

The Red and White

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

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Editorial.

The last number of "Red & White" made its appearance just previous to the anniversary of that joyful event when the humble stable at Bethlehem became the birthplace of the Savior of man. The advent of this issue is closely associated with the anniversary of another event in Christ's career on earth, the event on which He consummated His solicitude for sinful man by dying on the cross as man, and three days after confirmed His disciples in their belief that He was God, by raising himself from the dead. Of the many miracles performed by Christ during His life here below there was none which so convincingly attested His

divinity as the Resurrection. The mocking taunts of the blasphemous rabble at His crucifixion—"If Thou be the King of the Jews, save Thyself,"—only tended to magnify the transcendence of that supernatural act which disclosed to Mary Magdalene, on the morning of the third day, the deserted sepulchre. Then indeed had He not only "saved Himself" and proved His dominion over death but also had He accomplished man's redemption. "Christ is risen! I have seen the Lord!" Almost nineteen hundred years have passed since first these joyful tidings gladdened the hearts of his disciples, and still this message swells forth in happy unison with glad Alleluiahs on the day commemorative of our Redeemer's triumph. Time has not succeeded in subduing the lustre of that glorious light which burst upon the earth and flooded the souls of the faithful with radiant hope, on that first Easter morn. Lapse of ages has but lengthened that procession, which, chanting the glories of our risen Lord, rejoices in His victory over the grave. Let us, on this Easter, join the festive throng and unite in singing the praises of the Redeemer, remember in the words of the psalmist that "this is the day which the Lord hath made, Let us be glad and rejoice therein."



We are now nearing the close of a winter, the coming of which was anticipated by many with gloomy forebodings. Apart from the horrors of the European conflict with its heart-sickening tale of human suffering an almost world-wide financial depression prevailed with consequent lack of employment and hard times in general. The question of the unemployed loomed large and threatening and it was feared that the spectre of hunger would precipitate crises involving problems difficult of solution. In some provinces of the Dominion these unpleasant prospects were not at all misapprehended and many of the poorer classes have been under the painful necessity of depending upon the charity of their more fortunate fellow-creatures for life's sustenance. But here on little Prince Edward

Island we know nothing of those unhappy circumstances except by report. Whilst other places have experienced a winter of unusual hardship our fair province has rejoiced in a season of exceptional prosperity. Last autumn's generous harvest and the high market values received for these spread plenty and contentment throughout our agricultural home. In view of this contrast which reflects so favorably upon our province may we not justly feel that we are singularly fortunate in having Prince Edward Island as our place of abode? or do we sufficiently appreciate the favors of nature towards our part of the world? True we have no minerals, no great manufactures, but we possess in the fertility of our Island soil a wealth of treasure which makes ample compensation for the dearth of our other industrial resources. Since agriculture is the principal industry for which this province is peculiarly adapted, it behooves us to develop that industry to its highest point of efficiency. Productive as our soil is, there is no doubt but by more scientific husbandry it could be made yield much larger returns. A farm should not be valued according to its acreage, but by its yield per acre. "Intensive farming" is a term which can serve a much more profitable purpose than that of a mere catch-word for agricultural lecturers. Its practical application together with better co-operation among farmers would mean for this province more farms, increased production and satisfactory census returns. The importance of farming, in the economy of life, cannot be over-estimated. Other trades and professions may languish, but agriculture must flourish as it is the source of man's food supply. We must learn to look upon it as a profession which requires brains and intelligence as well as any of the rest of life's callings. Then shall farming assume a more attractive aspect and the farmer take his place in a more elevated sphere. Then shall our young men realize the splendid opportunities in store for them at home and instead of spending their youth and energy in other lands, remain to make Prince Edward Island the Belgium of America, a country of moral, sturdy and patriotic citizens, a land worth fighting for.

At present the chief interest in the European war situation is centered around the Dardanelles, where a British and French naval force are determinedly pounding their way to the Turkish capital. A Russian force is also operating towards the same goal, and the advance from either side would indicate that Constantinople is destined, before a great length of time, to pass from the hands of the Moslem. What Russia long coveted, and what Great Britain and France never desired to see her obtain, viz possession of the waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, is now being fought for with the assistance of Britain and France ; but in the event of its capture it is not probable that absolute control if it will be given to Russia. The prospect of Turkey's downfall may influence the decision of Italy and Greece as to whether they shall remain neutral. Popular feeling in Greece is strong in favor of the Allies, but the King and the new Premier prefer a policy of neutrality. What Italy will do is uncertain. Germany is offering tempting bids for her friendship or assistance, but she may see it to her advantage to throw in her lot with the allies. Much importance is attached to the surrender of Przemyśl as its fall, it is claimed, will greatly facilitate the Russian advance in Galicia. Germany's submarine blockade is accounting for the loss of several British merchant-vessels and also an occasional neutral ship, which may result in further international complications. The huge armies which are being mobilized on the continent by the belligerents bespeak tremendous battles in the near future. It is revolting to every feeling of humanity to anticipate the carnage and bloodshed, the wholesale destruction of life and property which shall accompany the passing of the summer 1915 in Europe. Let us hope that it will be the last season to sow for such a harvest, and that its close will also mark the end of this campaign of death with the cause of the Allies triumphant.



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persons desire to see a fair, square and open combat. The seductive methods employed by the detectives were not open and "above board," and consequently the movement has suffered the alienation of a considerable share of popular sentiment. We do not here attempt to discuss the wisdom of what we might call the "right of search," because it has not yet been brought to the test of fact, and perhaps before any party shall adopt it as a plank in its platform, it may have come to realize that "every Englishman's house is his castle." We fear that the zeal of the Alliance is over-ruling its discretion and carrying it to extremes, which of course are inimical to any cause, and we believe that if it would attempt less it might accomplish more. We do not think that the drink curse will ever be abolished by statutory enactments alone. It is also a question of moral education, an education which must begin in the home by the parent. During the formative period of youth, the years in which the will power develops and the character forms, is the time to impart the lessons of sobriety. "The child is father of the man" and if the child is taught to understand that the difference between a sober man and a drunkard is the difference between a man and a brute, it is very probable that, when the child has attained to manhood, he shall take care to keep his appetite under sufficient control to prevent his becoming a brute.



We must not forget to extend the hand in welcome to the "Academia." This is the name of a Society, including in its membership the fifth and sixth year students—together with extraordinary and associate members—which has lately been formed at the suggestion and under the direction of our Rev. Rector. As stated in the constitution, the object of this Society "shall be the intellectual improvement of its members by encouraging them to form first hand judgements on subjects of interest to them as citizens and as educated Catholics." The constitution further states that "it shall endeavor to accomplish this object by (a), providing a reading

room for the use of its members ; (b) having papers on the above mentioned subjects prepared and presented by individual members of the Society ; (c), a critique of said papers ; (d), procuring outside lecturers who have specialized on any of the above subjects." With such a commendable object in view, a fruitful future is anticipated for the society. A College training should enable one to use his own mental resources, to view from different standpoints the various phases of a question, or to clear away the maze of surrounding entanglements and get at the crux of a situation. Instead, it often has the opposite effect. Years of close application to text books and implicit reliance therein often leaves one narrow and unresourceful and if little or no collateral reading or essay work is done the graduate will be a very one sided product. The object of this Society is admirably adapted to meet this requirement and moreover to stimulate an interest among the students in the intelligent discussion of contemporary matters of vital interest. We hope that the Society will soon pass from struggling infancy to vigorous manhood and that the next issue of "Red & White" will be privileged to publish some paper read before the "Academia."



The death of Hon. Jas. W. Richards, the federal representative for Prince County deprives the Island of a talented public man. The late Mr Richards entered politics a very young man in 1873 and continuously represented one of the districts of Prince County in the Local Legislature until the year 1908, when he was elected to represent Prince County in the house of Commons, Ottawa. In 1911 he was honored with re-election and whilst at Ottawa was stricken with the disease which caused his death at that place on 9th., inst. Both as a private citizen and a public man Mr. Richards was exceedingly popular. His gentlemanly and unobtrusive demanour, together with a courteous regard for others won for him the admiration of his friends and the respect of his political opponents. As a public speaker he

was fluent, graceful and effective, with a pleasing delivery. His death at an age so comparatively young is a distinct loss to his constituency and has occasioned the regret of his many acquaintances. Mr. Richards received part of his college education at St. Dunstan's.



Again it is our pleasant duty to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a generous contribution to "Red & White" from some unknown friend whose Post Office is Charlottetown. We beg to assure the donor that the "little shamrock for Red & White" is heartily appreciated and will for a long time remain green in the memory of our Management.



Give sorrow words : the grief that does not speak
whispers the o'er-fraught heart and bids it break.

He who wants money, means, and content, is
without three good friends.

Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good
we oft might win, by fearing to attempt.

The tongues of dying men enforce attention like
deep harmony ;
Where words are scarce they are seldom spent in
vain,
For they breathe truth that breathe their words in
pain.