

The Red and White

RED AND WHITE is a Quarterly Magazine published by the Students of St. Dunstan's University.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Vol. IX.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., December, 1917.

No. 1

Editorial.

Christ- mas.

Even if purely of human institution the Christmas season ought to exercise a most beneficial influence on mankind. Could man—zealous for his own social and moral well-being—have done better than to mark out a certain period each year when the barriers which separate class from class would be broken down and all the members of the great human family would dispense liberally to one another the healing balm of Good-will? Indeed, even shorn of divine associations, such a season ought to be looked forward to each year as a blessed time when :

Man to man, the world o'er,
Would brothers be and a' that,

But in addition to all this there is the divine significance of Christmas. What a sublime stimulus to Benevolence amongst men Christ gives by His Nativity! By it there was bridged the great gulf between God and man; by it the Highest of Kings became the poorest of subjects. Even in the choice of

His first worshippers the Son of God teaches us a lesson of Tolerance. Side by side with the poor shepherds of the hills the Wise Men from the East prostrated themselves in humble adoration before the Child God.

That this soul-stirring picture of the Babe at Bethlehem is well-nigh forgotten or little appreciated by many in the world to-day is evident. On all sides are met those who

know not Jesus,

Nor the cost at which He won the world;

and there can be little doubt but that, on His Throne above, Christ waits only for a time when the modern Wise Men and shepherds will cast themselves at His feet before He will again proclaim to a war-weary world: "Peace! Be still!"

The World War

The war-dragon is still rampant; all attempts to subdue him whether by force or conciliation have thus far proved unsuccessful. His sickening trail may still be seen over practically the whole of the once fair continent of Europe; it is not unknown in Asia, nor yet effaced in Africa.

To review in a short space all the vicissitudes in the fortunes of the contending powers since the last appearance of "Red & White" would be an impossibility. However two features in the summer's campaign stand out pre-eminently and more than others deserve mention. These are the Demoralization of Russia and the Italian Disaster

Broadly speaking the explanation of the first lies in the fact that, after three years of war, the Russian people came to realize that in their own government they had a glaring example of that autocracy against which they were fighting abroad. To remedy this evil came the Revolution of March last, the deposition of Czar Nicholas and the consequent acquisition of unbounded power by a people who were ill-fitted to use it properly. Since that time there has reigned in

the Great Slavic Empire a chaos, the equal of which has not been known since the French revolution. In fact it seems that, while the latter succeeded in joining all parts of France into a united and compact nation, that happy effect is being denied the Empire of the Muscovite. To-day the countries of Finland, Ukraine, and others, taking advantage of the instability of the new Republican government at Petrograd are declaring themselves independent. The influence of Socialism, of German propaganda, the strife between diverse factions and the break between the erstwhile colleagues Kerensky and Korniloff have done their work with the result that Russia lies practically helpless at the mercy of her enemies—the Central Powers. The capture of Riga by the Germans opened a way for an attack on Petrograd and fears were entertained that such an expedition would immediately follow the capitulation of the Baltic Port. But evidently the Kaiser, considering the near approach of winter and recalling Napoleon's 'victorious' march to Moscow, did not feel disposed to have his army venture three hundred and twenty miles into a region of snow and ice.

The Italian disaster logically followed the downfall of Russia. With many soldiers released from the Eastern front the Central Powers were able so to arrange their forces as to bring increased pressure on the splendid army of Cadorna. Without sufficient reserves that brilliant general was obliged to retreat, and to see crumble in a few weeks all the achievements of two years' hard work. However as:

In all the trade of war, no feat
Is nobler than a brave retreat,

Cadorna is still regarded as one of the great military geniuses of the day.

Far from being disheartened by these reverses, the Entente Allies, although pushing a vigorous offensive on the Western front, are fast coming to the assistance of the Italian army. They realize that this is necessary in order that any attempt made by the enemy to cross Northern Italy and strike France from the

East may be frustrated. With the powerful support—both moral and practical—of a hundred million liberty-loving Americans the Entente nations have every confidence that—even with Russia non-effective and Italy for the time being crippled—the Teutonic hordes will yet be forced to pass beneath the yoke.

S. During the last session of the Local Legislature,
 D. an Act was passed incorporating the Governors
 U. of St. Dunstan's College, and empowering them
 with the right of conferring degrees, thus raising
 the rank of the institution to that of a University.
 Cardinal Newman, in his inimitable "Idea of a University," has clearly pointed out how inseparable are education and religion. "The Church," he says, "is necessary for the integrity of a University, not that its main characters are changed by this incorporation; it still has the office of intellectual education; but the Church steadies it in the performance of that office!" How fitting it is then, that the standard of St. Dunstan's that College which has instilled into the minds of so many men of our country the true principles of religion and learning, should be so recognized. If the standing of the alumni of a college testify to its efficiency, then St. Dunstan's has surely merited this promotion. In every part of America, we find them, —worthy sons of a worthy Alma Mater,—Bishops, priests, judges, doctors, lawyers, professors, and men of various other vocations, all of whom have received their classical education at this institution. Long may she continue this noble work!

The Board of Governors, foreseeing the necessity of ampler room in connection with the University, announced last winter the joyful tidings that St. Dunstan's was to have a new residential building. It was then only a probability; but today the stately edifice of Dalton Hall is fast becoming an actuality. The building which is complete on the outside, is built of Island brick decorated with cement blocks in

fanciful design. The work has been under the superintendence of Mr. Harry Corcoran and indeed displays the capability of the workmen. In the erection of Dalton Hall, a magnificent addition has been made to the already picturesque surroundings of Old St. Dunstan's. We trust that ere another year elapses, the corridors and rooms which now are merely designated, will be not only completed, but animated by the presence of earnest students who will benefit by the comfort and convenience of their environments. It is our sincere hope that the opening of this building will usher in an era of untold prosperity for the University ; and that students of future years and of years gone by, will feel deeply grateful to the generous benefactor, Sir Charles Dalton, by whose munificence, the erection of the Hall was made possible, and in whose honor, the edifice is named. Vive L'Universite.

The Election On the 17th of December, the people of Canada will be called upon to decide whether the Union Government led by Sir Robert Borden, or the Liberal Party under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, shall guide the affairs of the Dominion during the next parliamentary term. Both leaders have placed their respective policies before the Canadian electors and it is for the latter to pass judgment upon them.

In the present campaign, the all-important question seems to be in what manner is Canada to maintain the full strength of her four army divisions on the Western battle front ? The Unionists tell us that the only possible solution of this problem is the "Military Service Act 1917." The Liberals on the other hand, hold that if they are given the reins of power, they will endeavor to reinforce the Canadian Army by the Voluntary System ; and that they will ascertain by means of a referendum, whether or not the people are in favor of compulsory service.

It is not our intention to criticize the policy of either party. We are firmly convinced that each of

the great Canadian leaders is sincere in his own way and that, "whatever statesmen hold the helm," Canada will continue to do her part nobly and well in the great struggle for freedom.

The Pope and Peace Cardinal Gibbons has said: "Let the Pope leave Rome forever and in five years grass will be growing on its streets." Not only does the seven-hilled city of the Tiber owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to the Supreme Pontiff but the world at large has every reason to thank him for his unceasing efforts in behalf of its peace and happiness.

To-day the Papacy stands as the only great neutral power capable of acting as mediator among the warring nations; and the high and noble responsibility of such an office it is most devotedly upholding. Each year of the Great War has called forth new examples of the Holy Father's unbounding love for his children—of whatever nationality or clime. At one time it is for an exchange of prisoners he pleads, at another, for a return to the recognized methods of international warfare and again that the "suicide of civilized Europe" would be stayed and the blessings of peace return.

The latest and perhaps most important of the Pope's appeals in the interests of humanity was issued at the Vatican on August 1st., 1917. It was a sublime call to each of the belligerent nations to conclude a struggle which, if long continued, can terminate only in national ruin—even for the victors. The appeal had in it the metallic ring of sincerity and the more reasonable of its critics found themselves unable to belittle the motives which prompted it.

The suggestions put forth by His Holiness were of a two-fold character—first, those dealing with the absurdity of a continued conflict and the possible substitutes for "material force," and secondly, suggestions regarding the settlement of such particular disputes as the Alsace-Lorraine question, the Italia Irredenta and the restoration of Poland, Armenia, Serbia



HIS HOLINESS, BENEDICT XV.

and Belgium. The true key-stone to a universal and permanent peace is, in the words of the Holy Father, "that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right." This would entail complete disarmament and the introduction of a peaceful method for the settling of such international quarrels as have hitherto been settled by war. While it seems to His Holiness that, these broader principles being agreed upon, the settlement of the local disputes would follow easily, he suggests that in general the countries at war return to the territorial status quo of 1914.

The responses to the Vatican's overtures were couched in polite and respectful terms. And although nothing definite has resulted or may result from Pope Benedict's honest efforts towards a world peace one thing is certain: the present Vicar of Christ on earth, like his Divine Master, has proved himself to be the champion of those who suffer, because to a benighted and bleeding world he pointed out the way to relief and peace.

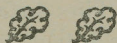
Food Economy At the outset of this gigantic war, it was the hope of Britain and the Allies, that they could win their objective, namely, the defeat of Germany, mainly by prohibiting food from entering Germany, and thereby causing her to face starvation. Long since has this endeavor proved futile; not only this but conditions within the very countries of the Allies have taken on such a serious aspect that unless strict economy be exercised by all, effects may follow extremely disastrous to the cause for which they fight. Germany and Austria, with their immense areas, spare no effort to cultivate every available rood of ground. Along with this, they have Belgium, Poland and portions of France and Russia which they make use of in the best way possible; and despite the vigilance of the Allies, we may count upon a continuous leakage through Holland, Scandinavia and even Russia. With these facts before us, the hope of starving the enemy is greatly diminished.

Let us look, rather, to our own food resources. When the world was at peace, America was to a very large extent the store house, the source of grain and meat, for Western Europe, especially France and England. And now when these countries are in the midst of war, much heavier is the call upon America. The food production of France today is a very small fraction of what it was before the war, but yet her men must be fed. Moreover, we see in current literature that Germany, that country which has stooped to perform deeds of horror and of pillage hitherto unknown to civilized peoples, has again made use of her ruthless tactics by seizing this year's food production of starving Serbia and Montenegro. It is unnecessary to comment upon such action, but it is necessary to do all in our power to counteract such inhuman conduct. To America the call for help is directed. Can America answer this call? Remember that her man power and thus her production, is considerably reduced; and now that the United States has entered the war the situation is all the more serious. We do not wish to be pessimistic, but merely to state the true condition of affairs. There is an abundance of food, sufficient for all, *if waste be eliminated, and the food used properly*. For this purpose the Government of Canada and the United States have launched with all earnestness, their "Food Economy Campaigns." Herein lies the duty of every true citizen,—to respond to these entreaties, and to practise the utmost frugality in the use of foodstuffs; not only for our own selfish welfare, but for the welfare of the Allies, that we may be able to supply their needs, and thus hasten the end of this worldwide struggle.

Then The presence in Charlottetown harbor, of the
And replica of Columbus' flag-ship, the "Santa Mar-
Now ia," suggests interesting associations for the
 student of science and history. Even after the
 discovery of America, the trans-Atlantic voyage in
 the frail sea-going craft of the pre-Victorian age, was

him to make the project a success. He set sail from Palos, Spain, on Friday, August 3rd, 1492 and sighted the east coast of America on October 12th of the same year, just two months and nine days later. And now on the land which he discovered, a great nation is preparing to embark on an expedition into unexplored regions not beyond but above the Atlantic. If the United States will succeed in this great enterprise, and we believe she will, a new field will be open up for aerial activity and a great impetus given to the Allied cause.

RED AND WHITE wishes its Advertisers, Contributors, and Subscribers, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.



Man is not the creature of circumstances; circumstances are the creatures of men—Disraeli.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great help to knowledge.—Disraeli.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.—Ruskin.

There is no virtue as truly great and Godlike as justice,—Addison.

The secret of progress lies in knowing how to make use, not of what we have chosen, but of what is forced upon us.—Spalding.

Be true to your word and your work and your friend.—John Boyle O'Reilly.