SEVEN

(Continued from page 1)

writing Co., awarded to Gerald Proulx.

Commercial diplomas: Frank Aylward, Gerard Proulx, Lionel Burube, Leonard Burke, James Hogan, Lionel Dion, Frank St. John.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DEBLOIS

"I can assure you that it gives me much happiness to find myself once again within the walls of an educational institution that has such an enviable record of service as that enjoyed by St. Dunstan's University, and my first thought is to heartily congratulate the Rector, Dr. Murphy, and the members of the Faculty, upon the successful work of the past year," Lieut. Governor DeBlois said. "I also wish to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the members of the graduating class, and to the entire student body, upon the very creditable manner in which they have conducted themselves throughout the college year.

"I believe that I voice the sentiments of all our citizens in expressing deep regret and a very real sense of loss in the passing of His Grace Archbishop O'Leary, and two distinguished graduates of this University, the late beloved Father MacIntyre and Father MacGuigan. The memory of their loyal services to Church and state, and the warmth of their friendship, will long be cherished by all our people.

"For over eighty years this University has sought not only to raise the moral standard, and to build up the intellectual life o. its students, but it has succeeded in doing far more than that, for by its influence and teaching the spiritual life of not only the students, but of countless others, has been strengthened and enriched, and used for the advancement and service of this and other countries. That is one reason why St. Dunstan's University enjoys the confidence and good will of our people of all classes and creeds. A Canadian statesman recently remarked that before many years have passed the question that will be asked of our young people will not be 'Where were you educated?' but 'Where were you civilized?' and surely if we do a little thinking it is not difficult to find an explanation for a statement of this kind. The reason is quite apparent. We know that many members of the faculties of various seats of learning are graduates of .Universities where the treasured traditions of the great Christian heritage have been forgotten with the result that our young people are being sent out into the world in a more or less bewildered state of mind, and without any adequate safeguard against the doctrines of Communism, Fascism, and gross materialism of the day.

"It was the great soldier, Napoleon Bonaparte, who said: 'All the scholastic scaffolding falls, as a ruined edifice, before one single word—faith.'

"It is because I know from observation that the young men privileged to attend this University have been taught the essential things of life, and have had their minds stored with the right kind of knowledge, and have received all the advantages of a well balanced Christian education, that I always welcome the opportunity of paying my tribute of deserved admiration of the splendid work that is being carried on by this time-honored institution of learning. May her influence be extended, and may her long distinguished record of service be an inspiration to you, my friends of the graduating class, to hold high, and to pass on to others, the torch of wisdom, honor, reverence, and loyalty, that has been handed down to you. Be yours to hold it high in seeing that your conduct in life is always of such a character as will reflect honour and glory to your beloved Alma Mater," His Honour concluded.

RECTOR'S REPORT

Following is the report of the year's work by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Murphy

"Again it is my privilege to extend to you, ladies and gentlemen, a hearty welcome to our Commencement Exercises and to give a brief report of the year just closing. Your presence is an expression of your interest in the work we have accomplished. We would not be quite human if we failed to appreciate the encouragement you have given us by your attendance at Commencement Day Exercises. I regret the unavoidable absence of the Chancellor, Bishop O'Sullivan, from this the closing scene of the year's work.

"The scholastic year opened on September 9th with an enrollment slightly in advance of that of the preceding year. The work has gone on pleasingly and, apart from seasonable holidays, without interruption. The students, as a body, especially those of the more advanced years have worked well and have justified the many sacrifices their parents have made to give them the advantage of a college education. They have shown a fine spirit of cooperation in all curricular and extra-curricular activities and, in that respect, compare very favorably with any group of previous years.

"Despite all that is being said about the frivolity of the youth of today, I am inclined to think that they measure up well with the youth of our own boyhood days and their willingness to assume the serious responsibilities of life should give us high hopes for the future. To the home belongs the credit. The home is the nursery of good or of evil. When the home is functioning as it should, we need have but little fear of its product.

"Five years ago we added Grade XII. to the High School course. The purpose was to raise the standard of the college years. That change, I am pleased to say, has been fully justified. At the time of the addition of Grade XII. we foresaw that, with no Freshman Class in the following year, we would have no graduates for the year 1937. To obviate that we promoted to the Freshman Year those of the Grad XI Class whose High School record was above the average. The remainder of that group constitutes the present graduating class which is necessarily small, being less than one-half the original group.

"The seven graduates of this year's class are, therefore, the first to benefit from the change made five years ago. Under the new arrangement they have been able to devote more time to elective reading, supplementary to the ordinary class text books, especially in the courses given in Philosophy and in English Literature. As a class they have worked consistently and effectively and are fully deserving of the honours that will be conferred upon them today and of the congratulations that will be extended to them by parents and friends.

Made Unusual Record

"One member of the class, Mr. Trainor, has passed the final examinations for the B. A. degree with distinction and has for the fourth consecutive year won the Lieutenant Governor's prize. This is rather an unusual record and one that is worthy of notice. In extending to the graduates my heartiest congratulations and best wishes for their success in life, I have but one word of advice. You have made a good beginning but only a beginning. This is Your Commencement Day. Remember that education is not a mere episode in ones life, but it is a lifelong process, and that to cease to learn is to cease to live.

"Several faculty appointments have been made since our last Commencement. The Rev. J. P. Emmet O'Hanley, who a year ago obtained the Ph. D. from the Angelico University, Rome, and the Rev. Wilfred McCardle, B.Sc., joined the staff in September. Both accommodated themselves readily to the new environment and are meeting with success in the work assigned them. Further appointments have been made for the coming year. Mr. George Gillespie, M.A., who did very satisfactory work in the Department of English during the two years he was with us, is leaving this year to take up newspaper work in his native city of Toronto. He will be succeeded by Dr. Herbert Johnston who comes to us highly recommended not only as a student but as an experienced teacher. He has completed his undergraduate and graduate work in the University of Toronto from which he will obtain the Ph.D. degree at the convocation in June of this year. The Rev. Fred L. Cass will also join the Staff in September as Professor of Chemistry. Father Cass has been studying for the past three years and has completed successfully an Honours Course in Chemistry at McGill University, obtaining a degree in Science at the last convocation.

"In making reference to McGill, I am reminded that the Holmes Gold Medal, granted for the highest aggregate in the five year medical course at McGill, has again come to the Island. Dr. Joseph A. McMillan, a graduate of St. Dunstan's, won not only the coveted Holmes Medal but also the Lieutenant Governor's Silver Medal for Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the first prize for Surgery. This is surely an enviable record and one that is perhaps unique in the history of McGill.

"Only a year ago, another graduate, Dr. Loyola Duffy won the Lieutenant Governor's Medal, granted to graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry. Success, such as those young men have achieved, brings honour to their Alma Mater and to the province.

Extension Courses

"Reference was made at last year's closing to the Extension Course for farmers. That course opened on June 21st and closed on July 3rd. We tried to make it practical and of real interest to the forty-two farmers who attended. Our own college farm, so well directed by Father McQuaid, the Experimental and Falconwood farms were at the disposal of the students. Alternating between class-room and farms the farmer students spent two profitable and enjoyable weeks. They were a splendid class of men, eager to learn and willing to work. Time will not permit me to refer to the subject matter of the course but I wish to mention, in passing, that the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture co-operated with us in every possible way to make the farmers' school a success.

"We were so encouraged by the success of our first extension course that we decided to open up the college to the fishermen at a time when they were unemployed. Accordingly, plans were made to hold course for them during the college year. While these plans were being made the Dominion-Provincial Youth Unemployment Grant became available for educational purposes. The Provincial Department of Agriculture had already begun to map out an educational program for the unemployed and suggested to us that they would be pleased to assist the prospective fishermen students by paying their board and travelling expenses. That offer was, I can assure you, very acceptable to the fishermen many of whom, at that time of year, had difficulty in procuring the bare necessities of life.

"Two courses were arranged for the months of January and February. Fifty-three bona fide fishermen, representing practically every fishing section of the province, were admitted regardless of denominational affiliations. The carpentry shop was heated and fitted up for demonstration purposes. Fresh fish were procured from Halifax through the agency of the Fishermen's Loan Board. Competent instructors and demonstrators were provided. The fifty-three men were back to school again, and strange to say, were reluctant to leave it. It was to them a real fishermen's school. They went back to their homes with new ideas, brighter hopes, and a greater confidence in the future of their industry.

"The practical courses, given here and in Charlottetown to the unemployed during the past winter, should be a potent factor in the development of our basic industries, agriculture and fishing. Education of the right kind is necessary in that development and to leave it out or minimize its importance in any program of development is to court disaster. In fact it should come first for learning by doing is too costly an experiment for the individual farmer or fisherman. It means the expenditure of money but any expenditure, that will develop our basic industries along proper lines, is really an investment that pays, that will eventually yield dividends to the province.

"I wish in conclusion, to thank His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, for the valuable prizes he has again offered to the leaders of the four college years and to assure him that faculty and students appreciate his ever helpful and genuine interest in education. I wish to thank also all others who have donated prizes and who have shown their appreciation of the year's work. I am also grateful to my old friend, Professor Blanchard, Vice Principal of Prince of Wales College, who, in spite of the stress of work at this time of year, has kindly consented to deliver the Baccalaureate address to the graduates."

PROF. BLANCHARD

Following is the text of the address delivered by Prof. J. H. Blanchard:

"I have accepted the invitation you have extended to me, and it is now my duty to return thanks to you, Reverend Rector, for the great honor done me.

"The duty I at present have, is to address some words to you young men, if possible, not quite useless, nor incongruous to the occasion, and on subjects more or less cognate to the pursuits in which you have been engaged for the past several years. Accordingly, I mean to offer you some loose observations, loose in point of order, but the best and truest I have; certain of the thoughts that are in me about the business you have been engaged in, what kind of race it is that you young men have started on, and what sort of arena you are likely to find in the new world into which you are about to enter.

"Advices, I believe, to young men, as to all men, are very seldom much valued. There is a great deal of advising and, I am afraid, very little performing. I shall not, therefore, go much into advising; but nevertheless, there is at least one advice which I must give you. In fact, this advice is the summary of all other advices, and doubtless you have heard it a thousand times; but I must nevertheless let you hear it a thousand-and-first time, for it is most intensely and universally true, whether you believe it at present or not; namely, that above all things the interest and the success of your life depend on your being 'diligent'. now while it is today, in this place and in all places to which you may be called. Diligent; that includes all the virtues that a student can have. Believe me, you who are young, yours is the golden season of life. As you have heard it called, so it verily is, the seed-time of life; in which, if you do not sow, or if you sow tares instead of wheat, you cannot expect to reap well afterwards. At the season when you are young in years, the whole mind is, as it were, fluid and is capable of forming itself into any shape that the owner of the mind pleases to allow it, or constrain it, to form itself into. The mind is then in a plastic state, as it were, but it hardens gradually to the consistency of rock, and you cannot alter much the habits of an old man: he, as he has begun, so he will proceed and go on to the last. By diligence, we should mean too, among many other things, and chiefly too—honesty in all our inquiries, and in all we are about. Let us hope, therefore, that we have pursued our studies here in a way our conscience can name honest. We must, here and now, resolve more and more to endeavor to do that. Let us keep, for one thing, a sharp and accurate separation between what we have really come to know in our minds and what is still unknown. We must be careful not to admit a thing as known when we do not yet know it. Count a thing known only when it is imprinted clearly and distinctly on your minds, and become transparent to you, so that you may survey it on all sides with intelligence; so that you may indeed say that virtually it has become your very own, part and parcel of yourselves. You know very well that there is such a thing as a man trying to persuade himself, nay, endeavouring to persuade others, that he knows things when he does not know more than the mere outside of them, and yet he goes on flourishing about with them. Avoid all that as unworthy of an honorable man. Let us rather be modest and humble, and assiduous in all things set before us, in order if possible to understand them. Gradually we must find out what kind of work we individually can do; it is the first of all problems for a man to find out what kind of work he is to do in this world. Then let him prepare himself honestly and assiduously for this his task. In short, morality as regards study is, as in all other things, the primary consideration which overrules all others. A dishonest workman cannot do anything real; he never will study with real fruit; he does nothing but darken counsel by the words he utters. His imperfect work will ever betray his dishonest mind.

"In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where Gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

The Half-Way House

"Young, ardent, and hopeful, you have just passed through the half-way house of this educational institution, between the old home and narrower world where you were first nurtured, to the wider sphere in which you are about to take your places. For one or another reason you form a part of the enviable few selected from the many, who enjoy the privileges of an advanced education. This high privilege brings with it added responsibility, for where much is given, much is required. With added years of study and research, with enlarged mental and moral foundations, and strengthened vision, your capacity for service will be enormously multiplied, and your obligations proportionately increased. All this emphasizes your position, attaches duties of service, and entails trusteeship.

"Our civilization is a growth, a development in which the present generation links the past to the future, receives the heritage of the past, and administers it in trust, and is then to hand it on to the next generation unimpaired and improved. The present generation, try as it may, cannot scrap the past or ignore it, any more than it can create the future or escape it. Its perfect work is only possible in proportion as it studies the past, notes its processes and achievements, and fits these into the changing conditions of the present.

"All the achievements of the present, which constitute our sum total of human progress have their roots in the past—often in the dim and distant past. There, long ago their seeds were planted; there, for long ages their growth has been nurtured. They suffered set-backs and scored advances in the varied experimentation to which they were subjected. What we have today, very imperfect still, is the resultant of test and trial by the men who have preceded us. The present, therefore, is verily the child of the past and the parent of the future. The material, the intellectual, the scientific, the institutional, the social and spiritual resources and possessions we have today, and of which we may rightly be proud, have all followed this process, are all the embodiments of the struggle and labours of men very like unto ourselves, hammered out on the anvil of human contests and experiments.

"In the face of this great outstanding fact how vapid and unthoughtful is the expression, so often heard and more often implied in action, that the past has little or nothing to do with us, or we with it, that the present and the modern are all-sufficient, and that we must busy ourselves only with these. Contempt or lack of appreciation for the past is the certain mark of the shallow mind or the immature mentality. It is surely not an indication of deep study or of superior ability. Let us, on the contrary, enter with reverent minds and assiduous attention the vast store-house of human achievements enshrined in the imperishable records of tradition and history, and there learn the precious lessons of the past, whose creations we are and whose devoted students we should become. Only thus shall we understand the present and fit ourselves for accordant and effective work in the future. Individuals we have in plenty, but true individuality is not so common, and more of it we sorely need. The individual is the constant and indispensable unit of all the essential institutions of our civilization: Family, Church, Society and State. On the all-around efficiency of this unit all progress and permanency depend. Towards making this unit as nearly as possible completely efficient all our efforts should therefore be directed.

"Efficiency"

"What then do we mean by efficiency? There is the efficiency of the machine, for example, that is, its ability to do the task that it is designed to perform. It is evident that the design must first be clear, the construction is to follow and effect the purpose. In the efficiency of the human unit the ideal comes first, the means by which it is to be attained must be adapted to that end. The vital question, therefore, for each and every one of us is, what is the purpose, the plan, the ideal of his life?

"The human unit is complex. It is made up of a body and soul with various attributes, senses and faculties; an intellect, emotions, imagination, and memory. You, yourself—must be the chief and head of this wondrous, personal republic. You must be the captain on the bridge of your life barque, so laden with precious cargo on the one and only voyage possible for you. Otherwise anarchy will result, as each one of the complex crew in turn takes command and fights for supremacy, and your course will be erratic and your barque will never enter port. This controlling "Ego" should be your supreme quest, tirelessly pursued and steadily maintained. Let it then be your "goal" to achieve self-control,—to be a wise master in your own house, to say who and what shall enter and who and what shall stay out. Learn to say and to mean yes and no. Above all, listen intently for and implicitly obey that inward monitor, conscience, which bids us walk upright, and which, as it is heeded, strengthens our will and points out the way ever more clearly as we listen and obey.

"God has not left us helpless and without guidance in this our earthly race. He has left with us that inward sense, which represents His will in us, and which fortunately has been wondrously strengthened by parental and religious influences. However implanted, it is immanent in each child of humanity, often almost indiscernable and weak to a degree, but still there, amenable to cultivation and quick to respond. Therefore, let us cultivate our individual will in humility, in sober thoughtfulness, in deep searching after the right, the true, the beautiful; in firm conviction, founded on faith, on earnest study and deep meditation. And do not forget to converse with the best men and books, and always in obedience to that inner will enlightened by faith, which registers the will of God within us.

"In this steady governance of our complex nature, this regal mastership of self,—this maintenance of character, lies the whole secret of success as against barrenness of result, of the dignity, the nobility and the fair fruitage of our life. We must therefore above all else win this possession of wise mastership, and wield it royally in the domain of our own complex life.

Leadership Needed

"If, then, in your passage through this Catholic college, in addition to the knowledge both sacred and profane that you have gained, you have also won mastership and control of your minds and bodies and laid broad and deep the foundations of character, you go into your lifework well furnished and well equipped. And it will be well to remember that the world in which you move will expect much from you and that you are challenged to measure up to these expectations. There is much more for you to do than merely to pursue and achieve personal success. Leadership is the great need of this day and generation. Our primary and fundamental institutions, the Family, the Church, and the State, are menaced as they never have been before. In all their varied functions, they are calling for ability, vision, character and service. The tides of selfishness, of materialism, of pleasure-seeking and money-getting rise higher and higher and beat incessantly upon the barriers which mark the old defences of homely virtues, of religious devotion, of spiritual development, of mutual helpfulness and honest dealing. The world is looking to the young men in our colleges and universities for leadership in unselfish service; for the champions of virtue and right, for the watchmen on the walls who shall warn of the hostile approach and sound the clarion call for defence. Shall you be found wanting? Time will tell.

"Now, for a moment, let us turn our attention to some of the conditions we find in the world at large beyond the College doors: the Family, the Church, and the State, the three fundamental institutions of our civilization are gravely menaced, not only in other lands, as some would fain believe, but right here and now, as well.

Social Changes

"The primal institution of the family is menaced in many ways. First by the radical changes brought about through the sudden and wonderful facilities for communication and intercourse of all kinds. The corduroy road has become the alluringly smooth paved highway; the slow horse-drawn carriage has given way to the speedy and comfortable automobile, doing sixty miles and more an hour. The country and village home has now been brought within close proximity to the town and city. Before this came, the home was the centre of community life. Everybody knew everybody else, and each contributed his share to the general fund. Social excitements were moderate and generally healthy, excesses were avoided, rest hours were adequate and refreshing. There was leisure also for reading and study, and mental and social improvement, in which the family circle, the school and the church helpfully co-operated. Rapid transit has changed all this. The occasional outing invites to greater frequency and quickly grows into a habit until home often becomes but a working place for as few work hours as possible, and a sleeping place for the late comers in the early morning hours.

"Under such circumstances home pleasures are eliminated, home duties become irksome, home restraints are weakened and parental authority wanes, even to extinction. The home thus misses its great function and tends to become a ruined temple on whose altars the family vestal fires no longer burn.

"Further the cinema and radio have grown to giant proportions. Whilst these, in a measure, are purveyors of healthful and elevating influences in drama, in science, in story and song, yet they in great part—too great by far, discuss problems and portray scenes which appeal to the lower passions and questionable tastes, and thus generally weaken and debase moral and esthetic standards.

"All this begets an expectance and feverishness of mental and physical attitude, which detach youth from serious thoughts and steady action, and breed distaste for the quiet pleasures and normal pursuits of home life. This craving for change and excitement becomes an appetite in satisfying which simpler and healthier tastes are gradually eliminated, and to which are sacrificed counsels of prudence and obligations of duty, the serious equipment for life's real work and the development of the higher intellectual, moral, and religious forces in the individual.

"Add to all this, the flooding products of the printing presses, the garish and salacious illustrations in newspapers and magazines, the comic strip, the stories of crime, the photographs of the boldest and most depraved criminals, the prurient recitals of evidence in police and criminal courts, and the featuring and hero-izing of prize-fighters, burglars, racketeers, robbers and murderers; the successful violations of law and a cynical contempt for all authority, and then explain how the sacred life of the family can withstand it all. The sense of value of law and order, of honesty and uprightness, of purity and virtue, of right and wrong, of religion and morality becomes blurred and obscurred by the picturing day by day and year by year of vice and viciousness, quick to detect and profit by the

The effect on grown-ups is apparent in its matter-of-fact reception, in the absence of answering reactions and antagonisms, in the gradual acquiescence in its "matter of course" and in increasing apathy to active measures to offset and repress. Adult society grows "blase", and becomes less and less inclined to take up arms against the evil. If this be the effect on the nature, what must be its influence on the immature, plastic, receptive minds of children, boys and girls, who are submitted to its daily and hourly impressions? On the mature its effects are gradual acquiescence, indifference, apathy, and a lowering of the canons of morality and integrity. On the immature it goes much further and begets, first the disposition to admire the bold violator of law and decency, and eventually a sympathy with, and a disposition to, copy the model it admires. And in all this what is most appalling is the seemingly almost universal indifference to this vital and persistent menace, and the alarming and wide-open facilities allowed for its propagation. Society seems almost in league with the assassins who would destroy its very existence.

"And what of the almost equally marked change of attitude towards religion and the church?

Dangerous Trends

"The greatly increased absorption in business and the pursuit of wealth for its own sake, and the ever increasing tendency to use this wealth in selfish pleasure and indulgence, and the tendency on the part of the general public to excuse such excesses, especially when connected with persons of prominence in wealth or in title, have greatly augmented the ranks of materialists and weakened the spiritual forces and every-day personal devotion to religious ideals. Is there not a growing tendency among nearly all classes of people to regard religious devotions and observances as old-fashioned and out-of-date? This laxity on the part of adult members of the family reacts disastrously upon attempts to inculcate sacred observances on the minds of children, so

failings of their elders. In all these ways then, that vital essential of humanity, cultivation of the spiritual nature and its constant communion with God its Maker, is being ignored and slighted, and threatens to become buried beneath overlayings of the material and sensual. Honest dealing of man with man, honest performance of public trust, honest service for wages paid, regard for the essential conventions of society and respect for, and obedience to, constituted law and order are all suffering partial eclipse and the area of obscuration appears to be waxing rather than waning. Crime is steadily increasing, security for life and property and the safe pursuit of happiness is rudely and successfully challenged in this its century of boasted supposed achievement. The most fatal defect of our era of galloping so-called progress in its feverish and incessant activity, is its almost total absence of quiet thought and subjective consideration. How few are the shut-in-hours in which we commune with our better selves, ponder the deeper questions of conscience, the seekings and searchings of our spiritual natures; what we are making of ourselves and, whither we are tending. What sustenance are we providing for the soul within us; what place in our thoughts and deeds do we assign to the Divine? The spiritual nature of man naturally craves the sustenance, the teaching and nurture of the church. To the family and the state its service is vital, to society it is an indispensable bulwark, for in its essence is purity of thought, cleanliness of life, spirituality of the conception of life, obedience to authority and reverence for things sacred.

"After the family and the church comes the State, which stabilizes, co-ordinates, fosters and protects these and gives them security of function. How goeth the day in this realm? How much time have we ever devoted to the study and consideration of this vital institution? And yet, it is an essential institution of civilization, co-eval with organized human development. It guarantees our liberty of movement, of thought and expression, of association, of production, of communication, and it secures to us the enjoyment of our rights and possessions and the fruits of our lawful labour. It touches and guards every interest of every individual citizen, and virtually guarantees and maintains the whole framework of our religious, social and economic institutions. Abolish the State and its functions and immediately social chaos and relapse to barbarism would result. Our first duty, therefore, to the State is to understand our relations to it, and then to give it willing and wise support and service.

Public Indifference

"Common sense tells us that the chief requirement of any well-ordered State or Society is that the people composing it should "care". Let us enquire and see how much people in general do 'care' about the State. Their attitude towards political mismanagement and inefficiency is one of cynical indifference, and towards fundamental economic and administrative problems an unenquiring ignorance. Men get eloquent over automobiles, radios, and especially over the latest hockey or baseball game but, mention the tariff, imperialism, militarism, centralization of authority, the monetary and banking system of the country—all things which concern them intimately, and note the response. All except the rarest few will mumble a few stereotyped commonplaces, or silly shibboleths borrowed from the political literature of the party to which they happen to belong—chiefly because of family tradition, and then hastily dismiss the subject, as if it did not concern them at all. This terrific political and economic breakdown can be traced easily to our general moral breakdown. We seem to be everywhere on the run down hill. On all sides we note a marked decline in the respect for authority, law and order. In the economic world, the long-worshipped principle "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" has at last got us all into a sorry mess indeed. It has gone so far that, even now, we see in certain enormously rich

(Continued on page 9, Col 5)

Jimmy Power Noted Halifax Sports Writer Retires Today

HALIFAX, May 30 — (CP) — James W. (Jimmy) Power, dean of Eastern Canada sports writers, retires from the staff of the Halifax Herald tomorrow ater 58 years as a working newspaperman.

Jim Power is almost unique in sports journalism. His twinkling blue eyes have seen most of the immortals—Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Sullivan, Dixon Hanlan, Gaudaur, Brown. In his time he has seen boxing, baseball, hockey, all the major sports mushroom from a few obscure paragraphs in the daily press to lusty young giants of public interest.

He was the pioneer in his field in the Maritimes—first sports columnist, first man to keep box-score of a baseball game, first sports editor. In his memory is stored a fund of anecdotes.

His first job was with the old Acadian Recorder in 1881. He remained with that paper until 1939 when it passed out of existence. His second newspaper job in 58 years was with the Herald.

Many years ago, Jimmy was asked to oppose Robert Borden later premier of Canada, in a federal election. The Liberals held an enthusiastic meeting....but the man named to run against Borden was not there.

The following day, cornered by friends at his sports desk, he apologized. As he saw it he told them, he considered an assignment to cover a hockey game between the Wanderers and Crescents a more important duty.

Enthusiastic Meeting Of St. Dunstan's Alumni

The College dining room was well filled with alumni for their annual dinner last evening. Messages of good wishes from distant members were read by the Secretary. One unique letter was read from a graduate of 1906, who, calling himself a black sheep, accused himself of owing his fees for 32 years, and forthwith sent a cheque for the amount due. Beat this who can?

Alex. Maclean at the piano, and Alf Doucette as leader, directed a sing song throughout the dinner and meeting—a very enjoyable feature.

The Rector, Dr. Murphy, after welcoming the alumni, spoke of the aims of the College, and of the imminent need of another building to accomplish those aims. Dr. Martin Monaghan, a graduate of fifty years ago, and Judge Arsenault of that day also spoke of conditions in their time, and of the progress made in the succeeding years. Monsignor Maurice MacDonald, Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, H. F. MacPhee, and Hon Mark R. McGuigan heartily approved of Dr Murphy's aims for the bettering of St. Dunstan's and especially of her efforts in adult education undertaken during the past year. They urged that the reunion of 1939 should be as comprehensive as possible, and should aim at furthering the assistance given to the College by the alumni.

The adoption of the report of the nominating committee elected the following officers: Leo F. MacDonald, Principal of Queen Square School, president; Dr. F. C. Dougan, Charlottetown, and Amedee Caron, C.R., Rimouski, vice presidents; Rev. R. V. MacKenzie, secretary; Rev. J. A Sullivan, assistant secretary. Dr. P A Hennebery, Boston; Dr. J. A. MacDougall, Rumford; Dr. G. L. Smith, B. H. Hughes, Alfred Doucette, Pius Callaghan, all of Charlottetown, and Rev. R. F. MacDonald, Indian River were elected additional members of the executive. Arthur McGuigan and Kenneth MacMillan were named auditors.

Justice A. E. Arsenault, whose term on the Board of Governors of the College expired, was unanimously re-elected.

A New ORANGE PEKOE at a popular price!

AN amazing tea opportunity! Here you are offered for the first time an ORANGE PEKOE tea at the price of ordinary Standard teas. Sounds incredible—but it's true!

This new Colony Club Orange Pekoe is the result of a triumph of tea blending which combines the delicate flavour of fine Ceylon orange pekoe with the rich body of India's best hill-grown black teas. Its garden-fresh bouquet is perfectly preserved by the air-tight aluminum foil packet.

Try this new tea TODAY! You run no risk of dissatisfaction, because if —for any reason—it does not appeal to your taste, just return the broken package to your Grocer and he will refund, or credit you with, the full purchase price. Colony Club will appeal to your palate—to your purse—and the premium to your youngsters.*

*FREE BALLOONS

With every pound package of Colony Club we offer—while they last—a giant "Dapper Duck" or animal toss-up balloon for the children. See that you get one with every pound package—the youngsters will "go crazy" about them.

Never Before Such Value At Such a Low Price! 60¢

JONES-SCHOFIELD-HATHEWAY • SAINT JOHN, N.B.