

College Chronicle

"PHILOSOPHER'S DAY"

On March 7th, the Philosophers, in accordance with long-standing custom, paid honor to the Patron of Schools, St. Thomas Aquinas.

The day was fittingly begun with the celebration of High Mass by the Professor of Philosophy, Rev. D. P. Croken. The Mass was sung by the Choir, which was composed solely of Philosophers.

At nine-thirty, the Seniors and Juniors "crossed sticks" in the Rink to battle for class supremacy. From the beginning, the Seniors were greatly handicapped, having against them most of the first team, but, nevertheless, they put up a struggle that will go down in history. The game, which did not lack its "thrills," was won by the Juniors 5-0. Prof. Flemming handled the game to the satisfaction of all.

At one-thirty, the Philosophers repaired to the dining-hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there partook of a sumptuous dinner. After the banquet the following toasts were proposed by the Toastmaster, H. J. McDonald:—

The Pope and King	Alban Farmer
The Day We Celebrate.....	Thomas Henderson
S. A. Lortie.....	Frank Clarkin
Our University	Rev. D. P. Croken
Our French Associates.....	Augustine Gaudet
The Press.....	George McDonald
The Ladies.....	Cornelius Campbell

God Save the King.

The Retreat

The annual Retreat for the students opened here on Feb. 16th, and continued for three days ending on the evening of Feb. 19th, with "Holy Hour" Devotion. During this period, class was suspended, books were put away, and "silence reigned supreme."

The Retreat this year was conducted by Rev. T. J. McMahon, S. J., of Montreal. This Reverend Father, in a series of conferences, placed before the students, in a clear and concise manner, the truths and fundamental

principles of Our religion. He outlined to them just what they were here for, what end God had in view in putting them here, and what means they should and must take to attain that end.

That the Retreat was a success this year can well be judged by the seriousness with which the students followed out the different exercises. It was brought to a close by the singing of the "Te Deum" in thanksgiving to God for the graces received during these days.

"LECTURES"

On January 26th, a very interesting and educational lecture was delivered before student body by Rev. Fr. McGrath of Scarborough, Ont., on the subject of "China's Civilization."

He showed that the Chinese civilization, which the American people regard as backward in comparison with theirs, is, in reality, much older. Confucianism has played a prominent part in the determination of the customs and characteristics of these people. They are well known for their honesty, they have great respect for authority, and they are, as a whole, very peace loving. But again, there is another side to their life pictured in the prevalence of polygamy, the recourse to suicide as a means of revenge, and the worship of evil spirits. Civil War there today is not due to the people, but to a few fanatics, who tried to change China into a modern America overnight.

This lecture gave the students a new insight into Chinese life, and showed them that many of their ideas about China and its people were mere prejudices without any foundation whatsoever.

A vote of thanks, moved by Prof. Flemming, seconded by Joseph Campbell, was tendered to the speaker by the Rector at the close of the lecture.

"The Saving Grace of Humor" was the theme of a very interesting and amusing address delivered to the students on January 28th, by Mr. F.J. Nash of Charlotte-town. To illustrate this point, he took, as an example, the life and works of the famous American humorist, Mark Twain.

He sketched briefly the life of this writer, showing him first as a printer, then as a pilot on the Mississippi,

the influence of which seemed to follow him through life, and, finally, as a lecturer and novelist. He made a short comment on "Innocents Abroad," the book that first brought Mark Twain into prominence, and, by reading several amusing passages from it, showed just why he won his place as a humorist, and as one of the best of his day.

But, besides being a novelist, he was a poet of no mean ability. The speaker brought out this fact by quoting several extracts from his poems, one of which, "Athens by Moonlight," portrayed the great descriptive power possessed by this writer.

A most noteworthy fact about Mr. Nash, was his fund of comic incidents, and his great ability to relate them to his audience. That his lecture was a success, can be judged by the unanimous vote of thanks, which, moved by Joseph Campbell, and seconded by Frank Clarkin, was tendered to him by the Chairman, Mr. F. J. McMillan, at the close of the entertainment.

A pleasing number of the evening's program was two violin solos:—

- (a) "The Old Refrain".....Kreisler
- (b) "Scherzo Tarantelle".....Wieniawski

by C. Wurtel, accompanied by R. Martin.

God Save the King.

SENIOR DEBATES

Jan. 14th—"Resolved that a Limited Monarchy better secures the happiness of a people than does a Republic."

Pro.—G. McDonald, A. Francis, and F. Clarkin.

Con.—A. Farmer, E. Gillis, J. Farrell, and J. H. Sullivan.

The Con side won by a small majority.

The Pro held that the happiest people in the world are those whose governments are monarchical. Taking England and United States as examples, they showed wherein a monarchy differs from a republic, noting that, in the former the king represents the kingdom and the people, while, in the latter the president, only some political party.

The Con held that there are at present about forty-three republics, comprising about two-thirds of the world's

population. Many of these were once monarchies, but since their change their prosperity has increased, their conditions have improved, and their people have become happier and more contented.

Jan. 21st,—“Resolved that the Press is more beneficial than injurious.”

Pro.—A. Gillis, V. Murphy, Ben McDonald, and Ben Hughes.

Con.—J. McMillan, T. Hammill, St. C. Monaghan and D. Ryan. The vote was in favour of the Pro.

The Pro held that the Press is advantageous to politics and good government; that it is of great value to the merchant through the medium of its advertisements; and that it is now a powerful element in the suppression of crime. Without it the world would soon lapse into its original state.

The con held that the Press slanders politicians, and, instead of suppressing crime, rather leads to immorality and crime by means of the “dime novel” etc. They showed that before the advent of the Press, there were many great men, and that contrary to the opinion of the Pro side, the world went along smoothly.

Feb. 4th,—“Resolved that the duties on goods that can be produced in this country should be so high as to stop their importation.” The Pro won by a small majority.

The Pro held that there were four valid grounds for a tariff: the acclimatisation of industries, the preservation of existing industries, political security, social peace and fair distribution. The Canadian manufactures are not yet sufficiently developed to compete with the older countries, and thus need protection in order to secure a steady market.

The Con held that, if Canada had not all the necessities of life, it was only just and right that she import them. International trade should be encouraged, and this is not done by putting on an absolute tariff. They showed that such abuses as a lowering of the moral standard, an increase in smuggling, trust companies, and corruption in politics follow a high tariff.

“SENIOR DEBATES”

Feb. 11th,—“Resolved that Woman franchise leads to instability in government.”

Pro—J. McIsaac, A. Malone, R. Martin, and J. Walsh
 Con.—W. Brennan, F. McMillan, C. Wurtel, and
 F. Mooney.

The Pro. won by a substantial majority.

The Pro held that the woman's place is in the home, and that, as man is best fitted for political life, it is he who should rule. They showed that the woman franchise leads to domestic quarrels, and, finally, to the wreck of the home.

The Con held that woman suffrage is but a phase in the evolution of civilization. That women have capacities for ruling is clearly shown in the many great queens of history. In the last Election in England, the women's vote was in a great degree responsible for the overthrow of the Three Party System, and the firm establishment of a stable government in its place.

Feb. 25th,—“Resolved that the Victorian Age was greater than the Elizabethan Age.”

Pro.—A. McDonald, J. A. Sullivan, J. Johnston and J. Kickham.

Con.—M. Rooney, P. McKenna, L. Murphy, C. McDonald.

The Pro side won.

The Pro held that the Victorian Age was essentially an Age of political, social, and material advancement. It marked the close of the open-voting, the advent of the secret ballot, the springing into common use of such inventions as the steam-engine, railroads and telegraphy, the abolition of slavery, and the rapid advance of surgery. It was also a great literary Age.

The Con held that the Elizabethan Age was marked by freedom and fearlessness. It was the Golden age of Literature. They maintained that the progress of the Victorian era was greatly hindered by numerous wars, but that the Age of Elizabeth, due to the absence of civil and foreign strife was characterized by great foreign exploration, by the coming of the Flemish weavers to England, and by the rise and extension of trade and navigation.

Mar. 11th,—“Resolved that Oriental Immigration into Canada should be prohibited.”

Pro. H. J. McPhee, R. McDonald, M. Conway and C. Cullen.

Con. J. McCabe, F. Monaghan, M. Curley, and D. Praught

The Decision was in favor of the resolution.

The Pro held that the Orientals do not assimilate, but, on the contrary, hold their own barbarous and pagan customs, work for low wages, and in many cases run gambling-houses and opium dens. Canada wants, as immigrants, farm labourers, but these people all flock to the cities.

The Con. held that the Orientals are known for their obedience, honesty, and respect for authority. Justice demands that the thickly populated countries of the East should send their surplus here. As they acclimatise very easily, and, since they are, as a rule, good labourers, laws could be enforced to restrict their customs, and to check the evil tendencies of which the Pro side accused them.

“NECROLOGY”

Red and White chronicles the death of a former student, Rev. S J. Arsenault, Williston, North Dakota To his relatives; to Vincent Murphy, on the death of his brother; to Donald McDonald, on the death of his father; and to Frank Shreenan, on the death of his father, Red and White extends its sincere sympathy.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

—William Cullen Byrant.

Sterling sense, and industry, and integrity, are better a thousand times, in the hard worth of living, than the brilliance of Wit.

—H. W. Bucher.

No man is the wiser for his learning—wit and wisdom art born with a man.

—Selden.