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Editorial

EASTER

As the darkest hour always comes before the dawn, so after the Crucifixion, the darkest hour in the history of the world, comes the Resurrection, the visible fulfilment of the promise of the Redemption of Mankind.

How deep were the sentiments of sorrow, how great the weight of woe that oppressed the faithful followers of the Redeemer as his body was placed in the sepulchre closed with a great stone and guarded by the rude soldiery. How dark was that day to our Blessed Mother as she saw her beloved son, undergoing the ignominies of his merciless enemies, die upon the Cross.

But the morning of the third day after this immolation saw a change. Gone is the woe and sorrow; lifted is the weight of dread and uncertainty from the minds of the faithful friends of Christ. The dark hour of the Immaculate Mother has been succeeded by the dawn of radiant fulfilment—for Christ has risen.

Christ has risen from the dead! What feelings of peace must have permeated the hearts of our Saviour's

friends, and what spirit of rejoicing inundated their very souls, when on that first glorious Easter morn they heard the joyful tidings: "Christ is risen! Christ is risen!"

So to us this glorious anniversary should be a time for universal rejoicing and for spiritual rejuvenation. We should make our peace with God and with our fellow-man, and thus truly celebrate this Easter festival.

Let us rejoice, then, and be glad, and exchange joyful greetings during this Easter season.

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ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION IN WESTERN CANADA

The persistence of the agitation in British Columbia with regard to Japanese immigration is likely to bear fruit. The present immigration restrictions are not only exacting, but are very thoroughly enforced. The number of Japanese, domestics and laborers, entering Canada have been limited to about one hundred and fifty a year. But Japanese merchants, commercial travellers, students and others have almost free entry into this country. There is, however, a provision in the agreement between the two countries that once a Japanese has entered Canada he acquires the right to re-enter at any time. Even Japanese sailors who have landed from their steamers have taken this provision to mean that they are free to return to Canada. The people of British Columbia claim that they are now over-run with Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus. These things have been brought to the attention of the Federal Government and are being considered by the Immigration department.

Oriental play an important part in Labor in British Columbia. The Chinese are particularly adapted for market gardening and domestic service. The Japanese are employed for harder kinds of labor and are very desirable for porters and for hotel work. The Hindus are largely in the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" class. They are employed at anything and everything, and are not so popular with Canadians as either of the other races. But the fact remains to be seen that the oriental population is steadily increasing in Western Canada. Immediate action on the part of the Federal Government should be taken to cope with the situation.

LORD CURZON

By the death of Lord Curzon of Kedleston on March 20 inst., England, and the Empire at large, has sustained a distinct loss. The Marquis Curzon had a career in statesmanship that carried him through practically every office in the British public life, except the highest office of all, that of Prime Minister.

His early training at Eton, and at Baliol College, Oxford, eminently fitted him for his public career. Graduating from Oxford with high honors, young Curzon polished off his University education with travel, and went into Persia, India, and other Asiatic countries. Returning to England in 1885 he entered politics acting as private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, then Premier. In 1898 he was elected to represent the Southport division of Lancashire, when he was created a Baron. A few months later he was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, which post he retained till 1905. He then returned to England and took an active part in politics.

Lord Curzon was named one of the imperial war cabinet ministers in the Lloyd George Coalition Government, and was made leader of the House of Lords in 1916. He became Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs in 1919. When Bonar Law retired in 1923 on account of ill health it was thought that Curzon would become his successor. But present day prejudices against having the Prime Minister in the Lords, precluded his appointment. Hence the only other man regarded as likely for the post—Stanley Baldwin, a commoner, became Prime Minister. Nevertheless Lord Curzon consented to remain in the Foreign Office in the Baldwin Government. Although past the prime of manhood, his comparatively early death at the age of sixty-six years is keenly felt throughout the Empire. His life was not lived in vain.—His statesmanship will ever be remembered.

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THE PASSING OF TWO ISLAND STATESMEN

We regret to chronicle the passing of two of Prince Edward Island's foremost political figures, Senators Yeo and Murphy. Both of these men gave many a year of their lives in the service of their country. We extend our sincere sympathy to their relatives and friends.