Review*. He relates how the British army has well and nobly upheld the glorious traditions of its past history, how the British are fighting in a just cause, in defence of British interests and British honor, the same cause for which, to quote *The Times*, their ancestors fought at Waterloo and Trafalgar: "the liberties of Europe and the sanctity of law."

He says—It would seem that whatever successes the German army may gain at the beginning of the campaign, and we must be prepared for these, the final result cannot for one moment be in doubt.

The spirit of the Empire is indeed something to be proud of. From East and West, North and South, the king's subjects are

rallying to the flag. Nothing that has gone before compares with the enthusiasm that prevails in the Dominions to-day.

Canada alone has sent 30,000 men and another 30,000 are anxious and willing to follow. From Australia and New Zealand similar help is arriving. Boers and Britons in South Africa are ready to fight under one and the same banner. In India native battalions of every nationality are hastening to the bugle call. Such a gathering of the clans has never before been seen. The true inwardness of the words "united we stand, divided we fall" is making itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. He says that in every truth they are one people, with one destiny, that destiny being to destroy forever the power of the foes who have so far forgotten the ethics of civilization, as to make war, not to defend themselves or their own countries from attack, but with the object of aggrandizement and self-advancement.

Considering the above circumstances, the writer of the article appeals to the young men of their country to come forward without delay. For let us not forget that every recruit has to be trained before he is fit to go into battle. The sooner the complement is made up the greater the chance of early victory.

A book entitled "Germany and England," written by Prof. J. A. Cramb, should be read by every one. It is recommended by Field Marshal Earl Roberts. He says: "I hope that everyone who wishes to understand the present crisis will read this book . . . nowhere else are the forces which led to the war so clearly set forth."

In *The Review of Reviews*, A. G. Gardiner has written a very interesting article, "Roll Up That Map." He tells what will happen if Germany wins, and what will be her future if she is beaten. This article should be read by all who are interested in the present war.

In *The Canada Monthly* may be read "King George's Message to Canada." In this message he desires to express to his people of the Overseas Dominions with what appreciation and pride he has received the messages from their respective governments. He says that he will be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon him by the confident belief that in this

time of trial his Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Messrs. J. Powers and A. A. Unger are making their novitiate at Tewkesbury, Mass.

Mr. A. L. Cameron is at present studying for the priesthood at the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Messrs. T. J. Kelly and F. W. Hackett are starting in on a law course at McGill.

Messrs. L. Landriau, C. Mulvihill and L. A. Kelley are registered at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Messrs. J. A. Tallon and J. S. Cross are now in their first year Medicine at McGill.

Messrs. P. Dubois, M. A. Gilligan and R. C. Lahaie have joined the professorial staff of Alma Mater.

Mr. Jos. Perron has taken a position on the staff of "Le Droit."

Mr. J. J. McNally contemplates entering a lawyer's office.

Mr. A. T. Maher is at present on a survey on James Bay.

The following gentlemen made us a call on their way back to the Seminary: J. J. Harrington, '12, I. Rice, '11, and E. Letang, '12.

The following are attending the Philosophy Seminary: T. P. Holly, '15, J. J. Hogan, '15, J. O'Brien, '15, J. J. Sullivan, '15, J. O'Leary, '17, T. Hunt, '16, P. Harrington, '16, J. O. McDonald, '15, J. M. Chartrand, '15, and Thos. Shanahan, '15.

Mr. Harvey Chartrand, Matric., '10, has successfully passed his dental exams. at Toronto and has opened an office in Ottawa.

Mr. P. Leacy, '14, has successfully completed his second year in Medicine at Queen's.

Mr. F. Burrows, of the class of '14, is taking an Arts course in Varsity.

Alma Mater was visited by many of her former students, among whom were:—

J. A. Tallon.
J. J. McNally.
O. Kennedy.
D. C. Sullivan.
W. J. Sullivan.
C. T. Sullivan.
L. McNally.
G. Braithwaite.

Obituary.

The Review staff extends to Mr. M. A. Gilligan, a member of last year's staff, its heartfelt sympathy in the death, at Watertown, N.Y., of his beloved mother.

The death occurred at Cornwall, Ont., on August 8, of Mr. John Duffy, respected father of Mr. J. Leonard Duffy of the University. The deep sympathy of *The Review* is extended to Mr. Duffy and family in their great bereavement.

The Review extends heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Arthur Sauvé, one of our classmates, on the demise of his beloved father at Mattawa, Ont., in July last.

Messrs. Mathias and Justin McAnulty have the deep sympathy of *The Review* in the sad death of their father, which occurred in Montreal in June last.

May their souls rest in peace.

Personals.

Father James Fallon, after a few weeks' sojourn with friends in Ottawa, has left for Minneapolis to take up missionary work there.

We are sorry to report that Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., who but lately returned from the south, is again a patient at the Water Street Hospital. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Fathers Fortier, Renaud and Brosseau were September visitors.

Messrs. M. A. Gilligan and R. C. Lahaie, Arts graduates of last year, Mr. J. McGee, and Mr. Wm. Lee, B.A., the well known principal of St. Joseph's S. S., are now men on our professorial staff.

Father Hammersley spent the last week of September at his home in Lowell, Mass.

Rev. Father Gervais has been chosen rector to succeed Father A. B. Roy, who on account of poor health was forced to retire from that office.

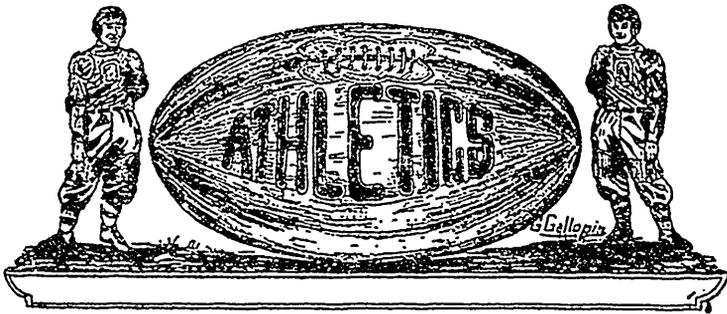
Father Thomas Fogarty of Schaghticoke, N.Y., and Father Daniel Fogarty, of Andover, Mass., were visitors of their brothers and friends here during the early part of September.

Our Chancellor, Archbishop Gauthier, arrived home from Rome a little later than was expected but none the worse of his troubled passage through the European war zone.

Father Charles O'Gorman called on friends at the University in September.

Fr. Fortier, O.M.I., who was formerly Prefect of Discipline in Big Yard, has accompanied the Canadian contingent in the capacity of military chaplain. Our good wishes go with him.

It gives us very great pleasure to receive calls from so many of our former graduates. Many of these already occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the world; some are students of good standing in other seminaries of learning, while some are just about to embark on a new life beyond our walls. We wish these last-named every success in their new fields of action.



The annual elections of University Athletic Association were held Saturday, September 26th. A splendid spirit was shown, and the following officers were declared elected:—

Director—Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I.

President—Mr. James O'Keefe.

Treasurer—Mr. Redmond Quain.

Secretary—Mr. Frank Madden.

The retiring executive were Messrs. Sullivan, now in the Montreal Seminary; Gilligan, at present teaching in the Collegiate Course, and Cameron, who also entered the Montreal Seminary. At the first monthly meeting the executive will appoint captains and managers of the senior team in the various sports.

The University will not be represented in any senior football league this year. While this will be a severe disappointment to our followers in the city, the Faculty deems it expedient to remain out a year, regarding the present as an inauspicious occasion to return, because of financial and other disturbances due to the war. An invitation to join the O.R.F.U. was received, but we were obliged regretfully to decline.

However, we have a plentiful supply of really good players, and many of the Intermural players of the last couple of years are about ripe for senior company; therefore the executive decided to organize a strong Intermural league. Prizes will be awarded the winning teams, including a banquet at the Russell, and there will also be prizes for the team having the least number of penalties, etc. Each team will be competently administered by a director, a coach, a manager and a captain, and practices will be held at recreations and other times, for condition is sure to be an important

factor in the race, as games will be played Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday morning and afternoon. This is to enable the league to play a triple schedule, each team playing nine games. There are four teams entered:—

Stars:—Director, Rev. Brother Killian, O.M.I.; coach, Madden; captain, Adams; manager, Gravelle; M. Fogarty, J. Fogarty, McIntosh, Ward, Behan, Adams, McCann, Leacy, Hayes, O'Neill, Leacy, Ebbs, oyle, Gannon.

Shamrocks:—Director, Rev. Fr. Finnegan, O.M.I.; coach, Nagle; captain, Lally; manager, Lee; Heney, Genest, O'Keefe, Lapensee, Duffy, Delisle, Charron, Ouellette, Dewan, Murphy, Moran, Cleary, Tierney, McCauliffe, Kelly.

Feds:—Director, Rev. Fr. Veronneau, O.M.I.; coach, Higgins; captain, McNally; manager, Lee; Otis, Foley, P. Fogarty, McAnulty, Dewan, Grace, Donnelly, Robert, Boyden, Garrity, Gilhooly, Brown, Kelly, Spinelli, Moher.

Wild Cats:—Director, Rev. Fr. Stanton, O.M.I.; coach, Quain; captain, Doran; manager, Jeannotte; Crough, Doyle, Carey, Rock, Poupore, Cunningham, J., Mangan, Hayden, Cunningham, M., Quinlan, Smith, Maher, O'Connor, Connelly, Perdue.

Although we are not represented in any league, it is altogether likely that exhibition games will be played. St. Lawrence and Norwich Universities have written expressing a wish to come here; and it is possible also that we may visit them, the secretary at present being in touch with them.

The floors of the hand-ball alleys, much the worse for warping and wear, have been torn up and replaced by splendid cement ones. A league is being formed, and it is expected that the game, which is a great conditioner for athletes of all kinds, will enjoy a great boom. The fact that Jas. J. Jeffries did most of his training with a handball should not be borne as a grudge against the game.

The first social evening will be held shortly. It is on this occasion that dark horses in the recitation and musical lines usually spring their wares, and it never fails to arouse interest and enjoyment, to say nothing of uncovering some really good material for the Dramatic Club. The latter will put on a play before Xmas, likely "Richelieu."

The new wing is almost complete, having been erected with very commendable rapidity. On its erection we are to have two new bowling alleys, which will fill a want which has been increasing since it became apparent that the old ones cannot return to the form that made them famous in their early days.

The senior recreation staff is: Rev. W. J. Stanton, O.M.I.; Rev. D. Finnegan, O.M.I.; Rev. A. Veronneau, O.M.I., and Brother E. Killian, O.M.I.

A surprise was sprung in football circles recently when it was announced that a new senior Ottawa team had come into existence as a member of the O.R.F.U. It is to be known as the Rough Riders, and will play at Lansdowne Park about every second Saturday. The newcomers have gathered together a pretty strong team. The city is big enough for two teams, and there is no reason why the best of feeling should not prevail and both teams succeed.

We regret that the name "Rough Riders" has been chosen, and hope that even yet it may be changed.

Because of the disastrous past of the city league, College did not enter a team. Uniformity should be the first step in organizing such a league, and the sky limit was too much for our young stalwarts.

Prospects for our hockey team are very bright, as we shall have almost all last year's team, with the addition of Ed. Nagle, besides several fast newcomers.

Mike Killian has gone to an American college. While here he was one of our ablest athletes, having played senior hockey, football and baseball, and during the year he has been out of college he has made many friends in town.

"Silver" Quilty has gone to McGill to study Medicine, and recent despatches from the football "front" announce that he will play football with the McGill team. We wish him all kinds of success, and we are sure he will have it for he was good in class, a fine athlete and true to his Alma Mater at all times.

Our Past Presidents:—

C. Jones—Priest.

W. Breen—Priest.

Ed. McCarthy—Priest.

Fleming—Law.

O'Gara—Redemptorist.

J. Burke—Paulist.

J. Sullivan—Seminary.

Next!!! Where will O'Keefe go?

The Intermural league got away to a fine start Wednesday, Sept. 30th, when Stars and Shamrocks clashed, the latter winning in an overtime struggle, 14-7. From the start it was seen that the teams were evenly matched, for the fast work of the Shamrock back division was offset by the steadiness of the Star line, and the advantage which usually goes to the team having the wind was almost nullified by the reliable catching of the defending backs.

For the first five minutes the wings appeared nervous and too eager and failed to protect their kickers, Heney and McIntosh having several kicks blocked. After a blocked kick Nagle booted over the line against the wind; Heney repeated a few minutes later, and Nagle sent over another, Genest making a neat tackle for the point. The Stars then found their feet (figuratively) and Adams grassed Moran for their first point, Hayes having carried the ball within reach. Each team scored another before the end of the period, leaving the score 4-2 in favor of the Shams. O'Neill and Ward by nice runs and Madden by successive plunges carried the ball up the field, and on his second down Madden smashed through for a touch. The tackling was now close and low, and the play very even, but the Irishmen, united by adversity, managed to boot one more across, half time arriving with the score 6-5 for the Stars. In the third, Stars just managed to increase their score by one; they fought desperately in the fourth period, but Lapensee and O'Keefe downed Hayes for Shams' sixth point, and just before the whistle blew for full time Genest and Nagle kicked it across and Heney tackled Hayes, making the score even once more. In the overtime Shams. started off with a rush and scored two touches in goal, then Nagle by a fast flank movement went over for a touch; the teams changed ends and Jerry and Mike Fogarty carried the ball right up to the foe's trenches. There O'Neill, Ward and Madden made assaults on the Irish fortifications, but the latter was tackled a few inches from a touch just as the whistle blew.



The Senior Department has many new faces amongst its numbers this term, whilst many who were with us last year are seen no more within the precincts of Alma Mater. Those who have left us we wish them God-speed; to the new students we extend a hearty welcome.

It will be noticed that the new wing of the Arts Building is rapidly nearing completion. We have been given to understand that this handsome edifice will be ready for occupation after the Christmas vacation. The senior students will occupy the new recreation hall. The rooms on the other floors will be occupied by the Fathers. Provision has also been made for offices, parlors and libraries.

The annual meeting of the Debating Society was held on Monday, Sept. 14th, in the Academic Hall of the Science Building. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and officers elected for the coming year. Rev. Fr. Stephen Murphy succeeds Rev. Fr. Fallon as Moderator. The officers elected were as follows: President, J. L. Duffy; vice-president, J. C. Leacy; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Unger; first councillor, J. P. Fogarty; second councillor, V. J. O'Neill. The new Moderator addressed the meeting, dwelling on the importance of the organization, and encouraging the members to put forth their best efforts in upholding the honours of Alma Mater on the debating platform.

The annual retreat for the students commenced on the evening of Sunday, the 20th instant. Owing to the untimely illness of the Montreal Priest who had been invited to preach to the English-speaking students, this task fell to the Rev. Fathers Finnegan and Stanton. The exercises for the English-speaking students were conducted in St. Joseph's Church, whilst Father Franceur, of

Montreal, preached to the French-speaking students in the Sacred Heart Church. The retreat was brought to a close on Thursday, the 24th, with the Mass of the Holy Ghost. On Saturday morning the entire student body gathered in the rotunda of the Arts Building, and the three preachers were made the recipients of suitable gifts.

Mr. John Power, of last year's graduating class, with Mr. A. Unger, has entered the noviate at Tewksbury. Brother Power is the first novice from the Mission House. Our prayers are with both of them for success.

The Mission House unit has probably experienced less changes since June than any other around College. Fathers McGuire and Kennedy are still doing business at the old stand. The former crowd has returned reinforced by several stalwarts in the higher forms. From the point of view of students, all seems to augur well for the future.

Owing to increase of duties, the Rector has lessened class duties for Father McGuire, who may preach an occasional short retreat or triduum during the year, thus enabling the Mission House to live up to its name. With the former Rector, Father McGuire shares the view that the Order here in Canada should engage in its proper work of preaching missions.



Junior Department.

The new year opened for the Junior Department with a staff of very capable prefects, Rev. Father Pelletier acting as first prefect, with Rev. Fathers Senecal and Carey as aides-de-camp. With three such prefects, this year should be, for the Junior Department, one of great success.

Small Yard, this year, is comprised of a larger number of students than have been enrolled previously in this department.

With the hearty co-operation of all, there should be good reports in athletics, and we hope that before the football season is terminated the pick of Small Yard footballers may have the opportunity of contesting with some of the teams from the city. The league has already been formed, and we are looking forward for some hard-fought games, as the teams are pretty evenly matched. There are altogether six teams, including seniors and juniors. The senior teams and captains are as follows:—

Team.	Captain.
Rough Riders.....	J. C. Genest.
Tigers	L. Berthiaume.
Braves	C. Boucher.

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Varsity	J. Cousineau.
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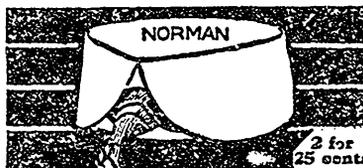
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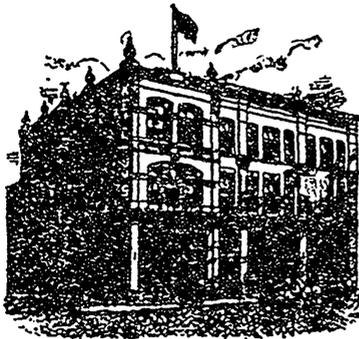
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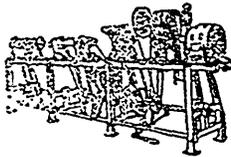
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