

Magazine



VITAM PURAM PRÆSTA



S. Joseph's College  
New Norcia, W.A.

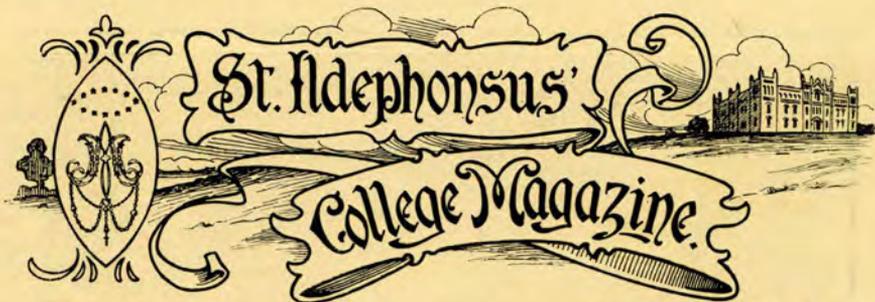
# St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

The Late Pope's Autograph Blessing on St. Ildephonsus' College.



Translation:

"Beloved children, We affectionately impart to you the Apostolic Benediction."— Pius the Tenth.



Christmas, 1915.

## Foreword.



T is our first duty and, indeed, a most gratifying one, to express our grateful recognition to the Press and Public of Western Australia for the gracious reception extended to the second issue of our College Magazine. We are specially indebted for the Press Reviews, which we place on record in the pages of this publication.

The gloom of the great war in which nearly all Europe is whelmed still hangs distressfully over us, as we see nation after nation drawn into its raging vortex. Overshadowed by it, the momentous concerns of time vanish almost into trivialities. Whichever way we turn, by land or by sea, we are confronted with its grim reality. Like a flaming sunset, it absorbs the full range of vision, till the old familiar scenes of earth are obscured by its lurid glare. Even the unoffending sea bears mournful testimony to widespread desolation.

The Greek of old said the sea washed away the stains and wounds of humanity, but to-day it is empurpled with human life-blood. We have seen the ethics of warfare flagrantly outraged, the inviolable sanctuaries of creation profaned, the crystal spring defiled at its source, the very life-giving air charged with infection and death, while the onlooking world stands aghast at scenes of ruthless destruction unparalleled in the annals of history.

The nations of the earth, let us hope, will emerge from the crucible of war purified and exalted to a nobler Christian manhood. It is a humiliating reproach to the vaunted civilization of the twentieth century that its "kultur," instead of blossoming into Christian chivalry, has lapsed into refined barbarism, whose reclamation becomes a more difficult task than the uplift of benighted savagery.

While our trust remains unshaken in the ultimate victory of the Empire, aided by her intrepid Allies, in the cause of honour they uphold, we are not to be unmindful of the Divine assistance in achieving this crowning triumph, reposing our fullest trust in the power of Him "Who has lifted with His pierced Hand empires off their hinges, turned the stream of centuries out of their channel, and still governs the ages."



His Lordship Right Rev. Anselm Catalan, D.D., O.S.B.,  
Lord Abbot of New Norcia.

Kindly lent by "M.A. Record."

## Our New Lord Abbot.



THE most important event of the closing year at New Norcia was the election of a successor to the late lamented Bishop Torres, O.S.B. It is the privilege of the

Abbey Nullius of New Norcia to elect its own Abbot, but the range of choice is not limited to the Abbey itself. It includes the whole of the Spanish Province to which New Norcia is affiliated.

His Lordship Abbot Catalan had only a few months previously been promoted to the important office of Abbot Visitor to the Spanish Province of the Benedictine Order, and, strangely enough, the first exercise of his new functions was to preside at the election of an Abbot to fill the position left vacant by the death of Bishop Torres.

The election took place on Saturday, 27th March, and resulted in the almost unanimous choice of the presiding Abbot. His Lordship had set his heart on returning to Montserrat, where he could discharge his duties peacefully in his first monastic home. But Providence ordained otherwise. The election had yet to be approved by the Abbot-General of the Benedictines and con-

firmed by the Holy See. And it was not till the 28th June that the happy choice was finally ratified by His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. When the long-expected news reached the Mission it was announced by the joyous pealing of the Abbey bells, and New Norcia, forgetting awhile her wonted calm, sparkled into ebullitions of glad jubilation.

His Lordship, Abbot Catalan, was born on the 16th November, 1878, in Corella, Spain, one of the most beautiful and important towns of the Province of Navarre, with a population of about 8,000. He entered the Benedictine Monastery of Montserrat in 1892. On the 24th June, 1901, he made his solemn profession and on the 20th September of the same year was admitted to Holy Orders. He began his apostolic labours as professor at St. Bede's College, Manilla, Philippine Islands, in 1903, and eventually became its President. The new Abbot brings with him a wide and varied experience. To say nothing of administrative ability, his experiences as an educationalist will prove of eminent service to New Norcia, which has become quite a centre of educational activity. Besides a deep fund of knowledge and experience, the new Abbot is blessed with that goodness of heart and suavity of manner which are the seal of the Benedictine heritage.



View of Corella—native town of His Lordship Abbot Catalan.

## Music in Education.

We are wont to consider music the most heavenly of all the arts and to regard it, in its noblest form, as a vehicle of correspondence between the soul of man and the spiritual influences of the world unseen.

As in the blessed fruition of God, faith and hope give place to eternal charity, so the arts of painting and sculpture fade to

tiful." These are the words of Plato, who finds "all truth, goodness and beauty in the unique cause." "Music," he says, "is that beauty uncreated, imperishable, independent of all time and the judgments of men,—pure, holy, without mixture, and without shadow, perfect, absolute—in a word, divine." Cardinal Newman says:



G. B. Fiorentino, Gallery Uffizi, Florence

insignificance in the presence of the Divine Reality. We look not for masterpieces of pencil and chisel to adorn the white halls of the eternal mansion, but we have no concept of a songless heaven.

Of the spiritual influences of music, writers of all times agree in assuring us. "The end of music is the love of the beau-

"Can it be that those mysterious stirrings of heart and keen emotions, and strange yearnings after we know not what, and awful impressions from we know not whence, should be wrought in us by what is unsubstantial, and comes and goes, and begins and ends in itself? It is not so; it cannot be. No; they have escaped

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from some higher sphere; they are the outpouring of eternal harmony in the medium of created sound; they are echoes from our home; they are the voices of angels, or the magnificent of saints, or the living laws of divine governance, or the divine attributes; something they are besides themselves, which we cannot compass, which we cannot utter,—though mortal man, and he perhaps not otherwise distinguished above his fellows, has the gift of eliciting them." Carlyle says: "The meaning of music goes deep. It is a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech which leads us to the edge of the infinite and lets us for a moment gaze into it." Towards the end of his life, Gounod dwelt long and feelingly upon the spiritualizing power of music, and said: "It gives a foretaste of the immateriality of future life."

With the gentle sway that the wand of music exerts upon the issues of mortal life and the culture of the manifold attributes of our nature, its votaries may not approach this sacred fane of art but with feelings of the utmost reverence for its sanctity. Religion has exalted the dignity of music, and, apart from the mode she has consecrated by her own use, we may claim, with scarcely less right, for all true music, the title of the divine art.

In his fourth volume of "Fors Clavigera," Ruskin brings the teaching of Plato to bear upon music in education. "Plato," he tells us, "asserts that as gymnastic exercise is necessary to keep the body healthy, musical exercise is necessary to keep the soul healthy, and that the proper nourishment of the intellect and passions can no more take place without music, than the proper functions of the stomach and the blood without exercise." To arrive at a truer appreciation of Plato's teaching on the subject, we should try to gain some idea of the music of his day. The Greek scale was divided into groups of four notes. This became, it is supposed, the normal or Dorian tetrachord, represented by a semitone and two tones corresponding to our B, C, D, E. To these four notes was added another tetrachord beginning on

the E. Harmony was probably unknown to the Greeks. They sang in unison or in octaves, and used stringed instruments, in accompaniment, plucked like the harp with the fingers, or, like our modern mandolin, with a plectrum or quill. Of these instruments the four-stringed lyre, as far as we know, was the principal one. Greek music was divided into five kinds: that of war, of the dance, of the banquet, of the theatre, and of worship. The grave and solemn Dorian measures were reserved for religious service. The Greek historian Plutarch, writing early in the second century, deploras the fusion of the music of religion with the music of pleasure, and alleges that it was rendered unfit for the training of youth, as it lacked the power of imparting that harmony of thought and manly vigour of feeling for which the ancient religious music was so remarkable.

Ruskin says: "The Greeks only called 'Music' the kind of sound which induced right moral feeling (they knew not how, but they knew it did), and any other kind of sound than that, however beautiful to the ear or scientific in composition, they did not call 'music' (exercise under the Muses), but 'Amusia'—the denial or desolation for want of the Muses. Whence the modern 'amusement' has practically established itself as equivalent to the Greek 'Amusia,' which does not, however, mean properly the opposing of delightfulness, but only the interruption and violation of musical art." And, again, referring to St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music, the same great writer, in the "Pleasures of England," cites the following passage from an antiphony of the thirteenth century: "While the instruments played, Cecilia the virgin sang in her heart only to the Lord, saying, 'O Lord, be my heart and body made stainless, that I be not confounded.'" Ruskin goes on to say: "I need not point out to you how the law not of sacred music only, so called, but of all music, is determined by this sentence; which means in effect that unless music exalt and purify, it is not under St. Cecilia's ordinance, and is not, virtually, music at all."

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It is uncertain if any of the ancient Greek music has been preserved, but we may gain some idea of the esteem in which it was held from Aristotle, who tells us that it formed the chief attraction of Greek stage-plays which were designed to honour their national divinities and were regarded as religious. People undertook long journeys to Athens to be present at them, and frequently, to secure desirable positions, remained in their benches for as long as twenty-four hours. The Lenaean Theatre was capable of holding fifty thousand spectators and many of its displays cost more than the Peloponnesian War. This was Greece in her palmy days, when music and the drama were regarded as the most elevating factors in the culture and refinement of her people. Greek music formed the basis of our modern system. The Dorian scale was adopted by St. Ambrose (340-397) for the composition of church hymns. This tetrachordal scale was extended by Guido of Arezzo (995-1050) to the diatonic scale; but it was left to Palestrina (1524-1594), who "set Christianity to music," to give to the tonal art its place of honour. To John Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), who is called the "father of modern music," is due the credit of establishing music on the scientific basis that has fully met the exigencies of all musicians since his day.

Mere skill in technique is not the whole of music. It is the body without the soul; and those who have no great executive ability may often be found more improved by music than many who sweep the keyboard with the dexterity of a Liszt.

If when a chord is struck upon a piano, a stringed instrument attuned to it is near, the corresponding notes on the untouched instrument will vibrate in perfect concord. In like manner, mental qualities must be strung up to a due appreciation of the music we listen to before there can be a sympathetic response to it.

The most important thing, to begin with, is the art of listening. To those who know how to listen, there is music everywhere from the soft, flute-like song of birds to

the low, deep murmur of the melancholy sea.

In all branches of study the more the mind is concentrated, the better the grasp of its object. It is the bent of thoughtful students to knit their mental energies exclusively upon a strong focal point. This practice uniformly adopted will produce excellent results. Professor Tyndall tells us that when about to show Faraday the peculiar action of an electro-magnet upon a crystal, everything being in readiness, Faraday interrupted him and said: "What am I to look for?" This very aptly illustrates the mental attitude of the student before the object of his study. Its exercise will be found very helpful not merely to the musical performer but to those who are cultivating the art of listening to music profitably.

The three main forms of music we are for the most part acquainted with, are melody, harmony and rhythm. Melody is the pleasing flow of a series of tones from one pitch to another. Harmony is the embellishment of melody, by chords subordinate to and guided by the flow of melody. Rhythm is the pulsation, the movement, the swing of music. The unformed mind is most readily captivated by rhythmical music which on that account is called popular. When melody forms the chief attraction the appeal is to the emotions, and this may be called the music of the heart. When harmony prevails, music calls for finer tone perceptions and may well be called music of the mind.

In the study of music then, we would do well to apply Professor Faraday's method and ask ourselves: "What am I to listen for?" Thus in the earlier stages of our musical knowledge we shall acquire facility in interpreting the message that music has to convey to us and qualify ourselves to appreciate abstract beauty in the works of the great masters.

Classical and non-classical music differ chiefly in this; the latter addresses itself to sentiment; it is the pathos of the melody, the briskness of the time or the regularity

of rhythm that pleases. In classical music it is the conception, the theme or the design that attracts. The appeal is to the higher faculties, hence it demands greater culture. In a more restricted sense, the word classical, applied to music, refers to the structure rather than to the quality of a composition. The old masters held tenaciously to forms from which they never deviated. Beethoven was the first to break away from time-honoured canons. In 1800 he lost his hearing, and under the shadow of this great affliction he grew more deeply subjective. He unsealed the fountains of his mighty sorrow and poured it forth in floods of richest harmony unrestrained by the frigid formality of classical modes. Hence a new school of music was inaugurated, known now as the romantic, which gives fuller play to individuality and imagination. In

tutored. Its appeal is rather to the more ennobling passions.

In the writing of classical music the composer is ruled by laws as exact as those that govern the construction of a stately edifice. The component parts all combine to render the whole complete. In reality, it is the structure of a musical composition that classifies it rather than the grace of its melody, the precision of its rhythm, or even the wealth of its harmony. The emotions produced by lighter music are transitory; like reflections mirrored upon a flowing stream, they touch but the surface; whereas the nobler music enters the very sanctuary of the soul. Like all great art it has its source in the infinite and its treasures are inexhaustible. A century's study of Beethoven has left the great master's mysterious depths still unplumbed.

PLAGAL CADENCE.

Classic.
Romantic.



this great composer's Opus 110, the classical style begins to merge into the romantic. His Mass in D and ninth symphony, are the highest types of entirely romantic structure.

Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven (in his earlier compositions) all wrote in severely classical style. But since their time all great music is romantic. Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Weber, Mendelssohn, Wagner and Brahms, all wrote in the romantic style.

The word classic may rightly be applied to romantic music in the sense of its superlative quality. But we should disabuse ourselves of the notion that romantic music, properly so called, has anything in common with the shallow, sentimental productions so much in favour with the un-

To aid our readers we reproduce a plagal cadence expressed in both classic and romantic form; and mention a few types of widely known compositions in both styles. Handel's "Dead March" in Saul, is strictly classic in form, so also is our English "National Anthem," while Chopin's "Funeral March" is essentially of the romantic school; so also is the prelude to Wagner's opera of "Tristan and Iseult." Nor must it be supposed that the classic and romantic forms are restricted to what may be called grave music. The "Blue Danube" Waltz is decidedly classic in form, while Chopin's Mazurkas are romantic.

To make music of educational value to youth, discretion should be exercised in the selection of their studies; and it should be well remembered that music affects not only the emotions and intelligence of man,

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but his moral nature as well. If a youth is to be directed in his choice of literature, judgment likewise should be exercised in the selection of his music. The higher forms of music are now brought within reach of the average pupil in sonatas, which provide excellent training from both the mechanical and æsthetical point of view. Those of Clementi, Diabelli and Kuhlau, are to be highly commended.

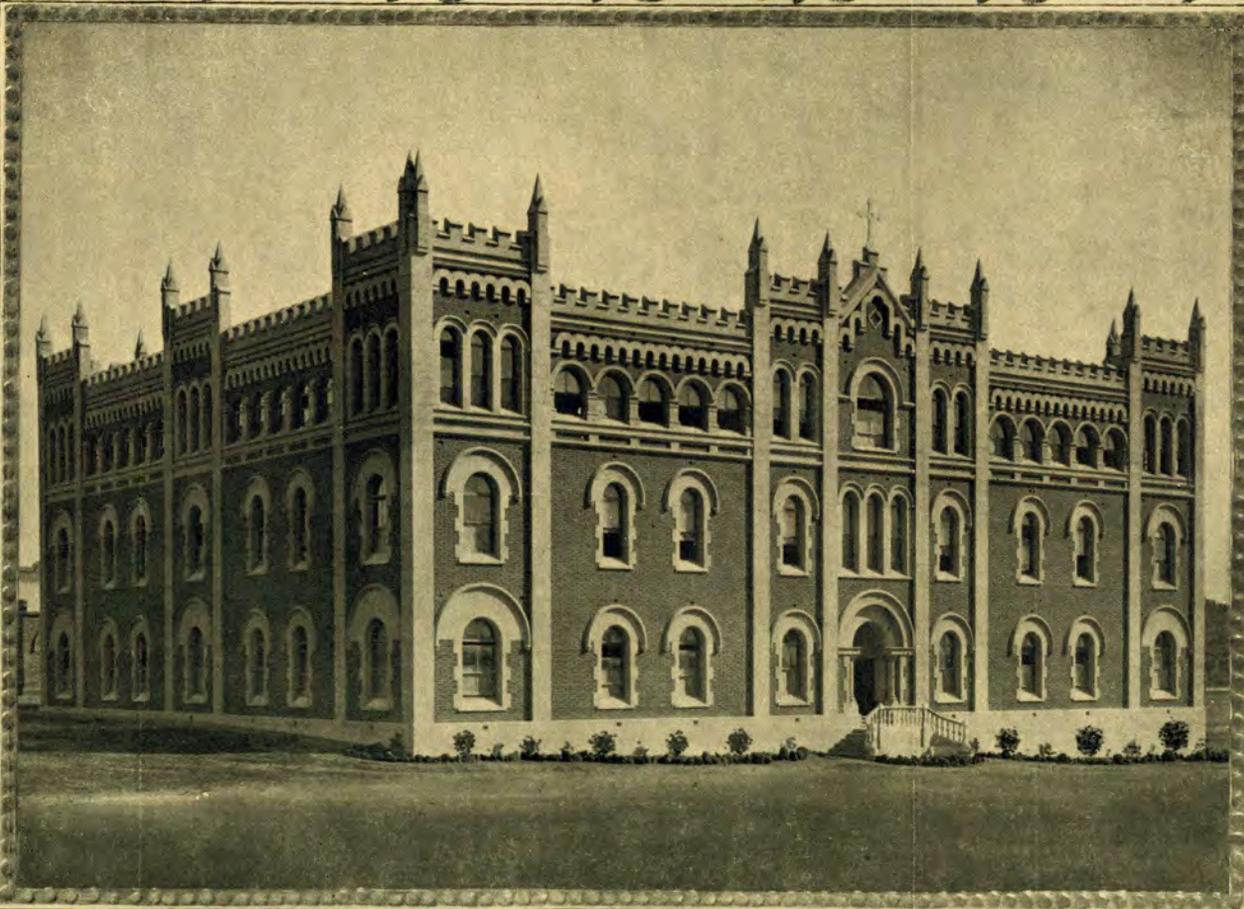
The sonata is the very highest type of musical composition. Ordinarily in sonatas written by Beethoven, there are to be found the allegro, adagio and minuetto or scherzo movements. The last named is subdivided into an allegretto, a trio and the finale. A symphony is written on the plan of a sonata, but is much more elaborate. We shall take a slight survey of one. Let it be Beethoven's third, "Eroica," the subject of which is the composer's interpretation of Napoleon. Only eight notes form its leading theme, which runs like a thread of gold through warp and woof of the fabric of this wonderful composition; now ut-

tering itself dominantly and victoriously, anon languidly and despondingly, thus depicting the vicissitudes of a mighty battle; often, like a song-bird, it sustains its warbling melody against the overwhelming crescendos of an impetuous torrent; again, writhing in minor chords, like the unrest of a disconsolate spirit, or melting into harmonies as subtle and changeful as the play of colour on a pigeon's neck. Little wonder the power of this marvellous symphony moved a Parisian audience to such enthusiasm that the vast assembly rose *en masse* with muffled whispers: "L'empereur, vive L'empereur!" even when the heyday of his triumphs was but a memory and the great conqueror lay at rest in his sea-girt grave.

The test of the truly great in music, as in all true art and literature, is its power to upraise. The music that appeals to us in immortal tones, that subdues and purifies, strengthens and ennobles us, fulfils a heavenly function, and is fittest to minister to education.



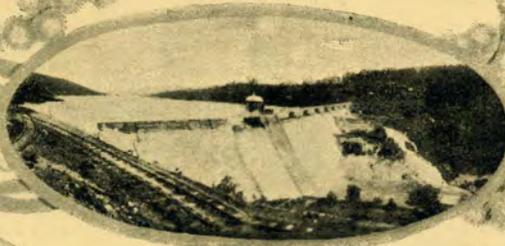
New Norcia from the Wheat-fields.



St. Ildephonsus' College, New Norcia.

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Mundaring Weir.



## Sonnet

To Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.,  
on the Golden Jubilee of his political life.

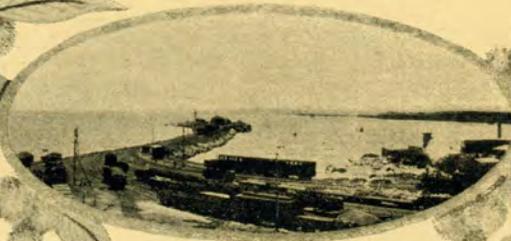
Thy name is wafted on the voiceful breeze  
That sweeps majestic o'er this smiling land:  
'Tis echoed where, upon the golden sand,  
In song, are spent the waves of moth'ring seas.  
Not vainly clad in fading memories  
Do thy great deeds of fifty summers stand,  
But robed in lasting splendour they command,  
To-day, Australia's praiseful symphonies.

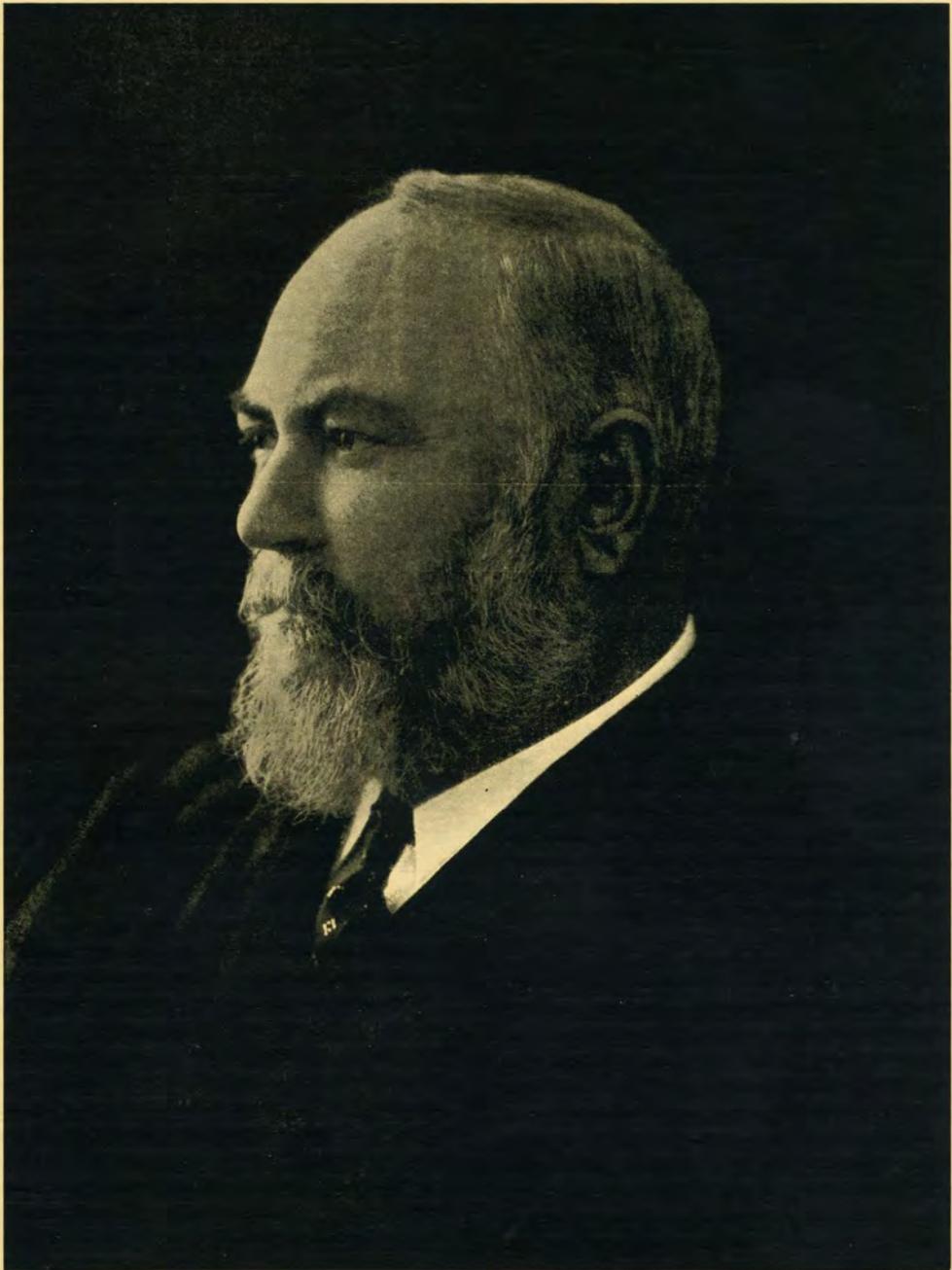
The lone, awaiting wilds by thee explored,  
Responsive to thy call, rich harvests bear:  
Mundaring's brimming waters, wisely stored  
To streamless lands, are now an answered prayer:  
And lo! a noble port of welcome rest  
Expands in greeting to the Golden West.

Sir John Forrest as Explorer.



Fremantle Harbour.

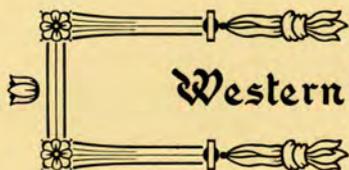




1865

Right Honourable Sir John Farrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1915



Western



Australia.



THE year 1915 completes the Silver Jubilee of Responsible Government in Western Australia. On the 15th of August, 1890, Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, gave assent to the Bill which raised this vast portion of the Continent to an

equality with the States which comprise Eastern and Central Australia. Amid great rejoicing the proclamation went forth to the people on the 21st October, the elections were held in December, and on Christmas Eve His Excellency Sir William Robinson, commissioned Mr. John (now Sir John) Forrest to form the first Ministry responsible to the people of our State. The Ministry was sworn in on December 29th, and so with the opening of the year 1891 West Australia entered upon a new phase in its history, one which contains the record of marvellous development in every branch of our national life.

We think the time is opportune for all well-wishers of Western Australia as well as for the young generation, to take a glance at our State as it appears in the records of the distant past; to trace the story of its early colonisation; to admire the spirit and determination of its pioneers; to mark its noble aspirations after Self-Government, and to show how Self-Government has in the short space of a Silver-Jubilee achieved so much that our State now holds an honoured name throughout the Empire.

Our survey of the records shows us that Australia was, in the early years of

the 17th century, known to the great maritime countries of Europe—Spain, Portugal, and Holland. We have reason to think that the Eastern portion of the Great South Land had been discovered by Torres, the Spanish navigator, and it is a most interesting question whether or not he and his party landed on the Queensland coast near to the present town of Gladstone. Though Western Australia was frequently visited by Dutch explorers and traders, there are indications showing the Portuguese as having touched on the Western coast. The group of islands—Houtman's Abrolhos—recalls the Portuguese, as the second word of the name is from their language, and its meaning, "keep your eyes open," is most appropriate. The addition of the name Houtman tells of a Dutch navigator who landed on these islands. The exact date of his visit is not known. Some writers place it in 1597, and others, perhaps with more show of research, in 1619.

The Dutch had shown surprising energy in the work of Colonial Expansion. They were the rivals of England and France for possessions along the Atlantic seaboard of North America. The same rivalry was seen in the West Indies, whilst in South Africa and the East Indies they found themselves in conflict with the Portuguese. The Dutch were so firmly established after their successful struggle against the Portuguese that their East Indian possessions remain with them to this day. These intrepid colonisers and traders have always been characterised by a great love of freedom, which inspired them to make such heroic efforts in defence of their country against the power of Philip II. of Spain in the 16th century, and in the following century to withstand

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the mighty armies of Louis XIV. As the Dutch soon made their power felt among commercial nations and the carrying trade passed into their hands, England had to realise that her supremacy on the seas would soon be challenged. The Parliaments of the Commonwealth and those of Charles II. passed the harsh Navigation Laws. These laws, though harsh in the extreme, remained in force for 170 years, and it may be fairly claimed in their defence that they made England the great sea power she is to-day. The Dutch, fully convinced that these laws aimed at destroying her sea trade, determined to strike a blow in its defence, and so on many occasions the Narrow Seas were to witness fierce contests, with varying fortune, between the rival fleets.

Having glanced at the sea power of the Dutch, we shall see what they did for Australia. The earliest reliable information we have of Dutch discoverers visiting our coast is supplied by the historic tin plate nailed by Dirk Hartog to a post erected on the northern end of the island bearing his name. The tin plate records how Dirk Hartog landed on the island on the 25th October, 1616, and left for Bantam two days later. This slight inscription bore during a period of eighty years, silent testimony to Hartog's achievement until Van Vlaming replaced the plate by another recording his own deeds in 1697. This remained until 1821, when the French navigator, Captain de Freycinet, removed it and afterwards presented it to the Museum of the Institute of Paris.

After Dirk Hartog followed many of his countrymen, hoping to find new fields for trade. We can only touch upon the more prominent of them. In 1619 came Jean Van Edel, and three years later the country stretching from the Leeuwin had been visited. The voyage of the Gulde Zeepard (Golden Sea Horse) in 1627, under command of Pieter Nuyts did important exploration along the Australian Bight. Pelsart, in 1628, brought a large colonising party to effect a settlement in Western Australia. The story of his voyage, with its subsequent disaster, reads like a tale of

romance. It brings to our view the first cruel deeds of bloodshed by Europeans on Australian shores. Misfortunes beset the party, and the efforts made by Pelsart to bring his men safely through the dangers form a bright page in the annals of Dutch sea-faring life. The attempt at colonisation proved a failure, but in no way daunted the Dutch, as their greatest work of exploration was performed by Tasman in 1642. He went along the southern shores, touching the coast of Tasmania, and across the sea to the fertile islands of New Zealand.

We may now leave the Dutch and see what Englishmen did for our Continent before the days of Captain Cook. England owes so much of her marine power to sea rovers that it will not surprise us to learn that the first Englishman who visited our shores was one of these buccaneers. Dampier's story carries us back to the time when daring pirates infested the seas lying between the numerous islands of the West Indian group. Secure in their many havens of refuge, and with many avenues of escape, they grew rich, either at the expense of the merchantmen trading on these seas or by plundering towns along the coast of Spanish America. When hard pressed by the hand of justice, they sailed to far-away seas, and thus was Australia to receive a visit from Dampier in his ship, the *Cygnets*. He landed on the North-West coast in January, 1688. His stay extended over two months, during which time he explored surrounding lands, and came in contact with the natives, of whom he has left us some interesting details. Dampier made bold and returned to England in September, 1691. His book entitled "A New Voyage Round the World," published in 1698, attracted great attention. People wished to know more about the Great South Land. The then King, William III., asked the Admiralty to fit out the ship H.M.S. *Roebuck* for the expedition. Dampier was given command, and sailed from England on 14th January, 1699. After an uninteresting voyage he sighted land on 1st August the same year. A few days passed before a safe anchorage was locat-

ed, but on the 6th of August a party landed on the shores of Shark's Bay in search of fresh water. Though the search was fruitless, many beautiful and strange flowers were met with, as well as a great variety of waterfowl. The dearth of fresh water compelled Dampier to shorten his stay. He next landed at Nickol Bay, with no better result as to water, and so in the beginning of September steered his course for Timor. On his homeward journey he was shipwrecked at Ascension Island. His book published in England in 1703 contained accounts so unfavourable to Australia that no further attempts were made by the English Government to continue the work of exploration in the South Seas.

In the interval between the voyages of Dampier, the Dutch were increasing their knowledge of our Island-Continent. Van Vlaming, in 1696, landed on the island to which he gave the name Rottneest. From the rising ground on the island he sighted the mainland, and his observation told him the natives were near the shore. A few days later he discovered the Swan River, making a careful examination of its many beautiful stretches. As black swans were to be seen on every side, Vlaming gave the river its present name. He was not satisfied with the fertility of the soil along its banks, and continuing his voyage northward, sailed shortly afterwards for Batavia.

We should be pleased to tarry in the past and recount the deeds of the many brave mariners who coasted along our shores in the years between Dampier's visit and the coming of Captain Vancouver, who, on the 28th September, 1791, anchored in King George Sound. Its beauty interested him, as it has so many others since that far-off day. This was the spot chosen for the first British settlement in Western Australia when fears of French occupation caused Lord Bathurst to urge on Governor Darling the advisability of forming settlements along the Australian coasts. During 1825 and the following year French ships were coasting along our shores. French rivalry had caused the British much trouble in North America and in India, so why allow

the same in Australia? Governor Darling, acting without delay, despatched Major Lockyer, in charge of a detachment of the 39th and a party of convicts, about 70 persons in all, to found a settlement on King George Sound. Leaving Sydney on the 29th of November, 1826, Major Lockyer reached his destination on Christmas Day, and planted the British ensign on the mainland overlooking Princess Royal Harbour. Huts were soon erected, the party enjoying a delightfully mild and pleasant summer. Governor Darling, anxious to make a more important settlement than that at King George Sound, sent Captain Stirling in the Frigate *Success* to find a suitable spot on the coast north from the Leeuwin. Early in March, 1827, he came to anchor three miles off the mouth of the Swan. An inspection of the river mouth proving unfavourable, it was decided to explore the river thoroughly and see if it gave any better prospects for a settlement. Captain Gilbert, taking charge of the exploring party, reported in very high terms of the river and the land along its banks. His opinion was supported and even heightened by that of the Colonial Botanist Mr. Charles Fraser. Such favourable criticisms weighed much with Mr. Thomas Peel and his friends in England, when they determined on a gigantic settlement in Western Australia.

In 1828 an association was formed in England by Captain Stirling and Mr. Thomas Peel, having for its object to gather men and material to carry out this scheme. Practical knowledge of the country being possessed by Captain Stirling, and Mr. Peel having influence, no one ever thought otherwise than that the enterprise must succeed. Though the settlement was launched under such bright prospects, it was destined to see so many years of depression and disappointment as to tax even the bravest hearts. In the story of British Colonial expansion the same fatality ever hangs over those who brave terrors and dangers in distant lands. Their knowledge of new lands is often so meagre that they have no idea of what is required to carry on their work. Western Australia



Members of First Assembly under Responsible Government, 1890.

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proved no exception in this regard. How was the average Englishman, accustomed to the sight of streams and watercourses, of pleasant fields and rolling downs, of small but fertile allotments, to imagine that away in the South Seas was a country where the farmer and pastoralist would measure his land in square miles, and where squatters would hold areas far exceeding in extent many an English county?

The early days in the Swan River settlement proved so trying that many of the first settlers sought to better their fortunes in the Eastern Colonies. Peel struggled hard to win success. History presents many pathetic contrasts, and one of these we see in the life of Thomas Peel and his brother, Sir Robert Peel. As the one watched all his plans failing, the other was guiding the helm of the Empire at a period when momentous questions loomed large in English politics. Already he had written his name in golden letters on the scroll of England's wise statesmen by his humane legislation to reform the Criminal code. The Test and Corporation Acts he wiped off the Statute Book, and granted a measure of liberty to Catholics by the Emancipation Act of 1829.

Among the many who deserve to be remembered in these days of struggle we notice the name of one of England's great Colonial Empire builders—Sir George Grey. In many parts of Greater Britain is the name of Sir George Grey a household word, and though he may have been associated with greater political problems in New Zealand and South Africa, we think that never was his courage, endurance, and leadership more fully evidenced than in his early work of exploration in Western Australia. What thoughts must have run through the veteran's mind when, at the Federal Convention in 1891, he met the representatives of our young State and recounted many of his exploits by sea and land in the early years of the settlement.

Some means had now to be found to lift the colony out of its depression. The position was desperate, and anything point-

ing to relief was welcomed. The Eastern Colonies had shut their doors against the convicts from the Mother Country. England must have a place to send those who, the law said, had committed an offence. Here was the remedy. Western Australia needed capital and labour. Imperial gold would meet the first demand, and the labour market would be supplied. This step, taken in 1848, gave rise to an amount of ill-feeling between the Eastern Colonies and Western Australia, a feeling which existed till the powerful forces of Federation came to harmonise the aspirations of Australians as a nation.

Strange as it may sound, we must not forget that during the period 1850-1868 there was growing up among the colonists a desire for more power in the control of public affairs. After considerable discussion, a meeting having for its object to obtain the right of exercising to a certain extent the elective franchise, was held in Perth in October, 1867. The outcome of the meeting was an invitation by Governor Hampton for the representatives of the people to nominate six gentlemen for seats in the Legislative Council. This step marked only the beginning of the agitation, which, during the administration of Governor Weld (1869-1875) and with his encouragement, continued to increase. Governor Weld was a staunch supporter of Responsible Government in its highest form, and often expressed the opinion that the progress of the Colony would be retarded until the colonists were given absolute control of their own affairs. The development of the Colony in the past twenty years proves the wisdom of his words. Though the Queen's representative viewed the matter in such a clear and statesman-like manner, the Home Government saw the matter from a different standpoint, and was naturally opposed to placing such enormous areas of Crown land in the control of a small and scattered population. The agitation went on. Efforts were made in 1878 to secure Ministerial responsibility, and though this failed it showed the desire for self-government had gained ground. Nine years later a resolution affirming the

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principle of Self-Government was passed, and a request forwarded to the Governor asking that the necessary steps be taken to carry out the resolution. In December, 1888, came the dissolution of the Legislative Council so that the constituencies might have an opportunity of expressing their views upon the question of a new Constitution. The new Council, unanimous for Responsible Government, drafted a Bill and sent it to the Imperial Parliament for sanction. Again old ideas held sway in England. For a time the Bill appeared to have no chance. A Select Committee was appointed under the presidency of Baron de Worms, to consider the Bill. The Committee's report so strongly upheld the granting of Self-Government that the Bill received the Royal assent on August 15th, 1890, and fifty thousand persons were entrusted to rule an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles.

The great principle had now been achieved, still troubles loomed ahead. The first question was the choice of a Leader. Two men—Mr. S. H. Parker and Mr. J. Forrest—stood out prominently. To no one more than to Mr. S. H. Parker was the Colony indebted for its success in the struggle leading to Self-Government. Through many years of public life he had fought for the rights of the people. In the Legislative Council his voice was ever heard in the same cause, and even the House of Commons gave its warmest admiration to his brilliant advocacy of the Bill during its critical stage in the British Parliament. On the other hand was Sir John Forrest. Though not having acted the part of the advocate, he had seized upon the minds of his fellow-colonists by his courage and endurance when, in search of new pastures, he traversed many a weary mile in various parts of the State. Of his indomitable pluck there could be no question, and his friends held that, by the success in his explorations, and later by his good work in the Lands Department, he had proved himself a capable leader and far-seeing organiser.

The country was fortunate to have ready at hand such men worthy to be entrusted

with high responsibility. In December, 1890, the people recorded their votes, and, Sir John Forrest securing the majority of supporters in the Legislative Assembly, was summoned by the Governor, Sir William Robinson, to undertake the task of forming a Government. On December 26th Sir John submitted to His Excellency the names of those who were to form the first Ministry. The members of the Ministry were:—

John Forrest, C.M.G., M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer and Premier.

George Shenton, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary.

S. Burt, Q.C., M.L.A., Attorney-General.

W. E. Marmion, M.L.A., Commissioner for Lands.

H. W. Venn, M.L.A., Commissioner for Railways and Public Works.

On December 29th, 1890, the first Parliament assembled. Western Australia having been raised to the dignity of a State, was called upon to discuss with her sister States the important question of Federation. Though the State did not wish to commit itself to any definite policy at the Convention, it very wisely sent its representatives. As the Federal Convention was to meet in March, 1891, the opening session of our first Parliament had to be a short one. Though short, the session saw a vigorous policy outlined by the Premier. When he requested sanction to raise a loan of £1,336,000 for opening up the country and for carrying out public works, he startled many of the staid members in the Legislative Council, and for a time their opposition was serious.

One writer has told us Sir John Forrest is a man of great ideas; that he thinks in millions. A few words from his speech on the Loan Bill seem to bear out this criticism. "If," he said, "we are half-hearted, if we are halting in any way, if we are undecided, we leave ourselves open to attack. There are men I esteem, good, upright men, who have done their duty to their colony, but who cannot believe that the colony can progress. They remember the diffi-

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culties and toil they underwent in the early days, and they cannot now believe that things are going to be any different in the future."

The vigour and hopefulness shown in this speech has ever been characteristic of our first Premier. Fortune, which, according to the old adage, always favours the bold, was true to her reputation on this occasion by ushering in the gold discoveries which completely revolutionised the State. As the news of the golden treasures hidden away in the wilds where now stand the important towns of Southern Cross, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Boulder, was spread far and near, thousands flocked to seek their fortunes on the goldfields. The story of these hardy gold-seekers and of their privations, of the grim struggle many had, even to death itself, of the fortunes made by others, has yet to be adequately portrayed by Australian writers. The Government had now to face new problems, some of them involving great expense. The Coolgardie Railways and the Goldfields Water Supply are monuments showing the work was faced in a resolute manner. Large masses of men soon gathered in the various gold centres, and the bustling miners made their power felt in ways not at all times pleasing to the people of the capital. Little jealousies soon arose, gathering force year by year, until they showed unmistakably in the struggle for Australian Federation during the closing years of the century. A reference to the increasing population shows what the State owes to her gold deposits. In 1890 the population reached 46,290, and in June, 1899, it had increased to 170,971, with every indication of continuing in the same ratio.

During the last decade of the 19th century the question of Federation occupied the minds of Australian statesmen. Many were the causes which brought home to legislators in the Eastern Colonies the necessity of a Federal bond. The matter did not appear of such grave moment to those entrusted with the destinies of Western Australia. Now it was that the people on the goldfields showed their vigour. They

clamoured for Federation. Should that be denied, they would have Separation from the rest of the State. Western Australia had a feeling that perhaps its interests were being lost sight of. May be this view is true, so Sir John Forrest did everything possible to bring the needs of our State before the leaders of Federation in the other States. Finding this of little avail, Mr. S. H. Parker was sent to England in the hope of winning over Mr. Chamberlain or the representatives from the Eastern States. His mission was not successful, and so Western Australia had to choose between Federation and isolation. Many favoured standing alone, but this meant trouble on the goldfields. Sir John may have acted in the highest patriotic spirit when he declared for Federation. The referendum showed the goldfields enthusiastic for Australian unity, and in Perth and Fremantle it also found favour. Not so in the country districts, where the opposition had the majority. Federation severed Sir John's active connection with State politics. Having accepted a portfolio in the Barton Ministry, he had to resign the Premiership in Western Australia. For ten years he had steered our political course with a vigorous hand, and, while many have been found to criticise what they term his benevolent despotism, they should read in the many changes of Ministry within 12 months after his retirement how difficult it is to replace, even in politics, a strong personality.

Western Australia had, through the golden years, developed its resources in such a wonderful degree that the wave of progress which began in the early nineties has continued with the State to the present day. Prosperity has been continuous, notwithstanding that there have been seasons of depression. These seasons of drought are known in every Australian State. A setback may be experienced for a few months, only to give way to brighter days when the bountiful rains water anew the parched earth. If we take a rapid survey of the progress of the State since the beginning of the century, we see evidences of expansion which must impress us. The popula-

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tion in 1901 numbered 194,109, and during the fifteen years has increased to 320,000. When we turn to the work of agriculture we see that in 1901 there were 217,441 acres under crop. In 1911 the total was 855,024 acres. The wheat yield during the same period rose from 956,886 to 4,354,170 bushels. The season of 1913 yielded something approaching 13,000,000 bushels. We are hopeful the present year will see 20,000,000 bushels harvested, and a larger quantity exported than the total harvest of 1913. Wool has also continued its steady pace of increase. In 1901 the wool clip was valued at £378,135, and in 1911 at £925,450. In the timber industry, pearl fishing, and coal mining the same satisfactory results are presented. That there has been a falling off in the amount of gold we must admit, but the output is very considerable, and forms one of the main sources of the State revenue. We are, moreover, assured by competent authorities that the present gold yield will continue through many years, and if we have regard to the vast stretches of gold-bearing country, the theory seems a sound one.

Not only has our Western State been mindful to husband its natural resources, but in matters educational and intellectual it has not been remiss. Our State has immense resources, but these riches can only be won by patient toil and careful research. We must bring to our assistance all that modern science has told us of chemistry, physics, and engineering. The means of acquiring the requisite knowledge is supplied by Technical Schools, Schools for Mining and Engineering, and in the

highest branches by the University. The establishing of a University was an ambitious scheme for a young State, and we must admire the courage and confidence of the Government in deciding to make University education free of charge to the people.

Nor must we forget that Western Australia, as a unit of the glorious British Empire, has played a noble and generous part in the Empire's defence. The Australian soldier proved himself a valuable ally on the plains of South Africa, and was the best foil to the wily and elusive Boer. Our State sent out her contingents on that occasion, but now, during the present titanic struggle, what a whole-hearted response has answered the Empire's call. From every Australian State our best and bravest have gone forth to uphold the cause of justice and civilisation. Though we mourn the loss of many a noble comrade, others are filling up the ranks, and what more is needed to show how loyally every part of the vast Empire is one in sympathy and determination with the Mother Country.

Many sons of Western Australia have found the soldier's grave on foreign soil. Some of them have won the reward of a grateful nation. One and all have fought with that unconquerable spirit which through many years has ever made for success. We have come through many trials and tribulations, which, serving to temper the genuine manhood of our people, will carry the State forward to a bright and glorious future.





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They rallied at the Empire's call  
And sailed, a gallant band,  
Exultant o'er the surging sea,  
Afar from native land.  
Allegiance flushed to glowing flame  
The warrior soul within,  
Till loyalty to England's Crown  
Made all Australia kin.

Chorus:

Hurrah! for the queenly Nation  
That rules the restless wave:  
Hurrah! for her daring Allies  
So noble, leal and brave.

Unto the Front they all would go  
Nor know dismay nor pause,  
Content, a holocaust to be,  
For Empire's rightful cause.  
The Mother-land, with glad acclaim,  
E'en now, elated, tells  
Of young Australia's dauntless deeds  
Beside the Dardanelles.

(Chorus.)

Alas! so many lives are spent  
Upon an alien shore,  
So many long-loved faces gone  
That we shall see no more;  
But Time will stem the flowing tear  
By War's keen anguish fed:  
They live in mem'ry glory-crowned,  
Australia's valiant dead.

(Chorus.)

Kind Lord! look down on grieving hearts,  
Hear sorrow's plaintive wail,  
In mercy, Thou Who rulest all,  
Let Right, not Might, prevail.  
Soon may bright Victory's angel,  
Above the troubled world,  
Proclaim the cruel sword insheathed,—  
The flag of Peace unfurled.

(Chorus.)

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.M.O.

# Australia's Rally.

Dedicated to Australia's Patriot Sons at the Dardanelles, who have earned imperishable renown, honoured their native land and won universal admiration by their rally to the defence of the Empire with a valour heroic, great and true.

MUSIC BY REV. F. S. MORENO, O.S.B.

*Allegro*  
**PIANO.** *f*

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a series of chords in the treble clef, while the left hand plays a simple bass line in the bass clef. The music is in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

*P*

They ral- lied at the Em- pire's call And sailed, a gal- lant  
 Un- to the Front they all would go, Nor know dis- may nor  
 A- las! so ma- ny lives are spent Up on an a- lien  
 Kind Lord! look down on griev- ing hearts. Hear sor- row's plaint- ive

The first system of the song features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The music is in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

*mf*

band, Ex- ult- ant o'er the surg- ing sea, A far from na- tive  
 pause, Con- tent, a hol- o- caust- to be, For Em- pire's right- ful  
 shore, So- ma- ny long- loved fa- ces gone That we shall see no  
 wail, In mer- cy, Thou Who ru- led all, Let Right, not Might, pre-

The second system of the song continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The music is in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

*p*

land. Al- le- giance flushed to glow- ing flame The war- rior soul with-  
 cause. The Mo- ther- land, with glad ac- claim, E'en now, e- la- ted  
 more; But Time will stem the flow- ing tear By War's keen an- gaish  
 wail, Soon may bright Vic- ry's an- gel, A- bove the troub- led

The third system of the song concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The music is in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

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*mf*

in. Till loy - al - ty To Eng - land's Crown Made all Aus - tra - lia  
 fell: Of Young Aus - tra - lia's daunt - less deeds Be side the Dard - an -  
 world, They live in mem - ry glo - ry - crowned. Aus tra - lia's val - iant  
 Pro - claim the cru - el sword in - sheathed. - The flag of peace un -

*f* Chorus

kin. Hur rah! for the queenly Na - tion That rules the rest - less  
 elles. dead. furl'd.

*p* *f*

wave: Hur - rah! for her dar - ing Al - lies, So no - ble, leal and brave, Hur -

rah! for the queenly Na - tion That rules the rest - less wave: Hur -

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rah' for her daring Al lies. So no ble, leal and brave. Hur-

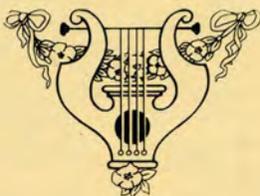
*And. \* And. \* And. \* And. \**

rah' for her daring Al lies. So no ble, leal and brave *Fine.*

*And. \* And. \* And. \* And. \* And. \**

*p*  
*P.D.C.*

*And. \* And. \* And. \* And. \**



In Memoriam:  
Bishop Torres, O.S.B.

Died 5th October, 1914.

Was on a mild October day,  
When beauteous Spring makes glad the hours,  
And decks the fields with fairest flowers,  
His gentle spirit passed away.

His soul aglow with heavenly love,  
From ties of earth, in joy, set free,  
Prayed only by stern Death to be  
Dissolved to dwell with Christ above.

As glint of morn's first pencilled ray  
Transforms the grey of dewy mist  
To regal gold and amethyst,  
So dawned on him eternal day.

A halo soft illumed his face,  
Like foregleam of supernal light  
Dispelling fast the shades of night  
And presaging immortal grace.

Too soon life's fleeting day was done,  
Yet Death, divining, gently sealed  
A farewell smile, whose joy revealed  
The crown of heavenly guerdon won.

In gleaming gold on marble rare,  
Where waves the mournful cypress tree  
To Nature's sighing threnody,  
Are graced our swords of praise and prayer.

But lo! fair monuments in truth,  
Above marmoreal wonders wrought,—  
Soul-heritage with blessings fraught,  
To West Australia's favoured youth.



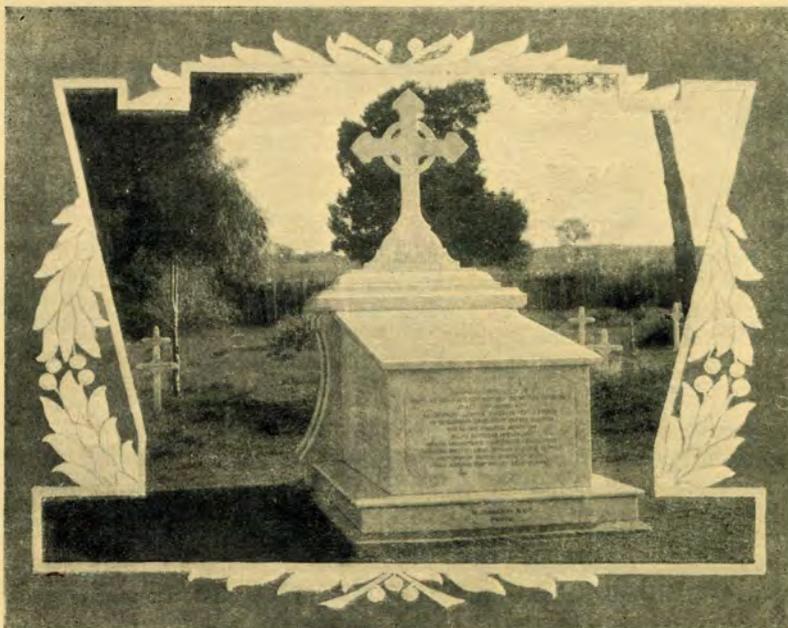
## Translation of Inscription on the Tomb of Bishop Torres, O.S.B.

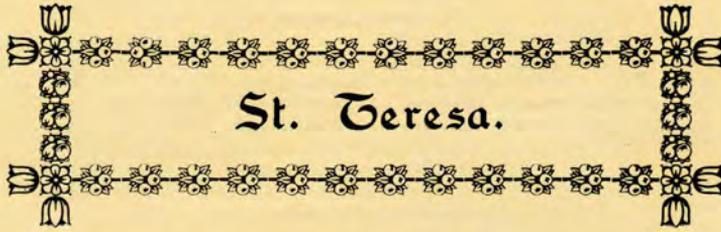
The mortal remains of  
the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Dom Fulgentius Torres, O.S.B.,  
Titular Bishop of Dorylaeum, Second Abbot of the Abbey Nullius of New Norcia;  
who, born at Ibiza in Spain,  
died in holy peace at Subiaco (Perth) on the 5th day of October, 1914,  
in the 53rd year of his age, the 28th of his Monastic Profession,  
the 27th of his Priesthood, the 12th of his Abbacy,  
and the 4th of his Episcopate.  
Buried here on the 8th day of the same month, in the midst of his deceased brethren,  
he awaits the future resurrection.

As a Religious of Montserrat,  
he ever walked with unflinching step in the path of sanctity.  
The Rule of St. Benedict,  
which he had vowed with his lips, he faithfully kept in heart and deed.  
Obediently becoming a Missionary,  
he left his native land and went to the Philippine Islands to labour.  
It was his constant thought and desire to follow the Monastic rules,  
and for the sake of God to be spent in labour.

As Abbot of New Norcia,  
he imitated in all things his Father St. Benedict.  
For his many spiritual sons he improved and enlarged the Monastery buildings.  
A most vigilant guardian,  
by most prudent laws he strengthened Monastic discipline;  
and for its advancement and honour he daily devoted all his energies,  
being truly made "a pattern of the flock from the heart."

Being raised to the Episcopate,  
he fulfilled all the duties of a most watchful pastor,  
leading his flock always to the richest pastures of virtue.  
In the interests of education, he built two Colleges;  
and, inflamed with apostolic zeal,  
he laboured earnestly for the conversion of the aborigines,  
as the Founder of the Drysdale Mission.  
"Verily a dispenser of the mysteries of God,"  
he was loving, gentle, and compassionate towards all.  
May he rest in peace.





St. Teresa.



HE year now verging on its close, marks the fourth centenary of the birth of St. Teresa, whose wonderful life exerts such a fascination over all who become acquainted with it. A soul that has been so signally the scene of the Divine marvels, will naturally become a centre of interest to others, and, in addition to that, there is the magnetism of a great personality diffusing its charms like some rare flower that drenches the air with its fragrance. And, strangely enough, this heavenly aroma attracts even those outside the household of the Faith. The English poet Crashaw, often styled the "Teresian poet," wrote his great "Hymn to St. Teresa," before entering the Church.

St. Teresa was born in Spain, at Avila, on the 28th March, 1515. Her father was Don Alfonso Sanchez de Cepeda, and her mother Dona Beatriz Davila y Ahumada. Don Alfonso thus quaintly inscribed the event in the family register: "To-day, Wednesday, 28th March, 1515, is born by daughter Teresa, towards half-past five in the morning, at the first gleam of dawn."

Teresa was surrounded by everything that could minister to a thoroughly Christian home training. Mgr. Dupanloup, in his great work on education, says: "The father and mother are the first and immediate co-operators with God in the education of their children." Both parents were

keenly alive to their responsibilities, and eminently qualified to fulfil them. Nature prepared the way for her future sanctity by endowing Teresa with the choicest gifts of mind and heart. She had great strength of will combined with independence of character and marked individuality, but withal was loving and guileless. Cleverness and goodness are not always at cross-purposes. A judicious Christian training holds the secret of harmonizing them. The individual character in the family circle or the school, usually reveals itself by striking a discordant note, and, if unrepressed, develops an ungainly bias. Happily for Teresa, the qualities of heart were early brought into play and preserved the balance that gave symmetry and grace to her gifted personality. The vast thought of eternity, in its twofold aspect of happiness and misery, impressed her child-mind at a very early age. Her brother Rodrigo, who was four years her senior, shared all Teresa's confidences, and they often sat together trying to comprehend eternity by repeating: "For ever, for ever, for ever." At last they resolved to take no risks where eternal interests were at issue, and, when Teresa was only seven years old, they left home in quest of martyrdom at the hands of the Moors. Their design, however, was frustrated by an uncle who met them before they left the outskirts of Avila.

In 1527 their mother died, and the care of Teresa's education devolved upon an elder sister, after whose marriage in 1531, she was confided to the care of Augustinian nuns with whom she remained eighteen months. On her return home, through the influence of a thoughtless cousin, she was

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beguiled into a taste for finery and for the reading of romances, which latter, were greatly in vogue at the time. In her autobiography she deplores the chilling effect this had upon her religious fervour, and takes occasion to warn parents against an indiscriminate choice of companions for their children. When about twenty years old she wished to become a Carmelite nun, but was opposed by her father. Again her strong will asserted itself and she entered the convent unknown to him; not however, without a severe wrench to her feelings, for she tells us, she loved her father very dearly.

In her convent life she moved about among her sisters veritably an angel of sweetness. This very amiableness of disposition multiplied her ties to earth. Years went on in this tenderly human way till she heard a voice within saying to her: "Teresa, I will not have you talk with men but with angels." The supreme moment of grace had come. She made a generous surrender of all earthly attachments, and, without forfeiting aught of her natural affection, but merely changing its object, she poured at her Saviour's feet the precious spikenard of a deep and eternal love.

Long years of suffering of body and soul, self-imposed and passive, chastened Teresa in her senses and faculties till she was fitted to be the recipient of Heaven's highest favours. In solitude and prayer this brooding dove, disdainful of the dross of earth, plumed her silver wings for their lofty flights of contemplation.

St. Teresa was avowedly one of the greatest mystics of the Church. She is frequently called the Doctress of Mystical Theology, and her doctrine is regarded as more angelic than human. Crashaw gives expression to this thought when he says: "Oh! 'tis not Spanish, but 'tis Heaven she speaks!" And as truth is one, indivisible and unchangeable, her teaching is as fresh to the mentality of our day as when it first flowed from her inspired pen.

The fallacies that have associated themselves with the name of mysticism are largely responsible for the suspicion with

which it has been too often viewed. By the unilluminate it is regarded as something nebulous and indeterminate, and its subject as the vaguest of dreamers. St. Teresa's perfect sanity of mind and rectitude of judgment are its most striking vindication. Therold says: "Mysticism is as real a part of the experience of man as the nervous system, and, so far from being a delusion, it is one of the most exact sciences." Like the divine truth itself, it is an endowment, it cannot be inculcated. Coventry Patmore says: "It is as incommunicable to those who have not experienced it as the odour of the violet to those who never smelt one." Mysticism is more a matter of temperament than of religion. The poet-seers were mystics in both pagan and Christian times. Verily, here below, "we see through a glass in a dark manner." Even the natural world is, in great measure, veiled from us. Only the favoured few, with perceptions elevated and refined enough, may pierce the veil. To many the field-blooms in spring are little more than splashes of varied colour that relieve the broad green sward; while to the mystic, the flowers are but rents in the veil that hides the "inner soul of things"; and the fair scenes of earth are viewed, as it were, through a prism, iridescent with the glow of heaven. Thus the ordinary aspects of creation reveal themselves transfigured, as if by enchantment, and disclose even to man's unaided nature her mysterious secrets.

But grace in harmonious league with nature purified for the uplift, may pierce the still closer veil that surrounds the penetralia of super-nature. Only the Infinite can satisfy the yearnings of the soul. The supreme aspiration of the soul after the Absolute, is beautifully expressed by Plotinus, who calls it: "The flight of the alone to the Alone." Hence St. Augustine's well-known aphorism: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, O God, and our hearts are ever restless till they rest in Thee." "Nothing mortal for an immortal soul," was St. Teresa's own maxim. This expresses Christian, Catholic mystic-

ism, first exemplified by the great Apostle, St. Paul, to whom the veil was momentarily lifted to disclose to him the beauty untold that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor heart of man conceived."

The soul of Teresa, æolian to the breathings of Heaven, was lured by degrees into the higher paths of prayer and self-renunciation. The Holy Spirit is the invisible guide of the soul in the mysterious heights of the "mountain of God," and the test that the soul is influenced by the

ed unquestioning obedience. For many years she was led by interior guidance unmistakably divine and was even entrusted with divine commissions; still, when the external ordinance over-ruled, what she believed to be the divine will made manifest to her, she complied unhesitatingly. Here, then, is the touchstone that distinguishes the genuine from the fictitious. All revelations purporting to come from Heaven are haled at the tribunal of divinely-ordained authority.



Authentic picture of St. Teresa, preserved in the Carmelite Convent of Besançon.

In his poem, "The Flaming Heart," Crashaw thus invokes St. Teresa:—

O thou undaunted daughter of desires!  
By all thy dowry of lights and fires;  
By all the eagle in thee, all the dove;  
By all thy lives and deaths of love;  
By thy large draughts of intellectual day,  
And by thy thirsts of love more large  
    than they; . . .  
By all the heav'ns thou hast in Him  
(Fair sister of the Seraphim),  
By all of Him we have in thee,  
Leave nothing of myself in me.  
Let me so read thy life, that I  
Unto all life of mine may die.

Divine Spirit is its unwavering obedience to the living voice of the Church. In this obedience, intrepid, independent though she was by nature, Teresa, never for a moment, faltered. Among her spiritual directors she had some of the most saintly and enlightened men of her day, but there were others, incapable of understanding her, who made their authority over her anything but heaven-born; others, again, who exceeded the canonical limits of their power; yet to all she yield-

ed under the old dispensation the same law and order were foreshadowed. The miraculous star that led the magi across a pathless desert disappeared in the vicinity of the Sanhedrim, and, surprising though it seems, those who could not find their own way to Bethlehem, were enlightened enough to point it out to the royal pilgrims.

The life-work of St. Teresa was the reform of the Carmelite order. This represents twenty years of heroic labour,

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crowned by the most salutary achievement. Space will not permit us to follow the saint in her arduous enterprise, but what, perhaps, may be of greater interest to our readers will be a glance at the charming character of this remarkable woman. The rigours of her austere life lessened in no degree her fine spirit, nor dimmed the lustre of her native vivacity. Many are disposed to think the saints were almost as cold and passionless as the chiselled marble that represents them in the niches of our churches. To such, the life and writings of St. Teresa will prove a disillusion. Her authentic picture which is given here, will, likewise, help to remove this idea. Cardinal Wiseman, alluding to the saint, makes reference to the matter-of-fact expression of her face and to the common sense, sound judgment and penetration depicted upon it. There was no shadow of gloom about St. Teresa; she was neither solemn nor "wooden," but bore all the charm and elegance of manner that distinguished the gentlewomen of her day, enhanced by the grace of Christian simplicity which revealed itself in serene candour often rippling into mirth and playfulness. In her letters, we frequently meet expressions like the following: "You make me laugh," "I laughed heartily." In recounting some unseasonable remark made in a discourse to the nuns, she said: "All the sisters laughed and I laughed too." Of the friars who adopted her reform, the first two were Fra John of the Cross, and Fra Antonio; the latter was a man of stately presence and ample proportions; the former diminutive and slender. Being asked how the reform was progressing, the saint, alluding to the marked contrast between the two friars, replied: "I have a friar and a half to begin with." She was further amused on learning that Fra Antonio, in his solicitude for the regular observance, had secured hour-glasses and bell before he thought of beds for the friars to rest on. Once her superior bade her to sit for her portrait and sent a friar, who answered to the unenviable name of John of Misery, to paint it. In her girlhood, Teresa had often been told

she was handsome, and, in her life, frankly owns to having believed it. However, the picture being finished she regarded it for a moment and said: "May God forgive you, John of Misery, for making me so ugly."

In obedience to her superiors, and much against her natural inclination, she wrote voluminously on mysteries the most sublime, yet she is never tiresome. The thread of her elevated theme is shot with apt and graceful illustrations. Her utterances are obviously the result of personal experience. She pours her soul forth "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art," and, deservedly, her works are ranked among the highest of Castilian classics. Apart from the heavenliness of her doctrine, they derive their literary distinction from the strength of the writer's own personal conviction striking the chords of noblest emotion in the reader. Her teaching glides into the soul with the easy flow of a singing stream. Of the original writings of the saint, some are reverently preserved in the archives of the Escorial, others, in the National Library of Madrid and more in Seville.

We are not to suppose that the devotion of St. Teresa was purely affective. It was deeply and dearly effective as well. She sounded the depths of human pain and realised that she was by her Christian birth-right heiress to suffering no less than to glory. All perfection has its dower of pain; intellectual and moral pre-eminence owe to it their culminating glory, and, sanctity itself, even in the God-Man, is invested with the austere beauty of suffering. Like St. Paul, to be identified with God Incarnate upon earth became the single aspiration of her being. She grew enamoured of pain till she was able to say in the sincerity of her soul: "Either to suffer or to die."

At the time of her death, in 1582, St. Teresa had founded seventeen convents of nuns, and fifteen of friars following the primitive rule of the Carmelites. As death approached, looking back over her event-

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ful life, the saint did not dwell upon the marvellous graces bestowed upon her, nor upon the great work she had accomplished; her consolation was in the humble, every-day virtue of obedience, the duty alike of young and old, of the lowly and the great. The last words of the dying saint were: "After all, I die a child of the Church."

We may well suppose that Avila, the saint's native town, was foremost in the universal festivities of the year. A child of humble working people, born on the

28th March (St. Teresa's birthday), was baptised at the same hour, on the same day, at the same font, and called by the same name as the saint. Members of the most distinguished families of Avila deemed themselves honoured to act as sponsors and to hold all the requisities necessary for the ceremony. Afterwards the image of the saint was borne through the principal streets, the whole town being decorated, and at night illuminated, while the vast concourse of people sang the hymn of the Teresian Centenary.

### Saint Teresa's Book-mark.

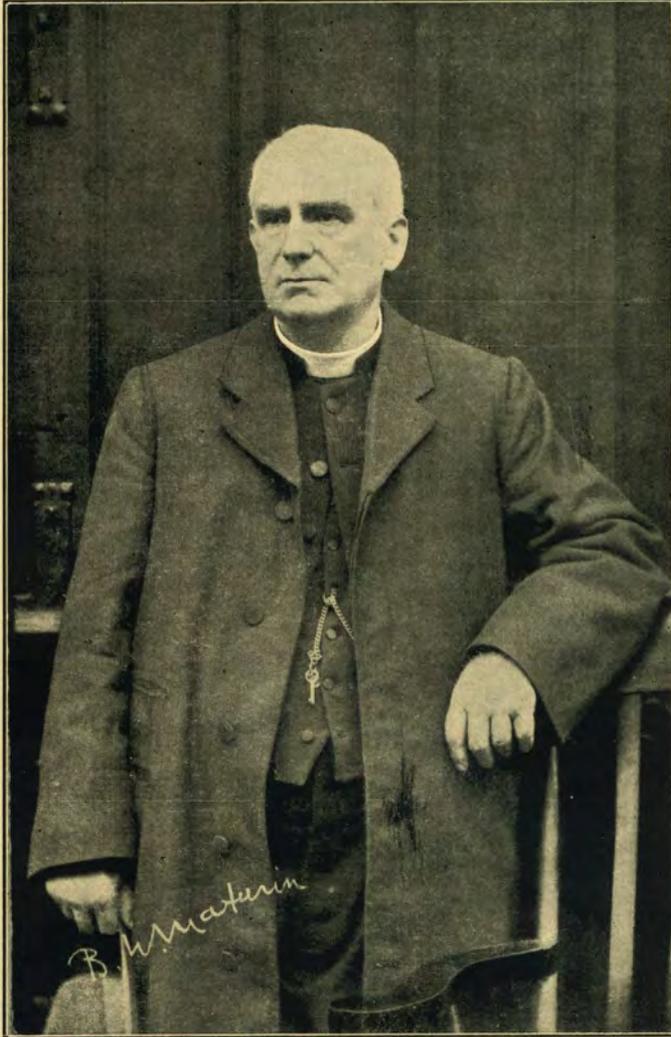
Let nothing disturb thee,  
Nothing affright thee;  
All things are passing;  
God never changeth;  
Patient endurance  
Attaineth to all things;  
Who God possesseth  
In nothing is wanting;  
Alone God sufficeth.

—Longfellow.



Sodality of the Children of Mary.

Hero - Priests.



Rev. Father B. W. Maturin,  
who met his death in the sinking of the Lusitania,  
7th May, 1915.

Father Maturin is one of the many heropriests whose names will go down to posterity in connection with what is even now

called the "Great War," great, not in the sense of its nobleness, for there may be noble as well as ignoble warfare, but great

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in its far-reaching and wanton destruction. About a decade ago, Fr. Maturin, in his work entitled "Self-Knowledge and Self-Discipline," wrote the following passage:

them the radiant beauty of which our nature is capable. But I know people also who have shown me to what depths of degradation human nature can sink." These



Captain Father John Fahey, Chaplain, 11th Battalion, 3rd Brigade.

Kindly lent by "W.A. Record."

"I can think of people through whom I have seen shine the virtue of spotless purity, of perfect self-sacrifice, of unclouded sincerity and truthfulness, and I have seen in

words are not without their bearing upon the present time. For amid the dark scenes that encompass our day there are rays of light that pierce the gloom, deeds

of heroism that reveal human nature to us in its god-like aspect.

Father Maturin was the son of a distinguished High Church clergyman in Ireland. Both in England and America he laboured as a Cowley Father; but the last eighteen years of his life were devoted to missionary work as a Catholic priest, and for the past few years he was chaplain to the Catholic undergraduates of Oxford.

Apart from the universal fame he won by his heroism in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Father Maturin is best known to Australia by his admirable writings in which the thoughtful reader will see portrayed that lofty ideal of Christian virtue that we see so nobly exemplified in the closing, tragic scene of his life.

The Abbé Teulade is another striking example of this priestly heroism. We give an excerpt from an excellent article in the *New York Catholic World*, of last September, by Charles Baussan: "Abbé Teulade was a professor at the Institute of Saint Felix de Beaucaire. He was enlisted as a common soldier. He is at the front. In his trench morning and evening prayers are recited in common. From time to time the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, and the *Credo* are chanted, and the *Rosary* said. Sometimes the Abbé hears confessions all day and all night. It was announced one day that the colonel had fallen, close to the enemy's trenches. "Boys," said the commanding officer, "we cannot let him fall into the hands of the Germans." And he asked for a rescue party willing to brave the

enemy's fire. A squad started out, but was met by such a deadly hail that the officer re-called it, fearing to sacrifice too many of his men. "If, however, one of you has the courage to face death," he said, "he may go." One man stepped out of the platoon, the Abbé Teulade. The commander embraced him weeping. The priest ran forward; shells rained upon him; four shots went through his cap, two more carried off his *képi*. At last he reached the colonel, lifted him to his shoulder and returned. Bullets rained upon him. He had almost gained the French lines when he was struck and rolled upon the ground with his precious burden. His comrades rushed forward and rescued them. Abbé Teulade was only wounded. While they were dressing his wounds, a young lieutenant knelt down beside him. "Monsieur l'Abbé," he said, "for a long time I have not believed in, nor practised my religion. You have converted me. I beg of you to hear my confession in the presence of my subordinates." Before the soldiers the priest heard his lieutenant's confession, and gave him absolution with his bleeding hand. Patriotism has preached an effective sermon to the soldier's heart."

And may we not claim for Australia, too, an honoured place in the long roll of hero-priests? The name of Father Fahey illuminates the dark, cheerless coast of Gallipoli. His inspiring courage at the Dardanelles gave fresh impulse to our Australian soldiers when they fully grasped the formidable task of confronting the Turk on that frowning shore.



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Obituary.

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ARCHBISHOP O'REILY, Adelaide.

With deep regret we record the death of Most Rev. John O'Reily, D.D., Archbishop of Adelaide.

His Grace was born in Kilkenny in 1846, and belonged to a family of soldiers, his father and seven uncles having served in the army. He was educated at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, and All Hallows' Dublin, and was ordained in 1869 after a scholastic course of great distinction.

The late Archbishop's earliest priestly labours were devoted to Western Australia, where his name is still held in benediction.

In expressing our sympathy with the Archdiocese of Adelaide in the death of its illustrious Archbishop, we wish specially to convey to the Marist Brothers of Adelaide our deep sense of their share of sorrow in the death of a Prelate whose claims are so manifold upon their veneration and gratitude.

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REV. FATHER PATRICK GIBNEY.

Through the death of Rev. Father Patrick Gibney the Diocese of Perth has lost a devoted priest, one who during forty-seven years had fulfilled all the duties of his sacred calling. His kindly dispositions endeared him to the people and we have eloquent testimony to his zeal in the beautiful edifices erected under his supervision when in charge of the district of York.

We offer our sincerest sympathy to his Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Gibney in the loss he has sustained by the death of his brother. Together for nearly half a century not only had they laboured in the vast apostolic field of West Australia, but had been to each other a consoler and

helper in every work undertaken to further their Divine Master's interests.

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BROTHER BERNARDINE.

We regret to record the death of Brother Bernardine—one of the teachers at the College during 1913. His death occurred at the Hospital of St. John of God on Sunday, 31st January, 1915.

Brother Bernardine (Callaghan) was born in Sydney, N.S.W., in July, 1873. He made his early studies with the Marist Brothers at St. Francis' School, and received tuition in mathematics from the Very Rev. Dean McCarthy, of Concord, who was attracted by the solid parts of the young student. Brother Bernardine ever cherished a warm affection for this devoted Irish priest, who closed a noble life by a painful death, the result of a dreadful railway accident at Redfern, Sydney, in October, 1894.

In 1888 the pious youth decided to enter the Juniorate of the Marist Brothers at old St. Mary's Seminary, and after two and a half years was transferred to the Marist Novitiate at Hunter's Hill. He received the habit of the Order on the 2nd of July, 1890, and pronounced his religious vows in July, 1895. On the completion of his novitiate the first scene of his labours was his former school (St. Francis') near the Haymarket. In 1893 he was called on for the opening in Bendigo, Victoria, where he remained until 1896, when he returned to Sydney as Mathematical Professor at St. Mary's High School. In 1898 we find him among those sent to West Maitland, when the Sacred Heart College, in that city, was taken over by the Marist Brothers. His health during these years was showing the wear and tear incidental to a teacher's life. His failing health induced his superiors to remove him to the healthy

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climate of Kilmore, Victoria, where he spent a period of ten years in building up Assumption College. He next spent a few months in Adelaide, but as his health again failed, he once more returned to Kilmore, which he only left in March, 1913, to try the warm climate of West Australia. His illness seemed for many years to elude the doctor's skill, and it was only twelve months ago that a painful operation told how much the Brother had suffered during 14 or 15 years, and convinced his friends that all hope of recovery was out of the question. He bore his sufferings with courage and fortitude, and gave a high example of Christian virtue to all who came within his influence. His great happiness during his long illness was to bring out a little booklet on Preparation and Thanksgiving for Holy Communion. He made daily Communion one of his practices, and was desirous that all his pupils should do likewise, and to encourage and assist them in this most beautiful of devotions he wrote and compiled the little prayer-book. Throughout his long illness every attention was given him by Drs. Deakin and Holland. The Sisters of St. John of God were constant in their devoted attendance, whilst his spiritual needs were attended to by Monsignor Verling, V.G., the Redemptorist Fathers, Rev. Father Gibney and Dean Martelli.

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### GERALD CAVANAGH.

Within the first fortnight of the present scholastic year we were deeply saddened by the death of a student of great promise, in the person of Gerald Cavanagh.

In the Old Testament we see that God claimed the first-fruits of the earth as a tribute to His supreme dominion. The first-fruits of day are the glittering dew-drops; of Nature awakening at the breath of spring, the buds and flowers; of humanity, its innocent and beautiful children. All will readily attest that Gerald Cavanagh was the first-fruit of our College, and ripest for Heaven. His tastes were all preternatural. No play to him, could compare

with the pleasure of tending the sanctuary. During the long winter evenings he voluntarily gave up his play-time to initiate his younger companions in serving Mass. And in this little apostolate he succeeded in training no fewer than eighty boys within the year 1914.

But the death-summons came very suddenly. On Tuesday, the 23rd February, after Mass, at which he received Holy Communion, he complained of severe headache and had scarcely been assisted to bed when he became unconscious. The usual



Gerald Cavanagh.

restoratives were applied and the Sacrament of Extreme Unction administered. There were transient gleams of consciousness now and then, but the doctor held out little hope. The patient lingered on till sunset the following day. When news of his death was announced, a profound hush fell upon the College, and only words of regret and of praise were whispered, while some of the students affectionately interested themselves in gathering alms for Masses for their departed companion's soul.

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We include in a fervent "Requiescant in Pace" the vast multitude of those that have fallen in battle and especially our own brave Australians.

Eternal rest give unto them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace!

Rottnest.

Rottnest Island, situated about twelve miles north-west from the harbour of Fremantle, owes its discovery to the exploring enterprise of the Dutch, which became so marked early in the seventeenth century, after their struggle with Spain. As early as 1606 they had explored and charted por-

the large number of wallabies' nests which the Dutch found there, and which they called rats' nests. An old legend in connection with the discovery of the island relates that two Dutch officers had a quarrel, and as the island was in sight, they decided to settle their dispute in the usual



The Lakes, Rottnest, W.A.

tion of the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria under the impression that it was the west coast of New Guinea. It was not however, until 1696 that Rottnest was discovered. In that year Willian van Vlaming, searching for traces of a lost Dutch vessel, came in sight of land on Christmas Day, and anchored off Rottnest some days later. The island received its name from

method of those days, by landing and fighting a duel. The duel, so the story goes, was fought, and one of the officers was killed; and it is said that he was buried in the primitive cemetery which lies close to the present State Hostel on Rottnest.

The length of Rottnest is about seven miles, while it has an average breadth of two miles. In the interior there is a de-

pression containing a chain of salt lakes. It is interesting to note that the water in these lakes is strongly mineralised, and has medicinal and curative properties, which render it especially suitable for rheumatic complaints.

The splendid fishing to be obtained all around the island is also a source of attraction to holiday-makers. Seals and sharks are often seen in these waters, and occasionally whales are sighted. Game, too, is not entirely absent, for in the summer months, tremendous flocks of snipe invade the interior salt lakes.

Among the prominent features of the island are its beautiful beaches and headlands. The beaches consist of fine white sand, and immense numbers of pretty shells cast up by the sea are found scattered along the shore. Further out to sea are numerous reefs surrounding the island. The chief of these are the Transits, at the north-eastern corner. It is a fine sight to watch the unbroken parallel lines of breakers dashing against these reefs.

Other places of beauty on Rottnest are the caves, which are very oddly formed and situated. In addition, there are many other beautiful spots well worth visiting, either by driving or on foot. It is not to be wondered at that many people are prepared to say that Rottnest is one of the finest pleasure resorts in Western Australia. It became so popular that four years ago the State Government set to work in earnest to arrange and beautify it as a health resort. His Excellency the Governor used to have a summer residence on the island, but at present Albany takes the place of Rottnest for this purpose.

As it lies just outside Fremantle Harbour,

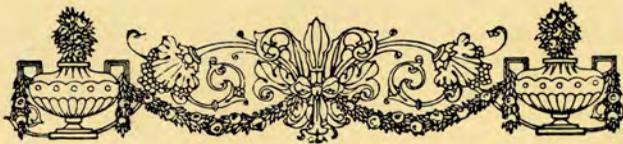
Rottnest is an important signalling and lighthouse station. There are two lighthouses: the principal one is built upon the highest hill about the centre of the island, and its light is on the finest revolving dioptrical principle. Although its elevation is only 300 feet above sea level, its rays can be discerned 23 miles away out at sea. The second and subsidiary lighthouse is on Bathurst Point in the north of the island, but is of much lower elevation. It has no rotatory action, being a fixed light. It can be seen by vessels 15 miles out.

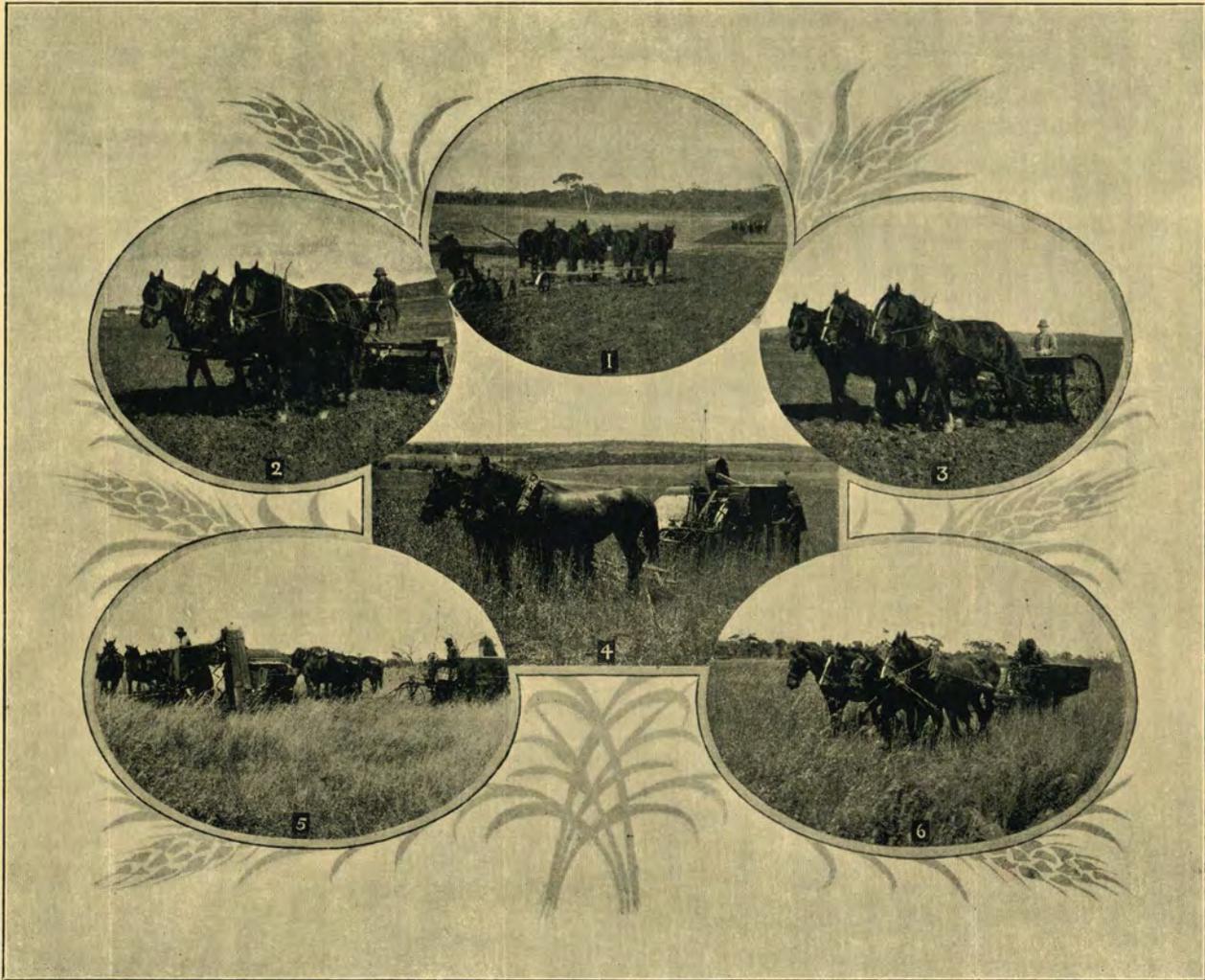
Adjacent to the main lighthouse is situated the Signalling Station, where all vessels to and from Fremantle are signalled. The island also possesses a life-saving apparatus, supervised by the head officer of the Rottnest Signalling Station. The life-boat crew is composed of Australian natives.

A civil prison is maintained, where both white and native prisoners are kept. In the early days, only native convicts were sent over; these consisted, for the most part, of savage and uncivilised men from the far north of the State. They were sent over to the island, where they were civilised and taught.

It is on Rottnest also that German subjects are at present interned during the war. Many people complain because Western Australia's favourite resort is being thus used, as holiday-makers cannot now visit the island and take a welcome holiday from their labours in the city. It is understood however, that the authorities have decided to discontinue using Rottnest for detaining Germans, and to transfer the prisoners to Garden Island, not far distant from Rottnest.

—MASTER ROBERT PYM.





Phases of the Wheat Industry,  
New Norcia.

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## PASTIME WITH THE SPHINX.

Once again the 'Sphinx' extends a hearty welcome to all his readers, new and old, and puts before them some more puzzles to be solved during the holidays. He hopes that many will compete for the prize, the reward of cleverness. The same conditions will govern the award as were set down last year:—If more than one boy solves the same number, the prize will be awarded to the boy whose answers arrive first. The last day of entry is the date of the College re-opening, February 16th, 1916.

Master Herbert Berry is to be congratulated on again winning the "Sphinx" prize. He solved all the puzzles, and the prize was presented to him by the Brother Director during the year.

The following boys are also worthy of mention:—X. Whitely, R. Garside, R. Rodda, H. Lynch, and T. Staples obtained all the solutions, but made some mistakes in the key-words; and H. Rodda, E. Milington and J. Halpin obtained all the solutions but one.

### 1.—ZIGZAG.

Words across:—

- \* . . . (1) Pieces of cloth.
- . \* . . (2) Peculiar fishes.
- . . \* . (3) A narrow road.
- . . . \* (4) A well-known college.
- . . \* . (5) A part of London.
- . \* . . (6) An area of land.
- \* . . . (7) In good order.
- . \* . . (8) A river in England.
- . . \* . (9) Something connected with a ship.

The stars, read from the bottom, spell the name of a well-known man now living.

2. "That \*\*y ou\* men dared to \*o wh\*t ma\*y veterans might w\*\*\* hav\* he\*it\*ted to attempt. R\*shing on, they \*\*o\*med the hill, with a \*d\*y f\*re from the enemy f\*ili\*g to check them on the \*lope, and captured the position at the point of the bayonet."

Complete the words in the above. Each star represents a letter. The missing letters form the name of an important district, and of the men connected with it.

### 3.—WORD SQUARE.

Words across:—

- \* . . . \* (1) A portion of Africa
- \* . . . \* (2) Useful to accused persons.
- \* . . . \* (3) A river which has witnessed fighting.
- \* . . . \* (4) Employing.
- \* . . . \* (5) Useful at the front

Beginning and end: Two cities in Europe, connected with the present war.

### 4.—DIAGONAL PUZZLE.

Words across:—

- \* . . . \* (1) Things which are uncertain.
- \* . . . \* (2) Well-known fruits.
- \* . . \* . (3) A huge wave.
- \* . \* . . (4) To rub out.
- \* \* . . . (5) Belonging to the air.
- \* . . . . (6) A French port.

Stars downwards, and then up the diagonal, spell the scene of some heroic fighting.

### 5.—JUMBLED TOWNS.

The following are in W.A.:—

1. Sognarm. 2. breyd. 3. calue. 4. nagroda. 5. loceil. 6. aynbal. 7. breudol. 8. larswel. 9. mayhnwd. 10. iroldogace.

### 6.—JUMBLED QUOTATIONS.

1. Refa ot od seba unthyrow shingt si ulavro.
2. Od bolen desde, ton redam meth lal yad nolg.
3. Het seart fo datoy ear eth josy fo to-morrow.

### 7.—HOUR GLASS.

Words across:—

- 8 . . \* . . 10 (1) Animals numerous in Australia.
- . 2 \* . 3 (2) A part of the face.
- . \* 11 (3) A small insect.
- \* . . . . (4) The beginning of bravery.
- 6 \* . . . (5) Belonging to us.
- 5 . \* . . . (6) A river in Scotland.
- 1 . 7 \* . 9 4 (7) Men connected with the law courts.

The stars, numbers, and dots, represent letters. The stars spell the name of a W.A. town; the numbers, from 1 to 11, the name of a prominent man of this State.



Press Reviews.

(*West Australian*, Dec. 10th, 1914.)

A College Magazine.—The Christmas magazine issued by St. Ildephonsus' College, New Norcia—the second production of its kind brought out by that Institution—is distinctly creditable to all concerned, alike for its literary and artistic merit, and its production generally. One only need quote the following passage from the *Foreword* to indicate the fine literary tone throughout the Magazine, which is the work of the teachers and the pupils:—“Passing events, more frequently than choice, determine our trend of thought. The events of the year, now wearing to its close, strike a distinctively minor chord. The European War, of itself, is sufficient to plunge the whole civilised world in profound mourning, and grieve it with its rude carnage—human lives the bravest, a holocaust to pride of power, hearths and homes laid desolate; the beauty of God's fair creation deformed; the noblest monuments of human genius reduced to ashes; any of these calamities were enough to cast a gloom over the brightest lives. Then, too, we have had to deplore the death of the saintly Pontiff, Pius X, and nearer home, the loss of our princely Bishop, Dr. Torres. Nature herself has withheld her bounteous winter showers and drought, once more, pervades the vast reaches of the generous West.” One of the illustrations—and they are all excellent reproductions—is that of Pope Pius X, taken from a photograph presented by the late Pontiff to the late Bishop Torres, and bearing an autograph blessing on the Benedictine Mission of New Norcia and its dependencies. Another illustration is that of His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, taken from a recent photograph. Another excellent reproduction is that of the late Bishop

Torres, who founded the College, and whose zealous work marks something of an epoch in the history of the State. The articles—all of them written anonymously—deal, for instance, with such interesting and diversified subjects as the Art of Illumination, the Benedictines in the North-West, phases of Sir John Forrest's exploration work, the history of the Benedictine Order, and a “Study of the Heavens,” with special references to the work of the Observatory in this State, while the scholastic and athletic achievements of the College-pupils also form part of the publication. The printing itself—and for this Bryans' Printing Works are responsible—is excellent, in common with the letterpress and reproductions.

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(*Daily News*, Dec. 12th, 1914.)

St. Ildephonsus' College, more widely known under the name of New Norcia, maintains the reputation established by its first annual magazine in the second issue now to hand. As a literary production, it is admirable, artistically it is a revelation, and in its mechanical arrangement and printing it is a product of finished skill. The *Foreword* strikes a high note, for having touched on the tragedy of events recent and current—the deaths of the Pope and of the Bishop of New Norcia, Dr. Torres, and the raging European War, the editor goes on to say: “To our young charge, especially, we would say: Let us courageously accept our share in this great, universal visitation which in the hands of our Heavenly Father, may prove a veiled blessing for the chastening of nations no less than of the units that compose them. While thus in steadfast hope and prayer, we await deliverance, when the crown of tribulation shall blos-

## St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

som, when peace and plenty shall follow in the wake of war and privation, when swords shall be sheathed, when victory shall smile upon our world-wide Empire, and we, her sons, shall proudly hail her 'Queen of Nations.' " This high note is maintained in harmony throughout. "Ireland a Nation," gives the text for a set of verses, "The Art of Illumination," "The Benedictines in the North-West," "The Grand Old Man of W.A." (Sir John Forrest), "Stray Leaves From Benedictine History," "The Study of the Heavens," "Pius X," "Bishop Torres," "Brother John" (late Assistant-General of the Marist Brothers), are the leading subjects dealt with, and there is in addition much information of a domestic collegiate character. The art lover will linger with the decorative work bordering several of the illustrations. It is chastely beautiful.

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(*Cygnets*, Dec. 18th, 1914.)

To hand, *The St. Ildephonsus College Magazine* (New Norcia), a really admirable production, beautifully printed and profusely illustrated. Its contents are largely, of course, of ecclesiastical and academic interest—(St. Ildephonsus, by the way, is the newest of our secondary schools) but by no means entirely so. There is, for instance, under the title of "The Grand Old Man of W.A." an excellently written article on Sir John Forrest, and his early-day exploring feats, with a full-page photograph of the subject of the memoir taken in 1874. Sir John appears a comparatively slim and wiry-looking young Australian, slouch-hatted, heavily-booted and legged, belted, pouched, coatless, revolver at hip and rifle in hand—a striking type of the pioneer-explorer of forty years ago. There seems to us more in that photograph, as illustrative of the early career of W.A.'s foremost son, than could be put in three columns of newspaper type—it brings the man himself so vividly before you. We shouldn't like to estimate how much the *St. Ildephonsus' Magazine* costs to produce, but it is certainly a publication unique of its kind in W.A.

(*The Swan Express*, Dec. 18th, 1914.)

We have received the second annual issue of the Magazine of St. Ildephonsus' College, which has its headquarters at New Norcia. One is tempted to write extravagant encomiums on this admirable publication, but after all it is sufficient to say that it is typical of the College. For whether it be in the education of the students entrusted to their care, in the hospitable entertainment of visitors to this historic spot, or in any other of the hundred-and-one activities of the Brothers, nothing but the best will content them. It is not surprising, therefore, that it is at least the equal of the best of our Australian college magazines. Notable amongst the letterpress is an appreciation of the late Bishop Torres, an historical review of the work of the Benedictine community in the North-West, and an interesting account of the exploratory expeditions of the "Grand Old Man of Western Australia"—Sir John Forrest. The numerous illustrations are in excellent taste, and the whole work is given distinction by being well-printed on a heavy toned art paper.

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(*Geraldton Express*, Dec. 23rd, 1914.)

*St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine*.—We are in receipt of the Christmas number of *St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine*. It is excellently well printed and beautifully illustrated. It contains interesting reading on prominent people as well as the students. A photo. of cadets in military uniform also appears which shows that even this branch of education is receiving attention. The College roll for 1914 shows 174 boy students. A personal visit to New Norcia is well worth the trip, as it is not until then can a person realise what the founder of New Norcia has done for the State. In addition to educational instruction, carpentry, forgework, agricultural and other trades are taught in order to prepare a youth to successfully go through life. A large play-ground adjoins both Colleges, and each department is kept strictly on its own. Every branch is conducted under proper supervision, even to the minutest detail. There are other matters of great

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interest that catch the eye and ear of a visitor that is drawing annually a large number of prominent people from all parts of the State to visit and see for themselves the place that is closely connected with the early history of West Australia.

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(*W.A. Record*, Dec. 26th, 1914.)

We very gratefully acknowledge receipt of this beautiful magazine, which reflects the highest credit upon all parties associated in its production. It is without doubt equal to any college annual in Australasia. The general aspect of the annual is a reflection of New Norcia. From an artistic viewpoint it leaves nothing to be desired. The structure and material give ample proof that neither expense nor pains have been spared in its production. The many illustrations are of a superb character. The reading matter is full of interest for everybody who has the golden land of the West with its teeming possibilities, keenly at heart. Among other things, we get an insight into the marvellous monastic character of the late lamented Bishop Torres and the grand work of the community in the far North-West; also an interesting account of the daring exploits of the noblest figure in the history of the development of Western Australia, the great Sir John Forrest. We warmly congratulate all those connected with the production of the magazine, and trust that it may be a perennial reflection of the excellent work done in New Norcia.

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(*Southern Cross*, Adelaide, Jan. 8th, 1915.)

With the Christmas holidays the school annuals have begun to put in an appearance. This year we have to welcome two publications which are new to our table. The first is the magazine issued by the new Marist Brothers' College of St. Ildephonsus, New Norcia, W.A. It is splendidly got-up and most artistic production, containing many fine illustrations and several very interesting articles. The cover design combines Marist and West Australian emblems in an artistic fashion, and the frontispiece shows

the autograph blessing on St. Ildephonsus' College of the late Pope Pius X, artistically framed with flowers and birds. The illustrations include fine photos of the present and the late Pope, and of the late Bishop Torres, founder of the College; also views of the College and scenes in New Norcia and on the Drysdale River Mission. One of the principal articles is devoted to the late Bishop Torres, and an account of his obsequies, with illustrations. Another gives an account of "The Benedictines in the North-West," with a map and illustrations. Sir John Forrest is also the subject of an article, accompanied by his photo, as an explorer in 1874, under the title of "The Grand Old Man of West Australia." "Stray Leaves From Benedictine History," with photos of Cardinals Gasquet and Serafini, and the "Study of the Heavens," with reproductions of photographic views of the moon, taken by the equatorial telescope of the Perth Observatory, are the other principal articles. The magazine contains the usual scholastic and sporting records for the year. It reflects the highest credit on both compilers and printers.

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(*Northern Times*, Carnarvon,  
Jan. 16th, 1915.)

New Norcia College.—We have received from the Principal of St. Ildephonsus' College, New Norcia, the Christmas annual of the college magazine, which contains an excellent article on the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., the "Grand Old Man of W.A.," whilst those interested in astronomy will find an instructive illustrated article on "The Heavens." The remainder of the number deals with collegiate and ecclesiastical matters; the book is attractively got-up and illustrated, and as a specimen of the printer's art, reflects great credit upon Messrs Bryan, of Murray Street, Perth.

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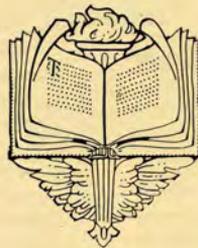
(*Tribune*, Melbourne, Jan. 28th, 1915.)

It is not so much as a college chronicle, but a magazine containing some very instructive and interesting reading matter, that we

## St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

welcome *St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine*, published by the Marist Brothers, New Norcia. In it there is an appreciation of the late Lord Abbot of the Monastery, Bishop Torres, which showed him to the public as a "man of superlative culture: scholarly, scientific, and artistic," at the same time maintaining his Benedictine love of seclusion. His death, sudden and comparatively early, was a great loss to his community in particular, and to Australia in general. An article of intense interest entitled "The Benedictines in the North-West," gives an account of the endeavours of the Fathers to secure the evangelisation of the savage. Immense difficulties have had to be, and are still being, surmounted in the prosecution of this work. Having secured from the Government a grant of land in the Drysdale River district, in North-Western Australia, the Fathers, in June, 1908, commenced the work of founding a Mission settlement. The country had to be explored for a suitable site, the bush of dense growth had to be cleared, houses erected, land tilled, the savages fed, pacified or fought, as the humour of the aborigine allowed it. The natives of this part of the Continent are a virile and warlike race, who have had in the main very little contact with the white man, and in their encounters with the Fathers, they exhibited great cunning and treachery. One of the last acts of Bishop Torres was to send additional help to the Benedictines in their arduous and dangerous task. "The Grand Old Man of W.A.," descriptive of the early explorations of Sir John Forrest, de-

serves to be read by every Australian who unfortunately, as a rule, takes very little interest in the big happenings of his own country, beyond things of a sporting nature. The experiences of this intrepid explorer of the then practically unknown interior, provides fine reading, which makes one feel proud of this one man who, unlike others of his ilk, is still with us. One may or may not agree with the present-day politics of Sir John Forrest, but one must recognise that he is one of the men of this country who got to the "head of the city of big things," and this article tells finely how he did it. Other subjects dealt with are "Stray Leaves From Benedictine History," being a resume of the lives and works of two eminent members of the Order, two newly-created Cardinals—the Right Rev. Dom Gasquet and Archbishop Serafini—and "The Study of the Heavens," a learned treatise on the phases of the moon, as well as a short account of the visit of the members of the British Association of Science to the Monastery. The details of last year's life of the College are set forth, and will be read with interest by friends of the students and others interested in education matters. The publication is profusely illustrated, some of the prints are works of art, particularly the copy of the late Pius X.'s autograph blessing to the College. A highly interesting detailed history of "The Art of Illumination," as applied to addresses and books, fostered by the early monks, is given in the book, which is certainly worth a place on any library-shelf.





## College Athletics.

**A**S usual, the greatest interest has been manifested throughout the year in the College athletics. Both in cricket and in football, there were matches with outside teams in addition to the College Colour Competitions. Such matches, particularly in the football, aroused keen interest. The usual sports meetings were also carried out successfully, and very few boys failed to enter for one or more of the events.

### FOOTBALL.

Our great triumphs this year were obtained on the football field. The arranging of matches with outside teams was a new departure, eagerly welcomed by the boys, who felt confident of victory. Nor was their confidence misplaced. The advantage of constant practice, coupled with quickness of foot, quite compensated for the lack of weight of the College team. They played an "open" game, and fine sparkling play was the result; so that, unbeaten at the end of the season, the College eighteen could proudly style themselves "champions of the district."

The first outside match was played on June 6th, the football season having opened about five weeks previously. Our opponents were the Marbro team. They were entirely outclassed by the College, who scored 11.16 to 1.2. Smart kicking and clever passing characterised the boys, but the number of behinds shows that their goal-shooting was far from accurate.

A fortnight later we met Victoria Plains and scored our second victory. Once again our goal-shooting lacked accuracy. Excellence in other departments resulted in a final score of 13.17 to 4.7.

These two victories led to the arrange-

ment of a match against a combined district team. Knowing that they would have to put forth their very best efforts to secure a victory, the boys practised assiduously, and a really good game was expected. The spectators were not disappointed, for College emerged victors by the narrow margin of 4 points, the scores being:—College 4.16, District, 4.12. In this match the College combination was excellent, but for the third time, the shooting for goal was disappointing. In fact, it came perilously near losing the match. The District commenced well, scoring 4 goals in the first quarter, while the College notched 1.5. In the second quarter College improved, and got their combination well in hand; but it was not until the beginning of the last quarter that they drew level. Meanwhile, District's kicking too had become erratic, so that behind after behind was added, when goals might have been expected.

Two more games completed our list of outside matches. Both these were against Victoria Plains, on August 15th and September 5th. In each case we won, but the scores were vastly different. In the first match we scored 2.15 to our opponents' 3.6, thus winning by only 3 points; in the second the scores were 13.8 to 3.16. Of these 13 goals, no less than 10 were scored by one of our best players, A. Campbell, who, having injured his foot in a previous match, was in the extreme forward line instead of in the ruck.

In connection with these outside matches, several players deserve special mention. C. Connor was elected captain of the College eighteen, and had the satisfaction of leading his team to victory. He handled his men well, and played strenuously on all occasions. He was ably assisted by A. Campbell (vice-captain), who proved a tower of strength to the side. By his skill and his weight he was more than a match for the most burly of our opponents. F.

## St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

Campbell was another useful player, with a powerful kick and plenty of weight. A. Clune was undoubtedly one of our cleverest players. Playing at centre, he made up for his lack of weight by his cleverness. M. Hill, in ruck and following, had a good turn of speed, and used it to advantage.

Just before the midwinter vacation, a large cake was presented to the First Eighteen for their victory over the district team. The above five players were selected for special mention, and each was presented with a suitably inscribed photograph of the eighteen.

The following notes about some of the more prominent College players may be of interest:—

G. Coronel—very fast runner, but cannot manage the ball well; kicks well.

V. Connor—smart little player in the forward lines.

C. Jones—heavy player, but wanting in energy.

J. Jones—a steady and useful player, with some weight.

E. Collins—does well in goals.

R. Garside—plays centre and forward, and though small, gets in some excellent play.

J. Raphael—fair player, but did not show to much advantage against outside teams.

J. Halpin—energetic player, with some weight, but no science.

The College Colour Competitions provided some well-contested matches; but as very little of exceptional interest occurred, we do not propose to inflict any details on our readers. The play, though strenuous, was clean throughout, and reflects the highest credit on the players; and under the circumstances it was a great pleasure to watch the matches.

There were two competitions, both of which ended in favour of Maroons. In the second, Red-and-Blacks were beaten by the narrow margin of a single game.

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### CRICKET.

The beginning of the year found us minus several good players. However, we did not by any means despair. We were obliged

to complete our team from the College staff for the remainder of the 1914-15 Association matches. No victory crowned our efforts, but we were not disgraced, for the boys played gamely until the end, in some cases with a near approach to victory. Victoria Plains came out Premiers, with Marbro second.

This season we have some good players, and some promising ones coming on. We have played two Association games up to the present, the first being unfinished (v. Victoria Plains), and the second a victory over Marbro by 72 runs.

Our first outside match of the season, however, was a scratch match against Victoria Plains on October 24th. We won the toss and put them in. They played a slow innings for 107; Mr. C. K. Davidson making their top score with 42. Our most successful bowler was Darch, 5 for 40. With a little over an hour to bat, our men went in to hit. C. Connor was dismissed in the first over, but A. Campbell knocked up 54 in a quarter of an hour, the score including 4 sixers. A. Clune played steadily for 55 not out. We had 7 wickets down for 136, and thus won the match.

The following Sunday we played Marbro and lost by 10 runs. They scored 149. E. Farrell (60), and F. Groves (58), were the chief scorers. A. Campbell was our top scorer with 51.

Our first Association match v. Victoria Plains, resulted in their scoring 213 (C. K. Davidson 80, J. Lanigan 42, R. Lanigan 33), to which we replied with 5 for 110 (A. Campbell 73).

Finally, on November 21st, we met Marbro. Batting first, we made 189, our chief scorers being C. Connor 40, A. Campbell 36, F. Campbell 33, and A. Clune 23. Farrell secured most of our wickets, 5 for 58. Marbro failed to score beyond 117, of which Farrell made 27, W. Hunt 22, and J. Hunt 21. A. Campbell with 5 for 59, carried off our bowling honours.

The College Colour Competitions commenced rather late this season, and have also been delayed by the University Public Examinations. There are four senior teams, the captains being C. Connor, A. Campbell, A. Clune, E. Collins. It is as yet too early to write much about the competition.

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## OUR FIRST REPRESENTATIVE ELEVEN.

C. Connor (captain)—careful batsman with strong defence; fields well, and occasionally does well with the ball: bowling slow leg-break.

A. Campbell (vice-captain)—an excellent all-round player; aggressive bat, powerful hitter; usually scores quickly; reliable fielder, bowls a good ball, and keeps wickets very well.

A. Clune—reliable and consistent bat; plays a steady game; a good fielder.

G. Coronel—hard-hitting batsman; shows improvement from last year both in batting and in fielding; very accurate in returning the ball.

F. Campbell—essentially a hitter, but not so reckless this year; very good in the out-field.

J. Jones—promising defensive bat; will improve.

J. Giles—another promising bat, bowls a good ball and fields energetically.

E. Collins—occasionally does well with the ball; fair field; does not shine as a batsman.

M. Hill—fair batsman; excellent and hard-working fielder.

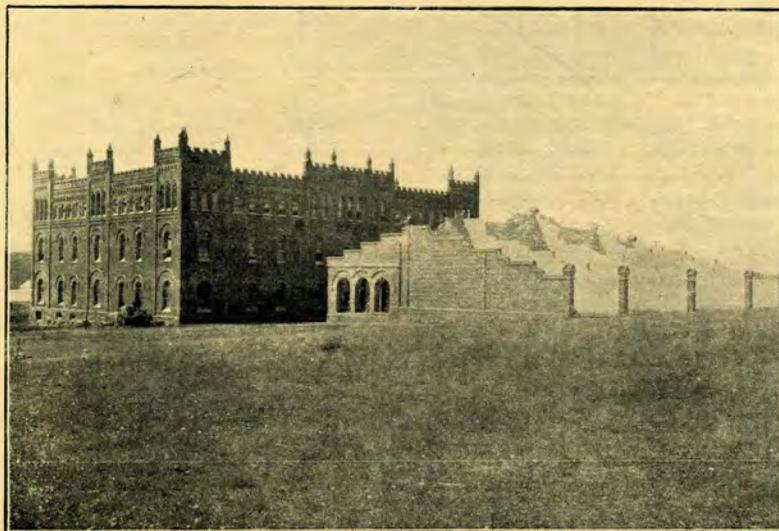
W. Foley—stone-walling batsman; hard to get rid of; safe but slow fielder.

N. Darche—a puzzling left-hand bowler; keeps down the runs, but is inclined to lose his length.

## OUR CADETS.

During the year the Cadet Corps attained a high state of efficiency. Early in the opening term, the company was divided into four sections, and four of the smartest cadets were appointed sergeants. A competition in squad drill, rifle exercises, musketry instruction, etc., was at once inaugurated, and carried out with the greatest enthusiasm. The Area Officer on his periodical visits spoke in the highest terms of the cadets' work. Long before midwinter the sections would have done credit to any district in the State. On August 10th, the Area Officer (Lieut. Barnes), came up with the Brigade-Major (Captain Rodgers), and Captain Burrows. They acted as adjudicators, and F. Campbell's section obtained first place, followed by the sections under M. Hill, A. Campbell, and C. Connor. In the examination for best section commanders, the order of merit was: F. Campbell, M. Hill, A. Clune.

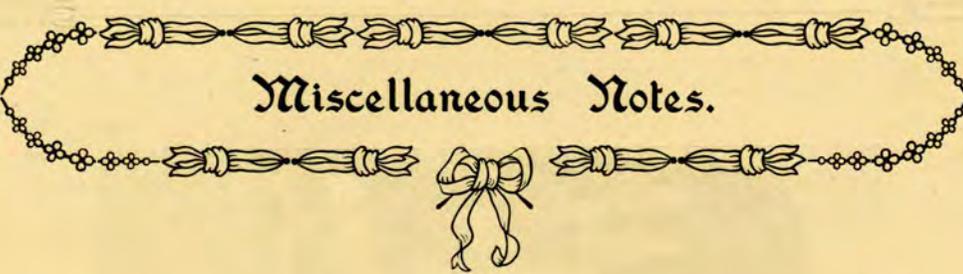
In announcing the results, Captain Rodgers paid a high compliment to the cadets and to their Company Commander, and said he had seen no better cadet drill in any part of the State. The boys well-deserved this praise, for they had from the beginning thrown themselves heart and soul into their work, and realised more than ever, in the face of the Empire's great struggle, the advantages of a good military training, of which the cadet exercises are the early steps.



The Handball Courts.



The Students of 1915.



Miscellaneous Notes.

It is natural to suppose that a college essentially Australian, will feel it a duty and no less a pleasure to take part with all Australia in honouring one of her greatest sons on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his political life. This half-century unfolds a brilliant record of masterly achievements, and we heartily congratulate Sir John Forrest on his fruit-bearing labours in the interests of this State. We earnestly hope Sir John and his gifted lady may long live to enjoy the esteem in which they are held by the people of Western Australia.

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The news that His Lordship, Dr. Kelly, of Geraldton, has been restored to health is very gratifying to us. We remember his words of encouragement on the occasion of his visit to New Norcia in the early days of the College. The Bishop takes a keen interest in the students belonging to his Diocese, and it will be pleasing to His Lordship to learn that one and all are earnestly striving for the acquisition of knowledge in its various branches.

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To Right Rev. Monsignor Bourke, we wish to convey our felicitations on his 81st birthday, and the completion of another link in the long chain of years during which he has laboured so earnestly for the expansion of the Catholic Church in Western Australia. For well nigh sixty years he has watched the Church's growth, has taken an active part in its many struggles, has been the trusted counsellor and sympathetic supporter of the ruler of the Diocese, has ever been the gentle priest and Father to those fighting bravely the battle of life. And as his life has been resplen-

dent with every priestly virtue so he has proved himself a whole-hearted citizen in working for the highest and truest happiness of the people.

It was truly a pleasant sight to see the happy children of St. Brigid's parish honouring their worthy pastor, and to the venerable Monsignor it must have brought gladness in the evening of his life to realise how the cause to which he devoted his life is flourishing with a vitality that gives promise of greater growth in the future.

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We had the pleasure of welcoming Rev. Brother Clement, our new Provincial, shortly after the midwinter re-opening. Though it was his first visit to the Marist College in West Australia, he was no stranger to its needs and requirements. During seven years he was in charge of St. Joseph's College, Sydney, where he showed energy and perseverance in carrying to completion many important schemes. We next find him controlling the Sacred Heart College, Auckland, New Zealand, and the rapid increase in the number of resident pupils is evidence of his successful work. While in New Norcia he gave much attention to the classes, encouraging the students in their studies.

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Mdlle. Dolores gave a musical entertainment to the native children of the Mission on the afternoon of New Year's Day. Although the entertainment was primarily for the children an invitation was extended to all in any way connected with the Benedictines' work in New Norcia, and needless to say everyone was pleased to have the opportu-

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ity of hearing the famous singer. The concert was the fulfilment of a long-standing promise of Mdle. Dolores to the late Bishop and Lord Abbot of New Norcia (Dr. Torres). She showed her interest in and appreciation of the work of the Mission by asking the pupils of the orphanages to contribute some items to the programme, and, although to appear in public as singers and entertainers was something novel to them, they went through their songs and dances in a manner highly pleasing to the audience. A word of praise is due to the Sisters and to the Rev. Bro. Louis, O.S.B., for the training of the children and for their neat and happy appearance.

The Very Rev. Prior Bas, O.S.B., and several of the Fathers from the Monastery, were present. Among the gathering also were to be seen some of the Spanish lay-brothers—men who can look back on 46 years of continuous labours in the up-building of the far-famed New Norcia. The Rev. Father Flood, at the request of the Prior, in a few words introduced Mdle. Dolores to the audience. He remarked that the introduction was hardly necessary, as the singer's name was known throughout the world of song, and enshrined with the greatest singers of our time.

Naturally, all attention was riveted on the exquisite singing of the cantatrice. The "Jewel Song" from "Faust," gave full play to her dramatic power, and was received with prolonged applause. The "Last Rose of Summer," with its simple flow of pathos, was rendered most feelingly. Among the encores were Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the celebrated "Laughing Song," both of which were enthusiastically applauded.

As a conclusion to the concert, Mdle. Dolores sang, with her wonted expression, the National Anthems of the Allies, and before beginning "God Save the King," she invited the audience to join, which they did with a spirit befitting the troublous times.—*West Australian*, 8th Jan., 1915.

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Australia, in common with all parts of the British Empire, has deeply felt the woe-throb of the Great War. Her sons have literally flung themselves upon a seething battle-field with an abandon that challenges the world's acclaim. The response of the Commonwealth to the war-call

adds new lustre to her history. It has dissolved prejudices; it has widened and deepened Christian charity and has woven sympathies that make its people share not merely in the universal scourge of war but specially in the profound sorrow by which it has beclouded so many bright Australian homes.

To friends and strangers alike, we desire to convey our tribute of condolence and to express the hope that the honour of the cause in which Australia's patriots have fallen, may solace the living in the measure that it hallows their dead.

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The first meeting of the Sodality of the Children of Mary after the mid-summer vacation, concerns itself with the election of officers for the new year. The choice of President fell upon Joseph Halpin again this year, with Austin Clune and Martin Hill as assistants, and Godfrey Coronel as secretary.

The month of May saw the admission of quite a flock of aspirants whose consecration took place in the College Chapel on Sunday, 14th November. The Rev. Father Salinas, O.S.B., performed the ceremony. The following members were consecrated: V. Connor, E. Millington, R. Lynch, J. Giles, I. O'Hara, F. Campbell, J. Boyd, C. Peterson, E. Sanders, H. Shine, W. Wallace, J. Clune, D. McKinley, M. Clifford, L. Kite, and G. Thomas.

The following were received as aspirants: J. Raphael, A. Horan, J. Sheridan, G. Twine, C. McNulty, J. Lynch, A. Milesi, L. Sweeney, J. Clarke, R. Connor, A. Scanlan, G. Higgins, and W. Batho.

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Our benefactors and donors to Prize Fund are:—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Barron, Madame Dolores, Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.A., Sydney; Dr. Beattie, Liverpool, Sydney; T. S. McNulty, Esq.; M. G. Lavan, Esq.; J. Gardiner, Esq.; C. Gallagher, Esq.; P. W. H. Thiel, Esq.; Messrs Nicholson Ltd., Mrs. Higgs, Cannington; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson of "Glen-tromie"; Mr. and Mrs. J. McClune, of "Canterbury."

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Another movement from those who are helping the Red Cross has developed re-

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cently. A patriotic song, with heart-appealing verses, has been composed and issued by the authorities of St. Ildephonsus' College, New Norcia, entirely at their own expense. The words are inspiring, and will appeal to all Britishers. The music has been very creditably printed by Messrs Bryan Bros., of Perth, and the entire proceeds of the thousand copies presented to the Red Cross will be handed over to that fund, the music being sold at 1s. per copy throughout the State. The song is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and is obtainable from any of the Red Cross Society's branches. It will be publicly sung at an early date, under arrangement with the Red Cross Society.—*West Australian*.

\* \* \*

Early in October, when New Norcia is at its best, Mr. T. S. McNulty, Under-Secretary for Agriculture paid us a brief visit. No one has taken a kindlier interest in the College than Mr. McNulty. At all times he is ready to further its interests. We cannot adequately express our gratitude for the many kind acts we have received from him. Our patriotic song "Australia's Rally," owes its kindly reception by the public of Western Australia, to the interest taken in it by Mr. and Mrs. McNulty.

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Though visitors to New Norcia are not numerous, among those who came our way this year was Dr. Beattie, of Sydney. His fund of stories and anecdotes joined to vast experience gathered in much travel made his conversation delightfully entertaining. He visited the various classes of the College and to old and young among the students he imparted words of golden advice. He encouraged them to make good use of school days; to fit themselves for their career in life and not to be unmindful of those who were helping them to acquire knowledge.

Dr. Beattie ever bore a grateful memory to his old teacher, and on the occasion of a recent visit to Ireland, the doctor donated the princely sum of £1,000 to establish a Bursary to perpetuate the name and the virtues of the Brother who had guided his youthful studies. We have also to record how the doctor's generosity prompted him to give a handsome prize to each class.

Dr. Beattie had as companion, Mr. R. W. Shackleton. The name carried one in spirit to far-off fields of snow and ice, and we were pleased to learn our visitor was a cousin of the brave explorer—Sir Ernest Shackleton.

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The Hon. J. D. Connolly, M.L.A., paid us a flying visit. We regret we had for such a short time the pleasure of his company.

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We were pleased to have a visit from Mr. Gilbert, the manager of the Land Settlement scheme, inaugurated by the Midland Co. He was most enthusiastic over the bright prospects awaiting the Midland settlers. We wish him an overflowing measure of success in his great work.

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It is with pleasure we tender our heartiest congratulations to Rev. Father Planas, O.S.B., on the success achieved by his pupils in the music examination. The passes speak for themselves. The pupils will be ever grateful for the kind attention Father Planas bestowed upon them in their days of worry and annoyance over crochets and quavers.

Father Planas relinquished his duties as Music Professor in June last, as he was deputed by his superiors to make a visit to the Benedictine Mission at the Drysdale River. It was revisiting old scenes, for this Mission was established and directed during the first three years of its struggling period by Father Planas. His visit must have been highly welcome to his confreres on that distant Mission, and though he conveyed to them the sad tidings of the death of Bishop Torres, he had much to relate that would console them in their arduous undertaking. All in New Norcia are glad to welcome the traveller home again. All rejoice to know he has come safe and sound over treacherous seas. He brings the good news of the health and happiness of the Fathers and Brothers at the Drysdale River Mission.

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We have pleasing recollections of Rev. Brother Joseph's visit to New Norcia. He had spent nearly 12 months in Italy and the British Isles, and naturally his information

## St. Idrophansus' College Magazine.

about the war obtained under favourable opportunities, proved very interesting. He gave two entertaining lectures dealing with many scenes and sights it had been his good fortune to witness. By aid of the magic lantern, much interest was given to the lectures. He told of the wounded Australians he met in Malta. These brave fellows were among those who made the first landing of the Dardanelles, and though many of them were severely wounded in that never-to-be-forgotten incident of the war, they were full of courage with the hope their comrades would make good their ground and soon strike an overwhelming blow at the Ottoman power. His account of how the British Admiralty had frustrated German submarines in the North Seas, was welcomed by his patriotic audience.

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Among those in New Norcia who heard and answered their country's call, was our medico, Dr. Thomas Wilson. He offered his services to the Government as a member of the Army Medical Corps, and is now stationed at the Military Camp, Belmont. So many of the doctor's relations are serving in the fighting lines that he was most anxious to do his share in these strenuous times.

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In the music examinations held at the College in December, 1914, under the auspices of the London College of Music, the following students were successful:—

### *Piano*

Primary Grade: E. Collins, L. Kite, C. McNulty, T. Drage, T. Murphy, R. Garside, L. Gard, H. Callagher.

Elementary Grade: F. Cahill, G. Twine.

Intermediate Grade: F. Fels.

Senior Grade: T. Nevill, R. Rodda.

### *Violin Section*

Primary Grade: W. Tormey, L. McInerney, C. White, K. Byrne.

Elementary Grade: G. Taylor, P. Raphael, A. Scanlan, R. Lanigan.

Intermediate Grade: J. O'Meara.

Senior Grade: N. Donaldson, H. Rodda.  
Diploma: C. P. Green.

\* \* \*

The name of Joseph Halpin has been inscribed on the College shield for his successful pass in the Junior Examination,

held last year by the University of Western Australia. This examination, the first of its kind held by the University in the State, proved a severer test than many expected. We are therefore pleased with Master Halpin's work in securing passes in English, Latin, mathematics, history, geography and chemistry.

\* \* \*

Master Clive Green enhanced his reputation as a violinist by his diploma in the music examination, held by the London College of Music. When we consider the amount of work set in these higher musical tests we cannot but congratulate Clive and his master, Rev. Father Planas, O.S.B., on his merited distinction.

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Masters W. Sellenger and L. Kite, were the happy winners of the handsome prizes donated for drawing and painting by Mrs. C. Davidson and Mrs. J. McClune, at the Victoria Plains Show, last September.

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St. Patrick's Day this year was, of course, a whole holiday for the College. Instead of the usual sports meeting, the day was divided between a cricket match and a swimming carnival. In the morning the match Town v. Country resulted in a rather easy win for the "Townies." After dinner a start was made for a spot on the Moore River not far distant. The weather was ideal for swimming, and the races attracted large numbers of competitors. T. Staples won both the 50 and 100 yards. The "billy" tea towards evening was, needless to say, greatly enjoyed. A phonograph entertainment at the College after tea brought an enjoyable day to a close.

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On every side we hear the Empire's call to its sons to arm themselves for the struggle which is devastating many lands in the Old World. Australia has responded to the Call with an enthusiasm only to be associated with heroes in a rightful cause. We are proud to record the names of two of the students who have stepped forth to do their share in that glorious sphere of action. We congratulate those schools who number their soldier-boys in hundreds and though our young warriors are only two, we know many of their comrades who will gladly go forth when their day comes.

## St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

Fred. Lodding and Norman Donaldson have led the way. Norman is fighting in the Dardanelles. Fred. was, when last we heard, stationed in Egypt.

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Our school mates have many relations and friends serving under the flag. We desire especially to mention Sergeant Hampshire, who by his bravery on the battlefield has won distinguished merit; Frank Connor, brother to Clement and Vincent, is among the wounded at the Dardanelles; Alex. Campbell's father has seen most of the fighting in the Peninsula and so far

without a hitch. The heats were run in the morning, and the finals in the afternoon; and very few boys failed to enter for the races.

G. Coronel was the most successful competitor of the day. He carried off the 100 yards College Championship, the 220 yards, and the Long Jump (16ft. 10½in.), and did excellent running in his Class Race. C. Connor won the High Jump, and A. Campbell the 440 yards. The latter also won in throwing the cricket ball, and F. Campbell in kicking the football. The younger boys too were well catered for



Frederick C. Lodding,  
Army Service Corps.

is unhurt by shot or shell. We wish them every honour and a safe return to Australia. when the British Ensign waves o'er the world as the symbol of peace.

\* \* \*

Empire Day, May 24th, was another of those whole-holidays so welcome to the schoolboy mind. On this occasion a sports meeting was held on the New Norcia Cricket Ground. The day was beautifully fine, and everything was gone through



Private Norman H. Donaldson,  
"C" Company,  
28th Battalion, 7th Brigade.

in the matter of races of every description, and entered into their events with zest.

\* \* \*

The following pupils were successful in shorthand examinations, conducted by the National Business College, Sydney:—

Junior Grade: R. Pym, W. Sellenger, J. Raphael, H. Williams, A. Campbell, J. Holman, H. Lynch, E. Collins, H. White.

Elementary Grade: G. Coronel, L. Pym, C. Connor.

Intermediate Grade: C. Connor.

# St. Idelfonsus' College Magazine.

On Sunday, December 5th, His Grace, Archbishop Clune, notwithstanding the multifarious demands upon his time, kindly paid a short visit to New Norcia and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation.

The following students had the privilege of being confirmed: W. E. Foley, A. Horan, J. Raphael, H. Dunn, L. Kite, K. Byrne, D. S. Byrne, M. Hennessy, W. Hennessy, W. Miles, R. Wilson, C. McK. Barry, J. Meehan, A. Meehan, A. Miles, R. Doney, P. Toohey, L. Toohey, J. Clune, J. Giles, C. McNulty, A. Scanlan, J. Ryan, F. Ryan, J. Liddy, B. Smyth, F. Johnstone, A. Hampshire, G. Thomas, J. Staples, J. Hall, R. Seaman, E. Byron, J. Treacy, E. Morley, A. Massey, H. Davies, J. Smith, A. Milesi, L. Friedman, J. Cooper, P. Lanigan, W. Batho.

As the magazine is issuing from the printer's hands, comes the welcome news that Right Rev. Monsignor Brodie, an old Marist boy from St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, has been chosen Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand. We desire to convey our congratulations to Monsignor Brodie on his elevation to the Episcopacy. We rejoice with the diocese of Christchurch in the choice that has been made, and we moreover as Marist pupils in the West send our felicitations to the renowned College of Hunter's Hill on the honour which has fallen to the lot of one of its most distinguished ex-students.

The Marist Brothers in New Zealand have in the Most Rev. Dr. O'Shea, Co-adjutor-Archbishop of Wellington, and in the Right Rev. Dr. Brodie given from their schools two prelates destined to accomplish great deeds in the advancement of the Church in the young Dominion.

Mr. Montague, representing the London College of Music, paid us his annual visit in connection with the musical examinations. Seventeen candidates were presented in the various grades of piano and violin, and we are pleased to congratulate all on their success. The passes were as follows:—

## Piano:

Primary Grade: E. Prosser.

Elementary Grade: J. Hynes, R. Garside, V. Davidson, L. Kite, C. Gordon, H. Rudaway.

Intermediate Grade: G. Twine, H. Calagher.

## Violin:

Primary Grade: J. Raphael, A. Horan, E. Millington, J. Murphy.

Elementary Grade: C. White.

Intermediate Grade: R. Lanigan, A. Scanlan.

Senior: E. Sander.

We take the opportunity to express our thanks to Rev. Father Moreno, William Felix, and Henry of the Benedictine Order for the great interest they have taken in the musical training of the pupils. The results attending their efforts are highly satisfactory. We owe a special word of gratitude to Rev. Father Moreno, O.S.B., for having set to music the patriotic song issued by the College.

The Senior Colour Competition in cricket has come to an end just as we go to press. In the first round the teams captained by C. Connor, A. Campbell, and A. Clune, secured 10 points each. In the second round A. Campbell's team came to the front and won the competition by defeating E. Collins' eleven in the final match by the narrow margin of 7 runs.

We have also to chronicle a win by 5 runs against Victoria Plains, after a most strenuous and exciting match. Our last match of the year was against Marbro (unfinished). A. Campbell did some big hitting, and scored 124, including 8 sixers. We scored 298, to which Marbro replied with 2 for 188.

In the Junior Colour Competition, the teams captained by T. Fitzgerald and C. Peterson are level, and the final match is about to be played at the time of writing.

## EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following magazines:—St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill (N.S.W.); Sacred Heart College, Auckland (N.Z.); Assumption College, Kilmore (Victoria); Marist Brothers' High School, Sydney; "Cerise and Blue"; "Maristian," Bendigo; "Our Boys," Westmead (N.S.W.); Christian Brothers' College, Perth; Christian Brothers' College, Nudgee (Queensland); De la Salle College, Armidale (N.S.W.); "Ephpheta, Waratah (N.S.W.); "Echoes San Jose Rio de Janeiro."



PRIZE LIST.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

G. J. Halpin  
A. Clune  
J. Boyd

GOOD CONDUCT.

E. Collins  
A. Clune  
W. Sellenger

MUSIC.

H. Callagher  
E. Sander

ART CLASS.

DRAWING.  
L. Kite  
PAINTING.  
W. Sellenger

BOOK-KEEPING.

UPPER DIVISION.  
H. Williams  
C. Connor  
LOWER DIVISION.  
H. Lynch  
W. Sellenger

TYPEWRITING.

C. Connor  
H. Lynch  
J. Raphael

SHORTHAND.

ADVANCED GRADE.  
A. Campbell  
ELEMENTARY GRADE.  
H. White  
JUNIOR GRADE.  
C. Jones

CRICKET.

Batting Average.  
A. Campbell  
Bowling Average.  
A. Campbell

LEAVING CERTIFICATE CLASS.

AVERAGE MERIT.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

ENGLISH.

H. Lynch  
J. Halpin

FRENCH.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

ALGEBRA.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

CHEMISTRY.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

HISTORY.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

LATIN.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

GEOMETRY.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

GREEK.

J. Halpin

GEOGRAPHY.

H. Lynch  
J. Halpin

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. Halpin  
H. Lynch

# St. Idrophonsus' College Magazine.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

<p>AVERAGE MERIT.</p> <p>G. Coronel A. Clune T. Staples</p> <p>ENGLISH.</p> <p>A. Clune F. Campbell H. Berry</p> <p>GREEK.</p> <p>T. Staples A. Clune J. Hynes</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.</p> <p>G. Coronel A. Clune } Equal T. Staples }</p>	<p>GEOMETRY.</p> <p>G. Coronel T. Staples M. Hill</p> <p>CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.</p> <p>A. Clune J. Hynes T. Staples</p> <p>FRENCH.</p> <p>T. Staples H. Berry A. Clune</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.</p> <p>G. Coronel F. Campbell A. Clune</p> <p>ALGEBRA.</p> <p>M. Hill G. Coronel J. Hynes</p>	<p>CHEMISTRY.</p> <p>F. Campbell A. Clune G. Coronel</p> <p>GOOD CONDUCT.</p> <p>J. Halpin A. Clune M. Hill</p> <p>HISTORY.</p> <p>H. Berry F. Campbell M. Hill</p> <p>LATIN.</p> <p>A. Clune T. Staples M. Hill</p>
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## SUB-JUNIOR CLASS.

<p>AVERAGE MERIT.</p> <p>J. Boyd E. Collins W. Sellenger E. Clark</p> <p>ENGLISH.</p> <p>E. Collins D. McKinley A. Campbell</p> <p>GREEK.</p> <p>R. Pym E. Clark J. Boyd</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.</p> <p>J. Murphy J. Boyd H. Frank E. Millington } Equal</p>	<p>CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.</p> <p>J. Boyd J. Walsh J. Murphy</p> <p>ESSAY.</p> <p>A. Campbell E. Collins E. Clark</p> <p>FRENCH.</p> <p>H. Frank E. Collins W. Sellenger } Equal E. Millington }</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.</p> <p>E. Clark E. Collins W. Sellenger</p> <p>GEOMETRY.</p> <p>J. Boyd W. Sellenger } Equal R. Pym }</p>	<p>GOOD CONDUCT.</p> <p>E. Collins W. Sellenger J. Murphy E. Millington</p> <p>HISTORY.</p> <p>J. Boyd E. Collins A. Campbell</p> <p>LATIN.</p> <p>E. Collins H. Frank } Equal E. Clark }</p> <p>ALGEBRA.</p> <p>E. Clark E. Millington W. Sellenger</p> <p>CHEMISTRY.</p> <p>J. Boyd D. McKinley E. Collins</p>
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# St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

## SEVENTH CLASS.

AVERAGE MERIT.	CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.	GOOD CONDUCT.
H. Shine	H. Shine	M. Clifford
L. Pym	R. Garside	H. Shine
H. Callagher	G. Twine	L. Pym
R. Garside	R. Lynch	L. Kite
ENGLISH.	ESSAY.	READING.
H. Callagher	J. Raphael	H. White
L. Pym	H. White	J. Raphael
R. Lynch	G. Twine	H. Dunn
C. Gordon	H. Dunn	M. Clifford
WRITING.	ORTHOGRAPHY.	LATIN.
C. Gordon	R. Lynch	L. Pym
R. Lynch	G. Twine	R. Garside
J. Raphael	H. Callagher	H. Callagher
R. Garside	H. White	B. Hayes
FRENCH.	HISTORY.	GEOGRAPHY.
H. Shine	L. Pym	H. Shine
B. Hayes	H. Shine	H. Callagher
A. O'Connor	R. Lynch	L. Pym
R. Garside	H. Callagher	B. Hayes
ARITHMETIC.	ALGEBRA.	GEOMETRY.
G. Twine	L. Pym	R. Garside
L. Pym	H. Shine	A. O'Connor
H. Callagher	A. O'Connor	H. Emery
H. Shine	H. Emery	H. Shine

## SIXTH CLASS.

AVERAGE MERIT.	CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.	GOOD CONDUCT.
C. McNulty	C. McNulty	C. Peterson
W. Foley	L. Sweeney	J. Sheridan
L. Sweeney	A. Horan	C. McNulty
E. Pym	C. Peterson	W. Foley
ENGLISH.	ESSAY.	READING.
C. Peterson	W. Foley	M. Byrne
C. McNulty	C. McNulty	A. Scanlan
W. Foley	C. Peterson	C. McNulty
L. Sweeney	E. Pym	L. Sellenger
WRITING.	ORTHOGRAPHY.	LATIN.
F. Leverman	W. Foley	L. Sweeney
J. Sheridan	G. Fitzgerald	L. Sellenger
G. Fitzgerald	L. Sellenger	E. Pym
J. Jones	C. Peterson	C. McNulty

# St. Idephonsus' College Magazine.

## FRENCH.

L. Sweeney  
W. Foley  
E. Pym  
C. McNulty

## HISTORY.

W. Foley  
E. Pym  
W. Butler  
R. Goatcher

## GEOGRAPHY.

L. Sweeney  
A. Scanlan  
J. Sheridan  
J. Jones

## ARITHMETIC.

W. Foley  
J. Jones  
W. Butler  
C. McNulty

## ALGEBRA.

C. McNulty  
W. Foley  
L. Sellenger  
L. Sweeney

## GEOMETRY.

C. McNulty  
L. Sweeney  
A. Horan  
E. Pym

## DRAWING

C. Jones  
W. Foley  
L. Boag  
E. Pym

## FIFTH CLASS.

### AVERAGE MERIT.

P. Toohey  
C. Hall  
F. Murdoch  
E. Holman

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

P. Toohey  
E. Holman  
C. Hall  
W. Bennett

### GOOD CONDUCT.

R. Doney  
F. Murdoch  
K. Byrne  
J. Giles

### ENGLISH.

F. Murdoch  
P. Toohey  
P. Lehane  
J. Giles

### ESSAY.

A. Burrige  
P. Parker  
P. Toohey  
R. Mayhew

### READING.

E. Holman  
P. Toohey  
F. Murdoch  
R. Mayhew

### WRITING.

C. Hall  
J. Giles  
R. Mayhew  
A. Burrige

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

B. McKenzie  
R. Mayhew  
T. Fitzgerald } Equal  
F. Murdoch }

### HISTORY.

K. Byrne  
E. Holman  
P. Toohey  
P. Parker

### GEOGRAPHY.

P. Parker  
E. Prosser  
W. Saleeba  
K. Byrne

### ARITHMETIC.

P. Burrige  
E. Holman  
P. Toohey  
C. Hall

### DRAWING.

A. Burrige  
C. Hall  
W. Gard  
K. Byrne

## FOURTH CLASS.

### AVERAGE MERIT.

E. Byron  
A. Hampshire  
J. Liddy  
F. Johnstone

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

B. Smyth  
A. Milesi  
A. Hampshire  
E. Byron

### GOOD CONDUCT.

A. Milesi  
F. Johnstone  
L. Toohey  
G. Thomas

# St. Aldephonsus' College Magazine.

GRAMMAR.  
A. Milesi  
L. Toohey  
A. Hampshire  
F. Johnstone

WRITING.  
A. Hampshire  
F. Johnstone  
G. Thomas  
L. Toohey

GEOGRAPHY.  
B. Smyth  
A. Pearmine  
E. Byron  
J. Liddy

ESSAY.  
F. Johnstone  
E. Byron  
A. Hampshire  
L. Toohey

ORTHOGRAPHY.  
A. Hampshire  
J. Liddy  
L. Toohey } Equal  
R. Seaman }

ARITHMETIC.  
E. Byron  
A. Milesi  
A. Hampshire  
H. Pudney

READING.  
J. Liddy  
E. Byron  
H. Pudney  
R. Seaman

HISTORY.  
B. Smyth  
J. Liddy  
E. Byron  
A. Milesi

DRAWING.  
A. Pearmine  
F. Johnstone  
E. Byron  
G. Thomas

## THIRD CLASS.

AVERAGE MERIT.  
S. Byrne  
M. Ryan  
J. Treacy  
J. Staples

GRAMMAR.  
M. Ryan  
S. Byrne  
J. Hall  
J. Treacy

WRITING.  
M. Ryan  
A. Massey  
J. Hall  
S. Byrne

GEOGRAPHY.  
J. Hall  
J. Staples  
J. Treacy  
S. Byrne

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.  
S. Byrne  
E. Morley  
J. Treacy  
A. Massey

ESSAY.  
J. Treacy  
M. Ryan  
H. Davies  
J. Staples

ORTHOGRAPHY.  
S. Byrne } Equal  
M. Ryan }  
C. Stace }  
J. Treacy }

ARITHMETIC.  
C. Stace  
D. Ryan } Equal  
M. Ryan }  
J. Hall }

GOOD CONDUCT.  
J. Staples  
S. Byrne  
J. Treacy  
E. Morley

READING.  
S. Byrne  
J. Hall  
D. Ryan  
J. Treacy

HISTORY.  
J. Staples  
S. Byrne  
H. Davies  
A. Massey

DRAWING.  
J. Treacy  
C. Stace  
P. Lanigan  
E. Morley

## SECOND CLASS.

AVERAGE MERIT.  
M. Hennessy  
J. Smith  
W. Miles

GRAMMAR.  
M. Hennessy  
W. Miles  
J. Smith

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.  
M. Hennessy  
J. Cooper  
W. Miles

ESSAY.  
M. Hennessy  
W. Miles  
J. Smith

GOOD CONDUCT.  
W. Miles  
L. Friedman  
M. Hennessy

READING.  
H. Emery  
M. Hennessy  
J. Smith

# St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

## WRITING.

J. Cooper  
J. Smith  
M. Hennessy.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

J. Smith  
H. Emery } Equal  
M. Hennessy

## ARITHMETIC.

W. Miles  
H. Emery  
J. Smith

## DRAWING.

J. Smith  
R. Stevens  
J. Cooper

## FIRST CLASS.

### AVERAGE MERIT.

W. Hennessy

### CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

J. Ryan

### READING.

J. Ryan  
W. Hennessy } Equal

### WRITING.

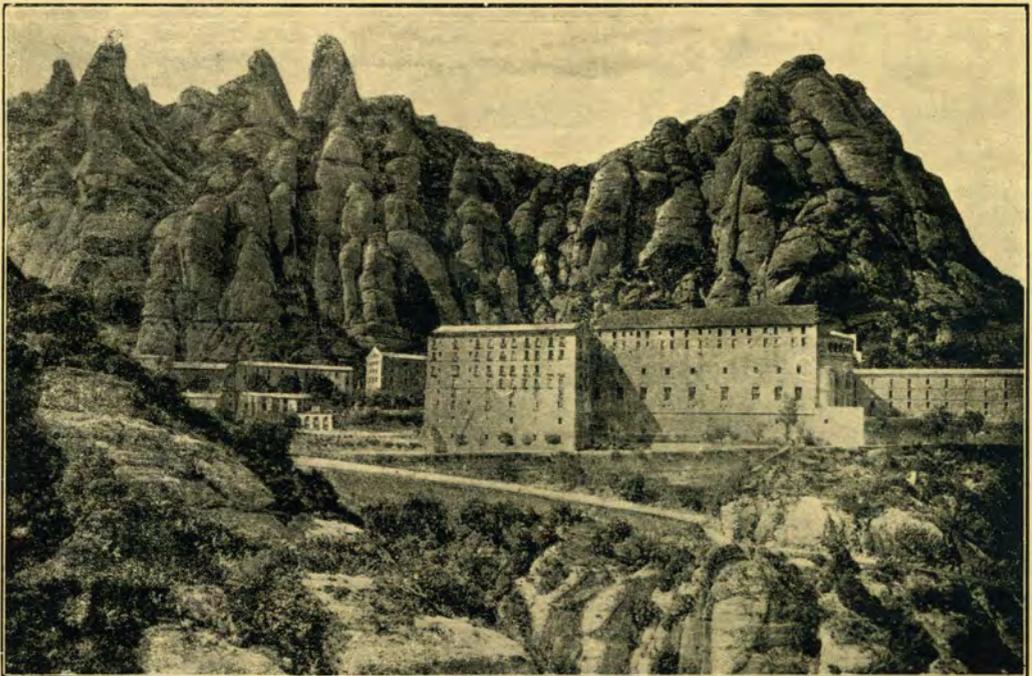
J. Ryan

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

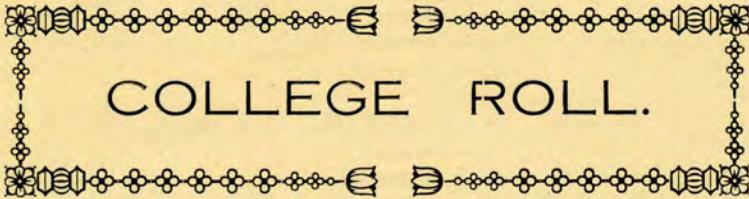
W. Hennessy

### ARITHMETIC.

F. Ryan



The Monastery of Montserrat, Spain.



COLLEGE ROLL.

- |                            |                           |                         |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Atkinson, Victor        | 41. Faddy, Norman         | 79. Lee, Lionel         |
| 2. Atkinson, Raymond       | 42. Faddy, Keith          | 80. Lynch, Harold       |
| 3. Batho, William          | 43. Fitzgerald, Gerard    | 81. Lynch, Reginald     |
| 4. Berry, Charles Herbert. | 44. Fitzgerald, Alphonsus | 82. Lynch, John         |
| 5. Boag, Leslie            | 45. Frank, Harry          | 83. Liddy, James        |
| 6. Boyd, James             | 46. Friedman, Laurence    | 84. Lehane, Paul        |
| 7. Butler, William Henry   | 47. Foley, William        | 85. Lehane, Michael     |
| 8. Byrne, Kevin            | 48. Gard, Lionel          | 86. Leverman, Frederick |
| 9. Byrne, Sylvester        | 49. Gard, Walter          | 87. McKenzie, Barry     |
| 10. Byrne, Michael         | 50. Gillard, Henry        | 88. McInerney, Leslie   |
| 11. Byron, Elwood          | 51. Giles, John           | 89. McNulty, Clarence   |
| 12. Burridge, Albert       | 52. Goatcher, Robert      | 90. McKinley, Donald    |
| 13. Burridge, Patrick      | 53. Garside, Roy          | 91. McNeece, John       |
| 14. Bennett, William       | 54. Gordon, Clive         | 92. Massey, Alvan       |
| 15. Callagher, Hugh        | 55. Hall, Corry           | 93. Mayhew, Richard     |
| 16. Campbell, Francis      | 56. Hall, John            | 94. Meehan, Arthur      |
| 17. Campbell, Alexander    | 57. Halpin, George Joseph | 95. Meehan, John        |
| 18. Cavanagh, Gerald       | 58. Hamilton, Samuel      | 96. Miles, Allen        |
| 19. Collins, Edward        | 59. Hampshire, Alfred     | 97. Miles, William      |
| 20. Clark, Ellis           | 60. Harrold, Thomas       | 98. Milesi, Angelo      |
| 21. Clark, John            | 61. Hennessy, Maurice     | 99. Millington, Ernest  |
| 22. Clifford, Michael      | 62. Hennessy, William     | 100. Morley, Ernest     |
| 23. Connor, Clement        | 63. Heinz, Frederick      | 101. Murphy, Thomas     |
| 24. Connor, Vincent        | 64. Heinz, Arthur         | 102. Murphy, John       |
| 25. Connor, Thomas         | 65. Higgins, Gordon       | 103. Murphy, William    |
| 26. Connor, Roderic        | 66. Hill, Martin          | 104. Murdock, Frederick |
| 27. Clune, Austin          | 67. Holman, John          | 105. O'Connor, Anthony  |
| 28. Clune, Jeremiah        | 68. Holman, Edward        | 106. O'Connor, Bernard  |
| 29. Coronel, Godfrey       | 69. Horan, Alexander      | 107. O'Hara, Isidore    |
| 30. Cooper, John           | 70. Hunt, Ernest          | 108. Paterson, Norman   |
| 31. Crowder, Frederick     | 71. Hynes, John Joseph    | 109. Pearmine, Alfred   |
| 32. Darch, Norman          | 72. Hayes, Albert         | 110. Peterson, Camillus |
| 33. Davidson, Victor       | 73. Itzstein, Edward      | 111. Parker, Arthur P.  |
| 34. Dunn, Hugh             | 74. Jones, Claude         | 112. Prosser, Edgar     |
| 35. Davies, Harry          | 75. Jones, John           | 113. Pudney, Henry      |
| 36. Doney, Roy             | 76. Johnstone, Frederic   | 114. Pym, Robert        |
| 37. Dempster, Edward       | 77. Kite, Leslie          | 115. Pym, Lisle         |
| 38. Elliott, Leslie        | 78. Kelly, John William   | 116. Pym, Eric          |
| 39. Emery, Herbert         |                           | 117. Raphael, John      |
| 40. Emery, Harold          |                           | 118. Robinson, Otto     |

# St. Idephonsus' College Magazine.

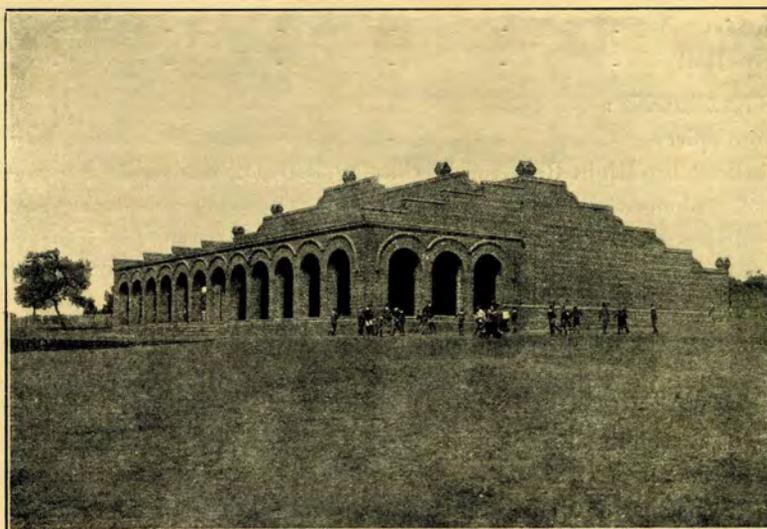
## COLLEGE ROLL—Continued.

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120. Ryan, Michael	132. Stevens, Rupert	144. Thomas, George
121. Ryan, Dermott	133. Smith, John	
122. Ryan, James	134. Smyth, Bryan	145. Wallace, William
123. Ryan, Francis	135. Scanlan, Alfred	146. Weaver, John
	136. Shine, Henry	147. White, Cyril
124. Seaman, Roy	137. Sweeney, Leslie	148. White, Harold
125. Sellenger, William	138. Sunman, Francis	149. Williams, Harrie
126. Sellenger, Leslie		150. Wood, William
127. Saleeba, Walter	139. Toohey, Patrick	151. Wood, Eric
128. Sander, Edward	140. Toohey, Leslie	152. Walsh, John
129. Sheridan, John	141. Treacy, John	153. Wilson, Reginald
130. Staples, Thomas	142. Twine, Gordon	

## DAY STUDENTS.

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154. Cassillas, Emanuel	158. Johnson, Henry	161. Peterson, Stanley
155. Fitzgerald, Thomas		162. Stace, Charles
156. Fitzgerald, Andrew	159. Lanigan, Robert	163. Wilson, Allen
157. Harvey, John	160. Lanigan, Patrick	164. Wilson, Thomas.



The Arcade.

# St. Ildephonsus' College Magazine.

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